

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Anoop Mishra

Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Devender Singh

Additional Secretary

Navin Chandra Khulbe

Director

Rakesh Kumar

Additional Director

Suman Rattan

Joint Director

S.S. Dalal

Assistant Editor

@2012 Lok Sabha Secretariat

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

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

INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2011 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition) and Printed by Bengal Offset Works, 335 Khajoor Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005

CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXIV, Tenth Session, 2012/1934 (Saka)
No. 13, Thursday, March 29, 2012/Chaitra 9, 1934 (Saka)

SUBJECT	PAGES
OBITUARY REFERENCE	1
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos.221 to 240.....	2-57
Unstarred Question Nos.2531to 2760.....	58-671
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	671-682
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	682-683
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
28th and 31st Reports.....	683
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	
11th Report	684
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	
23rd Report	695
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE	
50th Report	684
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1507 DATED 22.03.2012 REGARDING NEW ZONES/DIVISIONS IN THE RAILWAYS	
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	685-686
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	
Situation arising out of incident of child separation of an Indian couple by the Norway Authorities and steps taken by the Government	
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	687, 690- 692
Shrimati Preneet Kaur.....	687-689, 694-695
Shri Adhir Chowdhury.....	692
Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.....	692-693

* Due to continuous interruptions in the House Starred Questions could not be taken up for oral answers and therefore these Starred Questions were treated as Unstarred Questions.

SUBJECT	PAGES
Shri P.Karunakaran.....	693-694
Sk. Saidul Haque.....	694
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to sanction construction of a bridge parallel to existing Zuari bridge in Goa.	
Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha.....	696-697
(ii) Need to include 'Braj Bhasha' in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.	
Shri Ratan Singh.....	697
(iii) Need to convert Nagbheed - Nagpur metre gauge railway line into broad gauge.	
Shri Marotrao Sainuji Kowase.....	697-698
(iv) Need to provide passenger facilities at Tirunelveli railway junction in Tamil Nadu.	
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu.....	698-699
(v) Need to provide honorarium to teachers appointed in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas at par with those of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.	
Shri Jagdambika Pal.....	699
(vi) Need to complete half-completed bridges on river Rapti in Balrampur and Shravasti districts of Uttar Pradesh.	
Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey.....	699-700
(vii) Need to hand over cantonment board land for road widening work near Ashoka Circle, Belgaum in Karnataka.	
Shri Suresh Angadi.....	700-701
(viii) Need to take immediate steps for revival of Cachar Paper Mill, a Unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Assam.	
Shri Kabindra Purkayastha.....	701-702
(ix) Need to provide funds for completion of Tilaiya Dadar Irrigation Project located on Bihar and Jharkhand border.	
Shri Hari Manjhi.....	702
(x) Need to provide BSNL mobile service in villages in Narmada district of Gujarat.	
Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava.....	702-703
(xi) Need to appoint adequate teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Jalgaon, Maharashtra.	
Shri A.T.Nana Patil.....	703

SUBJECT	PAGES
(xii) Need to construct an overbridge/underbridge for pedestrian movement across N.H 75 near village Jaurasi in Gwalior Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh. Shrimati Yashodhara Raje Scindia.....	704
(xiii) Need to review the new time-table implemented in Kendriya Vidyalayas by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Shri Tufani Saroj.....	704-705
(xiv) Need to set up NTPC power plants in Bilhaur, Hardoi and Sitapur in Misnkh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat.....	705-706
(xv) Need to sanction construction of inter-state Kottoor-Ambasamudram road connecting Kerala with Tamil Nadu. Shri A. Sampath.....	706
(xvi) Need to sanction a new rail line between Berhampur and Phulbani in Odisha. Shri Rudramadhab Ray.....	706-707
(xvii) Need to increase the Minimum Support Price for paddy and make arrangements for procurement of paddy from farmers of Tamil Nadu Shri O.S. Manian.....	707-708
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
35th Report.....	709
JUDICIAL STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTABILITY BILL, 2010	
Shri Salman Khursheed.....	709-718
Clauses 2 to 59 and 1.....	715-718
Motion to Pass.....	718
Annexure– I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	721-722
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	722-732
Annexure– II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	733-734
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	733-736

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 29, 2012/Chaitra 9, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

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

Shri Sudhir Ghosal was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1979 representing the Midnapore Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal.

Shri Ghosal was a Member of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table during the Sixth Lok Sabha.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Ghosal played a significant role in freedom movement of the country. He took active part in the Quit India Movement of 1942.

A well-known social and political worker, Shri Ghosal strove for bringing parity in the socio-economic status of the people and worked for the welfare of agricultural labour and peasants and the industrial development of Midnapore and the neighbouring regions.

Shri Sudhir Ghosal passed away on 29 January, 2012 at Midnapore, West Bengal at the age of 92.

We deeply mourn the loss of our friend and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 221, Shri P. Lingam. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

11.02 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

11.02¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. Kumar, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, Shri Ponnam Prabhakar, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bswiswmuthiary and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let us have the Question Hour. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Just two days of the Session are left. Let us run the House. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Railway Production Units**

*221. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Railway production units, alongwith their location and capacity utilization of each unit;

(b) whether the Railways propose to set up more Railway Production Units in the country including Rail Coach manufacturing plant at Palakkad in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the modalities for the proposed project have been finalized;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the same is likely to be done and contract awarded?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) The location and capacity utilization of Production Units of Indian Railways are as indicated below:

Production Units	Capacity utilization in 2010-11
1	2
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan	115%
Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi	133.5%
Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Chennai	100 %
Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	105 %

1	2
Diesel Loco Modernisation Works (DMW), Patiala	152.7%
Rail Wheel Factory, BangaloreWheels	90.4%
Axles	138.92%

(b) to (e) Yes, Madam. Rail Coach Factory at Palakkad, with an annual production capacity of 400 coaches, is proposed to be set up as a Joint Venture. After necessary approvals, Ministry of Railways shall purchase land for the factory from Government of Kerala for leasing it to the Joint Venture. Construction for the project shall start after selection of Joint Venture partner and award of contract.

Investment in S and T Sector

*222. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

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

(a) the status of India in the field of scientific research and technology development at international level;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the relatively backward position of India in this respect in comparison to China;

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

(d) the private sector participation in research and development and investment to its GDP in China and India, separately; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government to step up investment and to bridge the technological gap in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Madam, at the World Science Forum held in 2011 at Budapest,

Hungary, India has been grouped among rising super powers of science and technology along with China. India ranks 9th both in respect of number of Research and Development (R&D) personnel and scientific publication output. India's scientific publication output is growing 4 times faster than that of the world average. According to the Economic Survey 2011-12, India is witnessing a rise in the number of R&D centres established r-sby Multinational Corporations (MNCs) for outsourced R&D services and offshore R&D activities. Internationally, India is a centre of advantage for R&D.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken note of China's higher performance in research and development relative to India. In scientific outputs, China has surpassed not only India but also many developed nations including Japan, Germany, UK, and France. However, larger R&D outputs do not always lead to technological advancement. In areas such as space, software, vaccines, renewable energy etc India is ahead of China in technology strength, as for example in the area of vaccines, India commands more than 40% of global share in case of children vaccine, 66% of national share. The Government has declared 2010-20 as "Decade of Innovations". India's strategy is to accord equal emphasis on both affordable and globally competitive innovations. Technological self reliance in areas of developmental needs of the country has been accorded high priority in our R&D plans.

(d) The private sector participation in Research and Development in India as percentage of GDP is 0.23% as compared to 1.05% in China. Government is engaging with the private sector to increase their contribution to India's R&D expenditure which stands of level of around 0.9% of GDP. In most of the countries, private sector participation in R&D is larger than public sector expenditure. Over time as Indian industry becomes more global with the larger resources, private sector contribution to R&D efforts is expected to increase substantially.

(e) Government has proposed to increase the total R&D spending as percentage of GDP to 2% by the end of XII plan period. International S&T

cooperation with technologically advanced countries like USA, UK, Germany, France, Australia, Canada, Japan and Korea and also EU has been strengthened for scientific research, joint development of technologies during the last five years. Some of these global R&D partnerships involve industrial sector in the country and aim to gain manufacturing competitiveness in high technology areas. Steps have been taken to invite industry chambers to prepare a white paper for improving policy environment for increasing the private sector engagement into R&D. Government have taken steps to build national capability and capacities in the area of super computing, open drug discovery, national geographical information system (GIS) etc.

[Translation]

Exploration of Oil and Gas

*223. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil and gas discoveries made and hydrocarbon reserves added during the last three years under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy;

(b) the projected exploration and production of oil and natural gas likely to be achieved during the next three years;

(c) whether the country is lagging behind in the exploration and production of oil and natural gas as compared to the other developed/developing countries;

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

(e) the corrective action taken by the Government in the matter including steps initiated to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of oil and natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) In last 3 financial years from 2008-09 to 2010-11, a total of 37 hydrocarbon discoveries comprising of 24 crude oil discoveries and 13 natural gas discoveries under New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) have been

made. In the corresponding period, reserves accretion from three oil discoveries was 0.616 million metric tonne (MMT) under NELP.

(b) In next 3 financial years from 2012-13 to

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Crude oil production (MMT)	42.305	45.580	45.242	133.127
Natural gas production (BCM)	43.177	43.771	48.099	135.047

In the corresponding period, the projections of exploration are 106324 line kilometer of 2D seismic, 60934 sq. km. of 3D seismic and 833 exploratory wells.

(c) and (d) India is not lagging behind in exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas and new technologies are being inducted on the need basis. The experience and knowledge gained by multinational companies in other sedimentary basins of the world is being tapped through participation in exploration in the country.

(e) Government/E&P companies have taken actions for enhancing crude oil and natural gas production which inter-alia include: (i) Increasing hydrocarbon exploration and production in the country, (ii) Development of unconventional sources of hydrocarbon and (iii) Acquisition of overseas oil and gas assets by Indian companies.

Profit of Oil Companies

*224. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the production cost of petrol and diesel per litre during the last two years;

(b) the sale price per litre of petrol and diesel in the metropolitan cities of the country during the last two years;

2014-15, projected crude oil and natural gas production is about 133.127 MMT and 135.047 BCM respectively. Year wise projection for crude oil and natural gas production is as below:

(c) the landed price, taxes/duties levied by Union/ State Governments and margin of profit earned or loss incurred by oil companies in the public and private sectors after paying all the taxes and duties during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to regulate petrol and diesel prices so as to ensure their affordability to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. As it is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products, product-wise costs are not identified separately.

(b) The details of revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel at four metropolitan cities viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai since January, 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The price buildup of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi, including price before tax and taxes/ duties levied by Central and State Government, effective 16.3.2012 is given below:

Particulars	(Rs./litre)	
	Petrol [^]	Diesel
Price paid to Refinery (RGP)	42.47	44.25
Other Cost Elements*	3.88	3.24
Excise Duty	14.78	2.06
VAT including Pollution cess on Diesel**	10.94	4.46
Total	72.07	54.01
Less: Under recovery to OMCs	6.48	13.10
Existing Retail Selling Price	65.64	40.91

[^] As per IOC, as petrol is a deregulated product.

* Other Cost elements include Dealer Commission, freight, Marketing Costs & Margins etc.

**Delhi VAT

based on refinery gate price effective 16.3.2012

The details of taxes/duties on contribution to Central and State exchequer by the petroleum sector companies during the last 2 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The details of Profit After Tax (PAT) of public sector oil companies during the last 2 years are given below:

	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12 (April- December, 2011)
	1	2	3
Public Sector Oil Companies**			
Indian Oil Corporation limited (IOC)	10,221	7445	-8,716
Bharat Petroleum Corporation limited (BPC)	1,538	1,547	-2,652

	1	2	3	4
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation limited (HPC)		1,301	1,539	-3,720
Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)		16,768	18924	19,479
Oil India Limited (OIL)		2,611	2,888	3,002
GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL)		3,140	3561	3,171

Source - Oil Companies.

* OMCs could make meager profit only after taking into account cash assistance from Government and discount on sale of crude oil and products by Upstream oil companies.

** Data for private sector oil companies is not being maintained.

(d) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group set up to advice on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products, under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the price of Petrol have been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market determined pricing, the OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves. However, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 16.3.2012, OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs.13.10 per litre on sale of Diesel. During the current year, the OMCs are likely to incur under-recovery of Rs.1,39,659 crore on sale of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, out of which Rs.82,417 crore (59%) would pertain to Diesel alone.

In addition, to reduce the burden of the rise in international oil prices on the consumers, Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:

- (i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.
- (ii) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs.2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of Rs.2.06

per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.

- (iii) Minimal price increase of Rs.3/- per litre on Diesel, Rs.21- per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.50/- per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

Through above measures listed from serial (i) to (iii), the Government sacrificed an amount of Rs.49,000 crore annually.

Statement-I

Revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel at four metropolitan cities

(Rs. per litre)

Date	Petrol				Diesel			
	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.02.10	47.43	51.15	51.68	51.59	35.47	37.73	39.60	37.78
01.04.10	47.93	51.67	52.20	52.13	38.10	37.99	39.88	38.05
26.06.10	51.43	55.32	55.88	55.92	40.10	39.94	41.98	40.07
01.07.10	51.45	55.31	40.12	39.93				
20.07.10	37.62							
08.09.10	51.56	55.40	55.97	56.02	37.71	40.02	42.06	40.16
21.09.10	51.83	55.69	56.25	56.31				
17.10.10	52.55	56.44	57.01	57.09				
02.11.10	52.59	56.47	57.01	57.09	37.75	40.06	42.06	40.16
09.11.10	52.91	56.81	57.35	57.44				
16.12.10	55.87	59.90	60.46	60.65				
16.01.11	58.37	62.50	63.08	63.36				
02.03.11	61.93							
01.04.11	62.51							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.05.11	63.37	67.71	68.33	67.22				
25.06.11					41.12	43.57	45.84	43.80
01.07.11	63.70	67.99	68.62	67.5	41.29	43.73	45.99	43.95
08.07.11	45.28							
16.09.11	66 84	71.28	71.92	70.82				
01.10.11								
04.11.11	68.64	73.15	73.81	72.73	40.91			
16.11.11	66.42	70.84	71.47	70.38				
01.12.11	65.64	70.03	70.66	69.55				

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited

Statement-II

Details of taxes/duties on contribution to Central and State exchequer by the petroleum sector companies

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	H1, 2011-12 (prov.)
1	2	3	4
1. Contribution to Central Exchequer			
A. Tax/ Duties on Crude oil & Petroleum products			
Cess on Crude Oil	6559	6810	3477
Royalty on Crude Oil/Gas	3859	3652	1998
Customs Duty	4563	24136	8116
Excise Duty	62480	68040	29400
Service tax etc.	982	942	420
Sub Total (A)	78443	103580	43411
B. Dividend to Government/ Income tax etc.			
Corporate/ Income Tax	17935	17146	8345

1	2	3	4
Dividend income to Central Govt.	8066	9807	1396
Dividend distribution tax	1864	2354	338
Profit Petroleum on exploration of Oil/ Gas	5471	3610	1945
Sub Total (B)	33336	32917	12024
Total Contribution to Central Exchequer (A+B)	111779	136497	55435
2. Contribution to State Exchequer			
A. Tax/ Duties on Crude & Petroleum products			
Royally on Crude Oil/Gas	3349	4636	3756
Sales Tax/ VAT on POL Products	64999	78689	45321
Octroi, Duties Incl Electricity Duty	1888	2163	1123
Entry Tax/Others	1829	3488	1355
Sub Total (C)	72065	88976	51555
B. Dividend to Government/ Direct tax etc.			
Dividend Income to State Govt.	17	21	4
Sub Total (D)	17	21	4
Total Contribution to State Exchequer (C+D)	72082	88997	51559
Total Contribution of Petroleum Sector to Exchequer (1+2)	183861	225494	106994

[English]

Performance of States under MGNREGS

*225. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the States under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the performance of the Scheme in various States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of all the programmes of the Ministry, including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which inter-alia include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review

Committee (PRC) meetings, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance & Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels. The last PRC meeting was held in November 2011. The findings and reports of such review meetings and visits are shared with the concerned States/UT Governments for follow up action as implementation of MGNREGA is done by the States/UT Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per provisions of the Act.

(c) Provisions of MGNREGA are effected as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments. The measures/steps taken to improve implementation of MGNREGA by States/UTs include the following:

- (i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- (ii) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data on job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc. available for better management of the programme.
- (iii) With a view to ensuring timely payment of wages, Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices, a statutory requirement unless specifically exempted.
- (iv) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.

- (v) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
- (vi) For convergence of MGNREGA with other development programmes of the Government which have similar target groups, convergence guidelines have been developed and disseminated by the Ministry for several other development schemes.
- (vii) Amendments to para 1 of Schedule I of MGNREG Act have been carried out from time to time to enlarge the scope of works and activities that can be taken up.

Quality of Legal Profession

*226. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for motivation and encouragement of young lawyers to give them professional training;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note that a large number of meritorious and qualified lawyers do not opt for the Indian Judicial Service as a career for various reasons;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to attract best lawyers to join Judicial Service and also for upgradation of the quality of legal profession?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice has launched Rajiv Gandhi Adhivakta Prashikshan Yojna (Rajiv Gandhi Advocates' Training Scheme) for providing intensive professional training for a period of

one month to ten selected young advocates from each State, who are practicing in Magistrate and Munsif Courts so that they may serve the needs of law profession at grass-roots level. After completion of one month's training in the nominated National Law University/ University Law School, the trainees will further undergo one month's training under a Senior/ leading Advocate.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government is conscious of the need to recruit talented and experienced persons including lawyers as Judges. The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution.

The State Governments and the State High Courts have been consulted on this subject. The consensus on having an AIJS has not been possible as 7 out of 20 States and 11 out of 17 State High Courts from whom comments were received have not supported the proposal. The Government intends to pursue it by offering a more plausible and acceptable formulation of AIJS.

Pantry Cars in Long Distance Trains

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

(a) the number of trains which run more than 1000 kms. and do not have pantry cars;

(b) the reasons for not providing this facility in those trains so far;

(c) the targets set for providing this facility in such trains; and

(d) the time by which the pantry car facilities are likely to be provided in those trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) 212 pairs of Mail/Express trains running for more than 1000 kilometres, presently do not have a pantry car.

(b) to (d) The attachment of pantry cars to trains is considered based on various factors such as priority of the train, (first priority to Durgam/Rajdhani then Super fast Mail/Express trains then the trains running more than 24 hours either way), commercial justification, availability of pantry cars, load limitation in the trains etc. In cases where trains are not provided with a Pantry Car, the catering services are provided through Train Side Vending (TSV) or through static catering units at stations.

Investigation of Offences of Companies

*228. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K.
RITHEESH:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints referred to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and the Registrar of Companies (RoC) under the Companies Act, 1956 for investigation during the last three years; year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of cases finalized by SFIO and RoC and the action taken against such complaints during the last three years;

(c) whether SFIO seek the assistance from foreign countries in investigating the offences;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for monitoring and speedy disposal of cases by SFIO and RoC?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) During the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year, investigation under Sections 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been ordered in respect of 42 companies by SFIO. However, no cases have been referred to Registrar of Companies for investigation in this period. A State-wise and year-wise list of such companies is placed at Statement

(b) Investigation in respect of 33 companies referred to SFIO during this period were completed and report submitted to the Government.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. SFIO has not yet sought assistance of any foreign country for investigation of the offences.

(e) The cases referred to SFIO for investigation

are normally required to be completed within six months and the progress of investigation is monitored periodically. However, it is not always possible for SFIO to complete investigation within this period because of complexity of the issues involved and difference of each case from other. Consequently, extension of time is granted to SFIO on merit to complete the investigation.

Statement

Year - 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Date of Order of Inv.	Date of Submission of inv. Report	State/UT
1	2	3	4	5
1	AVI Telecom Ltd	05.05.2008	31/01/2011	Chandigarh
2	AVI Petroleum Ltd	-do-	31/01/2011	Chandigarh
3	AVI Packaging (India) Ltd.	-do-	31/01/2011	Chandigarh
4	A&R Oil Mills Pvt Ltd.	-do-	31/01/2011	Chandigarh
5	Rishi Spinners Ltd.	-do-	31/01/2011	Chandigarh
6	Rishi Financial Services Ltd.	-do-	31/01/2011	Chandigarh
7	Rishi Oil & Fats Ltd (in Liqn)	-do-	22/11/2011	Chandigarh
8	AVI Shoes Ltd (in Liqn)	-do-	22/11/2011	Chandigarh
9	Zenet Software Ltd	15/05/2008	21/01/2011	Gujarat
10	Sugandh Estate & Investments Pvt Ltd.	16/05/2008	21/01/2011	Gujarat
11	Amadhi Investments Ltd.	-do-	21/01/2011	Gujarat
12	Welvet Financial Advisors Pvt Ltd.	-do-	21/01/2011	Gujarat
13	PSG Developers & Engineers Ltd.	-do-	16/11/2010	Delhi
14	Nicco UCO Alliance Credit Ltd.	20.06.2008	03/06/2010	West Bengal
15	Kuber Mutual Benefits Ltd.	09/09/2008	Under Progress	UP
16	Elder Pharmaceuticals Ltd	26/09/2008	10/08/2009	Maharashtra
17	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	13/01/2009	13.4.2009	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
Year-2009-10				
18	Megacity (Bangalore) Developers & Builders Ltd.	17/04/2009	02.08.2011	Bangalore
19	AVI Industries Ltd (in Liqn)	13/05/2009	22/11/2011	Maharashtra
20	Information Tech of India Ltd.	16.07.2009	03.09.2010	UP
21	Sesa Goa Ltd.	23/10/2009	29/04/2011	Goa
22	Sesa Industries Ltd.	23/10/2009	29/04/2011	Goa
23	Austral Coke & Projects Ltd.	20/01/2010	29.12.2011	West Bengal
Year-2010-11				
24	Global Trust Bank	28/05/2010	09/03/2012	Andhra Pradesh
25	Subhiksha Trading Services Ltd.	23/07/2010	inv. withdrawn	Tamil Nadu
26	Goldquest International Pvt. Ltd.	28/07/2010	05/03/2012	Tamil Nadu
27	Questnet Enterprises India Pvt Ltd.	28/07/2010	05/03/2012	Tamil Nadu
28	Jayant Vitamins Ltd.	11/08/2010	Under prog.	Madhya Pradesh
29	City Limouzines (India) Ltd.	07/10/2010	30.01.2012	Maharashtra
Year-2011-12				
30	Ambuja Cements Ltd.	02/06/2011	26.07.2011	Gujarat
31	ACC Ltd.	02/06/2011	26.07.2011	Maharashtra
32	Ultratech Cement Ltd.	02/06/2011	27.07.2011	Maharashtra
33	H.M.Dyeing Ltd.(under Liquidation)	27/07/2011	21.02.2012	Delhi
34	Dimensions Investment & Securities Ltd. (liqd	09/08/2011	07/03/2012	Delhi
35	Speakasiaonline	10/08/2011	Under progress	Not registered in India
36	Metlex Ceramic Ltd. (under liquidation)	05.09.2011	11/01/2012	Delhi
37	Palamoor Agro Complex Ltd.	13.10.2011	29/02/2012	Andhra Pradesh
38	Ganga Yamuna Finvest Pvt. Ltd. (in liquidation)	18.10.2011	Under progress	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
39	Lakshish Habitats Ltd.	14.12.2011	Under Progress	Delhi
40	Savitri Finlease Securities Ltd. (Liq)	04.01.2012	Under Progress	Delhi
41	Jensons & Nicholson Financial Services Ltd.	02.02.2012	Under Progress	West Bengal
42.	Pushkar Trading Co. Ltd. (in liquidation)	14.03.2012	Under Progress	Delhi

[*Translation*]

Indo-Nepal Joint Projects

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

(a) the issues discussed during the first meeting of the India-Nepal Joint Ministerial Commission on Water Resources held recently in New Delhi;

(b) the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of the projects likely to be covered under the same during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The issue discussed during the first meeting of India-Nepal Joint Ministerial Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR) held on 15th February, 2012 in New Delhi were setting up of Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) for the development, execution and operation of the Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project, the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme, river training works in Nepal on rivers flowing from Nepal to India, repairs & maintenance of Kosi and Gandak Projects and power trade between India and Nepal including short term enhancement of power supply to Nepal, amongst others.

(b) (i) With a view to expediting the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme, vacant posts (Indian side) of Junior Engineers in Joint

Project Office-Sapta Kosi Sun Kosi Investigation (JPO-SKSKI) have been filled up.

(ii) Kosi High Level Committee (KHLC), headed by the Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) visited the 15 km length of Eastern Kosi Embankment, presently being maintained by the Government of Nepal, which the JMCWR recommended to be maintained by the Government of India.

(c) Setting up of PDA and other issues as mentioned above would be taken up during the XII Plan.

[*English*]

LPG Agencies

*230. SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies in the country, during the last two years and the current years, State-wise and Oil Marketing Company-wise;

(b) whether the demand of consumers for LPG including refills are met fully and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of LPG agencies likely to be opened in different States including Bhavnagar District of Gujarat during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14; and

(d) the other steps taken to meet the demand of LPG especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have commissioned 1926 distributorship in the country during the last two years and the period April, 2011 to January, 2012. The State-wise and OMC-wise detail are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) At present, the indigenous production of LPG is insufficient to meet domestic requirements and the shortfall is met through imports. LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

However, due to factors such as product supply constraints, strikes, road breaches, floods, strikes by Southern Region Bulk LPG Transporters, unplanned shutdown, natural calamities alongwith huge growth of demand, there is a backlog of a few days in LPG supplies in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu and

West Bengal. Government has advised OMCs to liquidate the backlog in the States by operating the bottling plants on Sundays and holidays & also during extended hours.

(c) OMCs have planned to set up 453 regular LPG distributorships and 1317 RGGLV distributorship in the country, including 2 regular distributorships and 2 RGGLV distributorships in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat, during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, which are at various stages of commissioning.

(d) For rural and under-covered areas, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies was launched on 16.10.2009. Advertisements inviting applications for distributorships under the scheme have been released by OMCs in 29 States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar covering 4786 locations. Letters of Intent (LoI) have been issued for 1752 locations out of which 1001 distributors have been commissioned.

Statement

State-wise and Company-wise LPG Distributorship commissioned in the country during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and April, 2011 to January 2012

State	2009-10			2010-11			April, 2011 to January, 2012		
	No. of LPG distributorships			No. of LPG distributorships			No. of LPG distributorships		
	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	IOC	BPCL	HPCL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	22	15	36	32	30	32	58	36	24
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	2	3	1	4	6	5	5	2	1
Bihar	7	4	15	33	30	27	27	14	17
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	13	3	13	3	1	2
Delhi	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	6	5	3	7	2	2	2	1	7
Haryana	3	3	5	0	3	6	1	3	0
Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	3	4	0	1	2	0	1
Jharkhand	3	1	1	9	4	9	1	9	8
Karnataka	0	4	8	17	13	9	12	7	4
Kerala	8	7	1	17	6	5	1	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	5	0	6	31	17	10	6	2	4
Maharashtra	5	7	9	24	46	24	25	43	42
Manipur	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Mizoram	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Odisha	0	2	5	18	9	10	7	3	8
Punjab	5	4	7	13	4	2	10	0	2
Rajasthan	5	6	11	46	28	24	17	15	26
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	14	19	12	30	9	6	44	10	11
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	9	4	12	49	37	15	73	20	39
Uttarakhand	0	2	1	3	4	13	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	3	2	6	29	16	5	18	5	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sub Total	112	89	147	390	269	220	327	174	198
Total	1926								

Survey for LPG/PNG Coverage

*231. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey/studies have been undertaken to estimate the potential Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Piped Natural Gas (PNG) coverage;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of actual users of LPG/PNG in the country, State / UT-wise;

(c) whether a number of households are having multiple LPG/PNG connections;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of households with multiple connections, company-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the multiple connections are got surrendered?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) authorizes City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks to lay, build,

operate or expand natural gas pipelines through a competitive bidding process. PNGRB has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD networks development in more than 300 possible geographical areas on the basis of Expression of Interest (EoI) and on suo moto basis, based on the connectivity with the existing and upcoming natural gas pipelines in India. At present, CGD companies are supplying Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in 51 Geographical Areas of the country covering the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura.

The Vision 2015 adopted by this Ministry envisages raising the country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75%, by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015 especially in rural areas and under-covered areas. Accordingly, new LPG distributorships are planned by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), considering the availability of PNG in the Proposed PNG pipeline route.

As far as extension of PNG facilities to different towns and cities in the country is concerned, the implementation timeframe is subject to interalia, availability of natural gas through a gas transmission

pipeline, technical and commercial feasibility and availability of clearances from various authorities, etc.

(b) As on 01.02.2012, OMCs are serving 1353.97 lakh LPG customers in the country and CGD companies have released 18,49,458 PNG connections in ten States of the country, as on 01.03.2012. The State-wise details are at given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(c) and (d) 8,36,134 households have been identified by the Public Sector OMCs namely IOCL, BPCL and HPCL as having multiple LPG/PNG connections. The company-wise/State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Public Sector OMCs are carrying out an exercise of identifying the consumers address/household for blocking the LPG connections of PNG users and appealing to them to surrender their LPG connections to keep it in 'Safe Custody' of the LPG distributor. The Ministry has been conducting regular meetings of the CGD companies and OMCs to collect the data of PNG connections released and to improve coordination between the CGD companies and the OMCs.

In addition to this, a number of Information Education Communication (IEC) activities have been undertaken by OMCs and CGD companies which include creating awareness through print, electronic and web media, distribution of leaflets, etc.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of LPG Connections
in the country as on 01.02.2012.*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of regular LPG connections (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.77

1	2	3
3.	Assam	24.20
4.	Bihar	37.79
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.67
6.	Delhi	50.06
7.	Goa	4.87
8.	Gujarat	67.89
9.	Haryana	41.18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.01
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.60
12.	Jharkhand	14.53
13.	Karnataka	79.02
14.	Kerala	69.54
15.	Madhya Pradesh	54.79
16.	Maharashtra	170.97
17.	Manipur	2.69
18.	Meghalaya	1.45
19.	Mizoram	2.36
20.	Nagaland	1.78
21.	Odisha	20.01
22.	Punjab	57.69
23.	Rajasthan	61.63

1	2	3
24.	Sikkim	1.83
25.	Tamil Nadu	141.46
26.	Tripura	3.17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	142.11
28.	Uttarakhand	19.45
29.	West Bengal	73.22
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.63
31.	Chandigarh	3.78
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.54
33.	Daman Diu	0.56
34.	Lakshadweep	0.03
35.	Puducherry	3.21
Total		1353.97

Statement-II

State-wise details of PNG Customers in the country as on 01.03.2012.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of PNG connections
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	503
2.	Assam	23,162
3.	Delhi	2,67,441
4.	Gujarat	9,28,638
5.	Haryana	3,713
6.	Madhya Pradesh	575
7.	Maharashtra	5,46,999
8.	Rajasthan	25
9.	Tripura	9550
10.	Uttar Pradesh	68,852
Total		18,49,458

Statement-III

State-wise/ Company-wise number of households having multiple LPG/PNG connections in the country as on 01.03.2012

Sl. No.	States	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0
3.	Delhi	1,02,060	30,501	23,984	1,56,545
4.	Gujarat	1,51,889	66,037	49,376	2,67,302
5.	Haryana	783	0	39	822

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
7.	Maharashtra	123	2,13,536	1,79,045	3,92,704
8.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
9.	Tripura	95	0	0	95
10.	Uttar Pradesh	13,726	3,578	1,362	18,666
Grand Total					8,36,134

Activities under MGNREGS

*232. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the focus of activities covered under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are in accordance with the actual requirements at the ground level;

(b) if not, whether some State Governments have urged the Union Government to include more activities under the Scheme;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the guidelines of the Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. Para IB of

Schedule-I of MGNREGA lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4 (1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Based on the suggestions and feed back received from various Stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time and this is a continuous process. Addition of the following new activities/works in Schedule-I in consultation with the State Governments for employment generation under MGNREGA have been made recently:

(i) The activities for provision of horticulture, plantation, irrigation and land development facilities included in para IB (iv) of Schedule - I of the Act have been extended to land owned by small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (vide notification dated 22.7.2009) and to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, (vide notification dated 22.9.2011).

(ii) The following have been notified under para IB (ix) of Schedule 1

(a) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level (included vide notification dated 11.11.2009).

(b) Construction of play grounds in districts as identified by the central Government for Integrated

Action Plan (included vide notification dated 21.10.2011).

(c) Access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (included vide notification dated 30.09.2011).

(d) and (e) A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission for suggesting revisions to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Operational Guidelines. The committee has submitted its report. The major recommendations made by the Committee are as below:

- (i) To anchor implementation of MGNREGA, National and State Employment Guarantee Missions and Management Teams should be put in place at National and State level.
- (ii) A network of Capacity Building Institutions should be created at the national level within the National Management Team (NMT) of the Department of Rural Development. On similar pattern, a Capacity Building Division should be set up at the State and District level.
- (iii) Labour Budget should be presented by the Gram Panchayat at a Gram Sabha meeting on 15th of August. The shelf of projects should be adequate to meet demand for work for at least two years.
- (iv) About 30 new works related with watershed, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, works in coastal areas and rural sanitation have been recommended for inclusion in the list of permissible works.
- (v) Cash wage payment should be allowed in those Blocks/GPs where the outreach of the Banks/Post Offices is highly inadequate.
- (vi) MIS should generate the pay order (automatically) for payment of unemployment allowance to such wage seekers whose demand for work is not met within 15 days.

(vii) A Social Audit Unit (Society or a Directorate independent of the implementing departments/agencies) should be constituted. The C&AG of India, or any person appointed by C&AG, should have the right to conduct audit of the accounts of schemes at such intervals as deemed fit.

(viii) Three tier vigilance mechanism should be set up at State, District and Local level to detect irregularities in the implementation of the Act.

[Translation]

Price Control of Drugs

*233. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO
JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the sale of medicines listed under the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) at exorbitant prices by some of the Multi-National Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are 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 provisions of DPCO 1995, no person can sell any scheduled Simulation formulation (medicine) to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/ approved by the NPPA.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices themselves without seeking the approval of Government / NPPA. However, as a part of price-monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price 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.

Based on monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulations, 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 medicines have got reduced as a result of the intervention of NPPA.

(c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) 2011. The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) was circulated among the concerned Ministries / Stakeholders. The draft Policy was also available for comments of any other interested person on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in by 30.11.2011. The view from all the concerned stakeholders which have been received are being examined for submitting to the Group of Ministers.

[English]

Availability of Fertilizers

*234. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the discontentment amongst farmers on account of large scale black-marketing and unprecedented rise in the price of fertilizers;

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

(c) the details of the demand and supply and availability/distribution of different fertilizers to the farmers during the current crop season, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective action taken by the Government to contain rise in price and stem out black marketing?

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 reports of large scale black marketing of fertilizers. Under the NBS policy, Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) of P&K fertilizers have been left open and fertilizer manufacturers/marketers/importers are allowed to fix their MRPs. Urea is provided to the farmers at statutory MRP of Rs.5310/- per MT (excluding local taxes).

(c) The State-wise cumulative demand (Requirement) and supply (Availability) of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP & Complex fertilizers during current Rabi'11-12 season (October'2011 to February'2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of urea has not been increased by the Government but MRPs of P&K fertilizers have gone up due to rise in the prices of fertilizers/raw materials in the international market. Now the downward trend has started.

Under clause 21 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, it is mandatory to print the maximum retail price (MRP) 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,

black marketing etc. Department of Fertilizers (DOF) has been writing to various State Governments regularly to take appropriate measures for preventing black marketing, hoarding etc.

Statement

Cumulative Requirement & Availability of Urea, DAP MOP & Complex Fertilisers during Rabi'11-12 (October'11 to February'12)

Rabi'11-12		(Figures In '000 MTs)							
State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex		
	Require-	Availability	Require-	Availability	Require-	Availability	Require-	Availability	
9.3.12	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment	ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	1375.00	1331.64	450.00	479.42	295.00	294.17	970.00	1139.73	
Karnatka	563.00	601.42	234.00	508.53	240.00	250.59	589.00	785.71	
Kerala	92.00	54.85	20.00	19.22	85.00	82.07	117.00	100.83	
Tamil Nadu	621.00	578.14	211.00	182.81	288.00	271.83	354.40	431.63	
Gujarat	1040.00	929.05	375.00	276.00	107.00	83.43	234.00	350.51	
Madhya Pradesh	1116.36	1040.16	482.74	624.74	74.63	66.65	224.62	289.16	
Chhattisgarh	142.50	162.11	61.76	122.23	28.50	48.81	51.77	89.67	
Maharashtra	1075.00	904.71	565.00	595.11	265.00	294.67	834.00	932.89	
Rajasthan	990.00	986.65	335.00	367.57	18.00	17.15	76.60	82.20	
Haryana	1075.00	961.36	392.00	431.54	35.00	30.87	45.00	26.38	
Punjab	1250.00	1260.84	405.00	532.99	45.00	47.08	47.50	72.04	
Uttar Pradesh	3100.00	2854.54	895.00	1046.71	240.00	103.61	580.00	659.28	
Uttaranchal	95.00	103.40	13.00	15.06	5.00	3.05	43.00	31.22	
Himachal Pradesh	27.50	26.82	0.00	0.00	5.00	6.58	35.00	23.10	
Jammu and Kashmir	74.00	35.58	43.14	26.62	23.52	6.23	0.00	0.00	
Bihar	1025.00	881.19	270.00	269.59	160.00	105.68	197.50	229.62	
Jharkhand	93.75	87.69	45.00	26.07	14.00	1.72	65.00	21.03	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	135.00	114.39	81.99	66.14	71.23	59.67	102.55	116.37
West Bengal	720.50	611.50	247.90	261.85	231.86	229.74	458.15	519.00
Assam	139.20	103.39	34.80	17.29	69.60	63.45	17.40	5.05
All India	14749.81	13629.43	5162.33	5869.49	2301.34	2067.05	5042.49	5905.42

Functioning of IMD

*235. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientific and administrative services in the India Meteorological Department (IMD) have been bifurcated as per the approval by the Ministry of Finance in 1980;

(b) if so, whether technical officials have been deployed for non-technical assignments;

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

(d) whether this has impacted the working of the Department and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it has attracted adverse comments from the auditing authority; and

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

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

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) Out of total number of 8404 posts, comprising 1681 officers of Gr. A/B and 6723 staff, 315 posts are sanctioned for supporting administrative services. However, limited numbers of technical officers/staff (219 out of 8089 sanctioned scientific posts) are also deployed for work in addition to administrative officials

in administrative units due to the demanding functional requirements of different offices. Detailed information is presented in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No Madam, as most of the officials at Group 'A' Level, have been given assignment of administrative nature in addition to their scientific and technical duties. Moreover all heads of Divisions and Heads of Sub-offices have dual responsibility for both scientific & administrative nature.

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) The scientific/technical officers are deployed in different units in addition to the administrative staff. These officials are deployed for technical and scientific examination and processing of the cases exclusively as most of the administrative/planning follow-up actions would follow the critical scientific and technology review.

Unlike most of the administrative departments, majority of the activities in IMD including those related to procurement, planning, training and personnel management have a large quantum of technically oriented activities that necessitates the presence of experienced technical peoples for efficient handling of techno-legal and techno-administrative nature of issues, viz. equipment procurement, planning and programme development and implementation, human resource development and management/ coordination.

Moreover with the creation of 78 new posts in administrative cadre by the government recently, the deployment of scientific staff in administrative units is expected to reduce substantially in the immediate future.

Statement*Details of the deployment of scientific officials in administrative units*

Office	Technical			Administrative		
	Group A*	AMI/AMII	SA	AOIII	Assistant	UDC/LDC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DGM New Delhi	7	20	17	3	23	37
ADGM(R), Pune	3	7	9	2	7	18
DDGM(WF), Pune	-	1	1	1	8	5
DDGM(SI) Pune	2	16	2	1	6	12
DDGM(Ag.) Pune	-	4	2	1	3	10
DDGM(UI), New Delhi	2	12	19	2	11	11
RMC Chennai	-	2	-	2	10	21
RMC	2	4	10	1	1	3
Guwahati						
RMC Kolkata	4	10	11	1	7	30
RMC Mumbai	-	6	10	2	7	16
RMC Nagpur	1	3	3	1	8	11
RMC New Delhi	1	4	13	4	3	20
Delhi						
PAC Kolkata	-	2	2	-	-	2
CSO Shillong	1	3	3	1	-	3
Total	23	94	102	22	94	199

DGM-	Office of the Director General of Meteorology	DDGM (SI)-	Office of the Deputy Director General of Meteorology (Surface Instrumentation)
ADGM(R)-	Office of the Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research)	DDGM (AG)-	Office of the Deputy Director General of Meteorology (Agriculture Meteorology)
DDGM (WF)-	Office of the Deputy Director General of Meteorology (Weather Forecasting)	DDGM (UI)-	Office of the Deputy Director General of Meteorology (Upper Air Instrumentation)

RMC-	Regional Meteorological Centre
PAC-	Positional Astronomy Centre
CSO-	Central Seismological Observatory

Units of Instrumentation Ltd.

*236. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of the Instrumentation Ltd.(IL) in operation and the details of such units making profits during the last three years;

(b) whether the IL Unit at Palakkad is facing an acute shortage of working capital;

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

(d) the steps taken to make adequate working capital available to IL, Palakkad;

(e) whether the pay and allowances of the staff of the unit have not been revised since long;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The Instrumentation Limited has the following units in operation:

- (i) Manufacturing Unit at Kota (Rajasthan).
- (ii) Manufacturing Unit at Palakkad (Kerala).
- (iii) Project and Distributed Digital Control Unit for order booking and execution of the projects.
- (iv) Marketing Unit at Kota with branch offices for retail sale.

Only Palakkad Unit has been in Cash profit during the last three years.

(b) and (c) There is certain shortage of working capital at the Palakkad unit of Instrumentation Limited.

(d) In the current financial year (2011-2012) Rs. 23 crore has been provided to Palakkad Unit as working capital advance from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL). BHEL has also opened foreign LCs of over Rs. 19.40 crore for priority project since January 2012. In addition to this, in the current financial year, the total collection of Rs. 51.50 crore made by Palakkad unit is also available to meet their working capital requirement. Thus Rs. 94 crore has been available with Palakkad unit in the current financial year for working capital.

(e) to (g): The Government has given permission for revision of pay and allowances of all existing employees of Instrumentation Limited effective from 23.02.2009.

[*Translation*]

Technology for Weather Forecasting

*237. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts made to forecast real time weather;

(b) whether any technological assistance has been sought from other countries and/ or studies undertaken in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to introduce such technologies in India?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) With the commissioning of the state-of-the-art observing, monitoring/early warning and data visualization/information processing and communication technologies under the Phase-I of the Modernization of IMD, several manual operations have been fully automated. All the manpower, that was engaged earlier for such manual

operations, have been provided due orientation, training and skill development opportunities not only to attain appropriate operating skills of advanced technological platforms but also contribute efficiently to the quality enhancement through customization of sector specific warning and forecasting services.

Methodologies and modeling frameworks that have undergone rigorous performance evaluation in operational R&D environment are implemented after the commissioning of the High Performance Computing (HPC) system for enhancing the weather forecasting capacities through assimilating all available global satellite radiance data for the production of forecast products at 35Km grid globally and 27Kms/9Kms/3Kms/1Km grid over India/regional/mega city domains. Beginning monsoon-2010, for the first time on experimental basis, spatial rainfall forecast outlook (7-day forecasts followed by 7-day outlook) and probabilistic spatial monthly scale rainfall scenarios (indicative above/below normal activity over various parts of the country) are being generated and hosted on IMD's web-site.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) With the cooperation from the Meteo France International (MFI), France, a fully automated and digitized weather analysis and forecasting platform along with Improved data visualization, value-addition, dissemination for better public access/ utilization (SYNERGIE); Induction of more objective oriented forecasting system; Improvement in Public Weather Services (PWS) and Early Warning Service Systems have been commissioned.

SYNERGIE is a powerful tool with a user friendly interface for the operational meteorology forecaster that not only provides flexibility to display meteorological data, and to extract desired information as well as feed-in additional professional inputs from the expert forecaster or format documents produced by forecasters. As a functional requirement, the SYNERGIE system has the following capabilities:

- Ability of the system to ingest all available data

- Display tools of current weather, climate and prediction tools for analyzing forecast products from multiple sources
- Plotting of Observations on weather charts
- Numerical Weather Prediction module
- Satellite, Radar, Tropical Cyclone and warning module

PWS system is a set of interfaces and automatic processes that provide flexibility for layout design generate and disseminate products.

(d) The Government feels that the upgradation of the observational, high end computing, communication, forecast/warning dissemination infrastructure should become a continuous process by which the state-of-the-art science and technology tools/ infrastructure can be made accessible to the scientists engaged in weather research and forecasting for enhancing the service quality.

[English]

Urea Prices

*238. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether the New Pricing Scheme (NPS) Stage-III for existing urea units has been completed/is under completion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to fully deregulate the urea prices;

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

(e) the time by which the new pricing policy beyond NPS-III will be finalized.

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

[*Translation*]

Compensation to Train Accident Victims

*239. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state:

(a) the details of the pending cases of compensation to railway accident victims and their

families as on 31 December, 2011 alongwith the period of pendency, zone-wise;

(b) the reasons for not settling the same in a reasonable time limit; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Railways for expeditious delivery of compensation to accident victims and their families?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) The total number of pending cases of compensation to railway accident victims and their families as on 31 December 2011 in various benches of Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) is 449. The figure is not maintained zone-wise. However, RCT Bench-wise details along with period of pendency of the above 449 pending cases of rail accident victims as on 31 December, 2011 is as under:-

Name of Railway Claims Tribunal Bench		Less than one year old	One year old five years old	Two year old	Three year old	Four year old	Five Year and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Delhi	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
2	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	Lucknow	33	24	24	27	16	0	124
4	Gorakhpur	10	4	0	0	1	10	25
5	Ghaziabad	6	1	1	1	1	0	10
6	Kolkata	176	0	0	0	0	0	176
7	Bhubneshwar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	Guwahati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Patna	3	3	0	0	2	3	11
10	Ranchi	1	2	10	0	3	1	17
11	Mumbai	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Bhopal	19	6	0	0	0	1	26
14	Jaipur	3	14	0	0	2	0	19
15	Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Chennai	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
17	Bangalore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Secunderabad	1	0	2	3	0	3	9
19	Ernakulam	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total		282	55	37	31	25	19	449

(b) The Railway Claims Tribunal is a quasi-judicial body independent from the Railways. Judicial process for settling the claims involves different stages, like filing of Written Statements, filing of evidence and arguments, which is a formalized process and takes time. The time taken in disposal of railway accident compensation claims depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case. Majority of the above pending cases pertains to recent incidents for which the processes of completing documentation formalities are on. However, in some cases:-

- The legal process in submission of written statement by the Railway on the facts of the applicant takes time.
- Adjournments are taken by applicant for producing evidence before the Tribunal.
- Time taken by Respondent Railway in filing of written Statement.
- Respondent Railway also seeks adjournments for cross-examination of applicant's evidence.

(c) Railways make all out efforts at their end for early disposal of the compensation claims in train accidents. Some of the steps taken by the Railways for speedy disposal of cases are as under:-

- Zonal Railways have been instructed that as soon as a passenger train accident or untoward incident takes place, all particulars of injured and killed may be obtained, claim application forms sent to claimants and the record should also be made available to the concerned bench of the Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT).
- The claimants have the option to file the application in the RCT in whose jurisdiction accident/untoward incident has occurred or are over the place from which the passenger obtained pass or ticket or the place of destination station or where the claimant normally resides.
- An Accident cell is set up at each zonal Head quarter to provide assistance for filing of accident compensation claims and monitor them.
- After the decree has been passed, payment of decreed amount is made at the earliest.

Saxena Committee Recommendations

*240. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has decided to implement the recommendations made by the Saxena Committee constituted to devise methodology for BPL Census and estimation of poverty including the economic and social conditions of the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (c) The recommendations made in August 2009 by the Saxena Committee constituted a devise the methodology for BPL Census were discussed with the State Governments, concerned Central Ministries and experts in the field of poverty estimation. It was decided to pre-test the methodology. Accordingly, a pilot survey was conducted in 254 villages across 29 States in the country from August to December 2010.

(c) The findings of the Pilot survey were discussed with a Core Group of Experts and State Governments. Based on the findings of the pilot survey a questionnaire to collect information on socio-economic indicators of households was prepared, and a full-fledged Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) has commenced in June 2011 using the questionnaire.

[*English*]

Drainage System in Haryana

2531. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct Pucca drains in some of the villages in Haryana State including Tosham in Bhiwani District; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and projects taken up so far alongwith the funds released and spent during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities. As per the information from the Govt. of Haryana, it is proposed to sideline the Tosham drain at a cost of Rs. 136.3 lac (length 19540 feet).

(b) As per the information from the Govt. of Haryana, 10 number of drains work were taken up for making them pucca. The details of the drains are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Drains made Pucca in Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of Drain with Tail RD	Cost (Rs. In Lac)
1	2	3
1	Bhiwani Ghaggar drai RD 0-165600	90.24
2	Mithathal Ghuskhani link drain RD 0-53050	34.92
3	Mundhal tank link drain RD 0-47844	247.25
4	Bhaini Jattan Thakran link drain 0-20650	38.76
5	Sukhpura Mundhal link drain RD 0-9000	40.30

1	2	3
6	Diversion of Singh Nallah Choe in Panchkula RD 0-1490	394.00
7	Drain No.8 RD 0 to 213000	129.00
8	Kiloi Link Drain RD 0 to 36080	313.65
9	Basantpur Link Drain RD 0-5084	7.64
10	LML Drain RD 0-139300	147.75

Resolution by Shareholders

2532. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mere passing of resolution by shareholders will not entail a company to make alterations in Memorandum of Association (MoA) unless the same is registered with the Registrar of Companies (RoC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the resolution becomes altered, only on the date the resolution is registered with RoC; 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) Alterations in Memorandum of Association of a Company may pertain to five clauses, namely, Name clause, Object clause, Situation clause, Liability clause and Capital clause. However, alterations in Object clause, Situation clause and Liability clause, they become effective only from the date of registration of resolutions by the Registrar of Companies (RoC). The alteration in the name clause becomes effective from the date of issue of certificate by the RoC. Alteration in Capital clause for increase in authorised capital becomes effective when the special resolution to this effect is passed in the general meeting of the shareholders.

Mapping of Himalyan Region

2533. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to map the topography of the Himalayan region for gathering high precision data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would consider mapping the available water resources of the region through such exercise;

(d) if so, whether this data would be made available to civil authorities to plan development activities in far flung areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Survey of India have generated topographical maps on the scale of 1:2, 50,000 and 1:50,000 for the entire country, including Himalayan region. Some parts of the region are also covered on 1:25,000 scale. In addition, Indian Satellite data from Cartosat-I has been used to generate digital surface maps of the country, including Himalayan regions.

(c) to (e) Central Water Commission (CWC) and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) have

undertaken a study of "Inventory and Monitoring of Glacial Lakes/Water Bodies in the Himalayan Region of Indian River Basins" during the Eleventh Plan period and a Report on "Inventory of Glacial Lakes/Water Bodies in the Himalayan region of Indian River Basins" for more than 10 hectare area has been prepared using satellite images. Monitoring of Glacial Lakes/Water Bodies is being done using remote sensing data during monsoon period on monthly basis from June, 2011. In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has awarded a project to Space Application Centre to map the snow cover and glaciers of Indian Himalayan Region. The first phase of the mapping was completed in 2009 and report has been made public. The second phase of the assessment is ongoing. Further, the wetlands were mapped for entire country, including Himalayan regions, at 1:50,000 scale under National Wetland Inventory and Assessment Project, using Indian Remote Sensing satellite data. In addition, using Indian Remote Sensing satellite data potential areas of ground water occurrence have also been mapped at 1:50,000 scale in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh. Under the recently approved National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy, data outside the negative list will be available to civilian authorities for developmental activities.

Setting up of NIESBD

2534. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a 'National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBD)' in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Ravi-Beas Water Issue

2535. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue relating to sharing of Ravi and Beas water between Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi is pending for many decades;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

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

(b) Punjab has so far not agreed to restore to Rajasthan the remaining 0.6 Million Acre Feet (MAF) out of 8.6 MAF of surplus Ravi-Beas waters under 1981 agreement. Punjab has also enacted the Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004 terminating the 1981 agreement and all other agreements relating to Ravi-Beas. As per the provisions of the Act, all existing and actual utilizations through the existing systems shall remain protected and unaffected. Haryana is able to draw 1.62 MAF through Bhakra Main Line (BML) instead of drawing 3.45 MAF out of its full Ravi-Beas share of 3.5 MAF through Suttlej Yamuna Link (SYL) canal. Rajasthan was entitled to draw 0.17 MAF through BML via Haryana on the restoration of its capacity, but is not getting the same under the circumstances. Delhi's share in Ravi-Beas waters is 0.2 MAF and is being supplied the same.

(c) Hon'ble President of India in exercise of powers under Article 143(1) of the Constitution of India has made reference to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 22.07.2004, questioning the validity of the Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004. As the

matter is before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, no action by the Government is possible at this juncture.

[English]

Incubation Centres of NSIC

2536. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) had developed 45 incubation centres on a pilot basis to help those who wanted to become entrepreneurs with training and other inputs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation status, State-wise during the current year compared to the last three years?

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

(a) and (b) The National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises has set up 45 Training-cum-Incubation Centres (TICs) to help those who want to become entrepreneurs with training. The state-wise and year-wise details of these TICs are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09 (No. of TICs)	2009-10 (No. of TICs)	2010-11 (No. of TICs)	2011-12 (No. of TICs)	Total (No. of TICs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	-	-	01	02
2.	Assam	02	-	-	-	02
3.	Gujarat	01	01	01	-	03
4.	Haryana	-	01	-	-	01
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	01	-	-	01
6.	J&K	01	01	-	-	02
7.	Karnataka	-	01	-	01	02
8.	Kerala	-	01	-	-	01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	01	01
10.	Odissa	-	-	-	01	01
11.	Punjab	05	01	-	-	06
12.	Tamilnadu	02	01	-	01	04
13.	Tripura	-	-	-	01	01
14.	Uttar Pradesh	03	04	-	05	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. West Bengal		04	-	01	-	05
16. Delhi		01	-	-	-	01 -
Total		20	12	2	11	45

[*Translation*]

Medical and Emergency Provisions

2537. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court had issued any guidelines to the Railways regarding disaster management and provision of Medical/Emergency facilities in trains as well as at railway stations especially in the aftermath of rail accidents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken in due compliance to such guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in its orders dated 6.10.2004 and 22.2.2006 in the Writ Petition No. 2405 of 2001 filed by Dr Sarosh Mehta and orders dated 26.3.2009 in the PIL No. 50 of 2008 filed by Shri Sameer Zaveri had issued guidelines regarding provisions of medical/emergency facilities in trains as well as at railway stations of Mumbai Division of both Western and Central Railways. Guidelines relating to sanction of funds for Hammals/Porters, using ambulance/taxi for transportation of victim from the accident site to the hospital, provision of minimum two lightweight folding or collapsible stretchers in all stations, setting up of an Emergency Medical Room at Dadar station with necessary First Aid equipments and manned 24x7 by a doctor, etc., have already been complied.

Diversion of Yamuna River

2538. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Yamuna river overflows at the time of monsoon due to which people suffer huge losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to divert the water to Luni river in Ajmer region of Rajasthan with assistance of short term cooperative credit from National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam, Wherever high banks/embankments do not exist, Yamuna river overflows during monsoon resulting in huge losses.

(b) Though specific details are not available, Central Water Commission has informed that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported heavy damages to village abadies, agricultural lands and crops in the reach Sondheybans to Gyasuddinpur tat bund on the right bank of the river and near villages Mukarampur, Dhika Kalan, Ranipur Barsi, Balla-Mazra, Bhagwanpur and Hamirpur Tapu on the left bank of the river during the years 2008 and 2009. Central Water Commission has further informed that the Government of Haryana has also reported heavy damages to village abadies, agricultural lands and crops at various villages in Chhachhrauli block of

District Yamuna Nagar due to river overflow near Mandewala on the right bank of river in 2005.

(c) As informed by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, the bank has not received any project proposal formulated by Government of Rajasthan to divert the water to the Luni river in Ajmer Region of Rajasthan.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Committee for Revival of PSUs

2539. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the Union Government for assessing loss making Public Sector Units(PSUs) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Units suggested for closure and out right sale;

(d) whether the Committee has also suggested any measures for the rehabilitation of workers of these units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the information available, no Committee was constituted by the Government for assessing loss making Public Sector Units.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Sea Erosion

2540. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent any proposal seeking financial assistance to contain sea erosion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) Government of Karnataka had submitted a project proposal namely "Ullal Coastal Erosion & Inlet Improvement Project" under Asian Development Bank (ADB) aided Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Project.

(c) The project has been accepted by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-Purpose Projects in its 110th meeting held on 20th July,2011. Afterwards, the Government of India and the ADB signed an agreement for the first tranche (\$51,555 million) loan under the \$250 million Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Programme on 17th August,2011. The First tranche loan will focus on heavily eroded coast in Karnataka (Ullal) and Maharashtra (Mirya Bay).

BPL Families in North Eastern States

2541. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) the details of Below Poverty Line(BPL) population and families in the North Eastern States of the country particularly in the State of Assam, as on date State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey recently regarding the people/families living below poverty line in the country;

(c) if so, the average monthly/annual income of those people/families; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure overall improvement in the living standard of BPL population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the rural households living Below Poverty Line who could be assisted under its various programmes. The BPL Census is conducted by the respective States/UTs and the BPL lists are prepared and maintained/updated by the respective State Governments/UT administrations. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology based on Score Based Ranking of each household on socio-economic indicators taken as proxy indicators of poverty on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development. The state-wise status of BPL Census, 2002 of the North Eastern States is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC, 2011) has been launched on 29th June, 2011 in the country and is being carried out by the respective States Governments/UT Administrations with the financial and technical support of the Government of India to generate information on a large number of social and economic indicators relating to households across the country. The eligibility and entitlements of rural households in the country for different central government programmes and schemes based on the SECC, 2011 survey results has not been arrived at.

Statement

Rural BPL families identified by the North Eastern States under BPL Census, 2002

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830
2	Assam	18.728
3	Manipur	1.693
4	Meghalaya	2.052
5	Mizoram	0.374

1	2	3
6	Nagaland	1.558
7	Sikkim	Not available
8	Tripura	34.848

Service Tax on Freight

2542. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any service tax is being charged on rail freight;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. As on date no service tax is being charged on rail freight.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

RGGLVY

2543. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of centres established under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY); and

(b) State-wise details of proposals received under this scheme including Gujarat?

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) Advertisements inviting applications for distributorships under the scheme have been released by OMCs in 29 States covering 4786 locations. Letters of Intent (LoI) have been issued for 1752 locations, out of

which 1001 distributors have been commissioned. The State-wise details including Gujarat are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of RGGLVY in the Country

As on 01.03.2012.

Sl. States/UTs No.	Number of advertisements released for RGGLVs	No. of RGGLVs commi- ssioned
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	331	131
2. Arunachal Pradesh	15	0
3. Assam	118	0
4. Bihar	514	103
5. Chhattisgarh	65	29
6. Gujarat	80	7
7. Haryana	109	0
8. Himachal Pradesh	43	4
9. Jammu & Kashmir	65	0
10. Jharkhand	271	36
11. Karnataka	167	30
12. Kerala	99	0
13. Madhya Pradesh	207	56
14. Maharashtra	375	162
15. Manipur	21	0
16. Meghalaya	12	0
17. Mizoram	19	0

1	2	3	4
18. Nagaland		13	0
19. Odisha		246	40
20. Punjab		127	0
21. Rajasthan		383	125
22. Sikkim		5	0
23. Tamil Nadu		271	64
24. Tripura		16	0
25. Uttar Pradesh		759	172
26. Uttarakhand		57	0
27. West Bengal		395	42
28. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		2	0
29. Puducherry		1	0
Total		4786	1001

[English]

Rail Museum

2544. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATRAMI REDDY :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rail Museum in New Delhi is in complete shambles and require renovation/restoration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being proposed in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Outstanding Dues

2545. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of outstanding dues of Railways against the various Power Houses and State Electricity Boards (SEBs) as on date;

(b) whether the Railways are facing financial crisis due to non-recovery of the said dues;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Railways to recover the said dues;

(d) whether the Railways propose to introduce any concessional scheme for the Power Houses and SEBs to encourage them to adopt pre-payment of freight for carriage of coal etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Freight accrual and realization is a continuous process. Special drive for clearance of outstanding dues by forming teams of Accounts and Commercial officials are launched from time to time. Close monitoring of recovery of outstanding dues from State Electricity Board (SEBs) is being done by holding regular meetings with the representatives of State Electricity Boards/Power Houses and periodical meetings with the concerned Ministries and the States. Power Houses are also being encouraged to follow the scheme for pre-payment and electronic payment for carriage of coal. As a result, the total outstanding amount due against Power Houses/ State Electricity Boards has come down to Rs. 844.74 crore as on 31.1.2012 as compared to Rs. 891.21 crore to end of 31.1.2011. Incidentally, the matter regarding outstanding dues amounting to Rs. 442.17 crore against PSEB, which was subjudice since long, has been decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and action is being

initiated as per the ruling. The matter regarding dues against Delhi Vidyut Board is also under consideration of Group of Ministers.

(d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

The details of outstanding dues of Railways against the various Power Houses and State Electricity Boards (SEBs) as on 31-01-2012 are as under :

Sl.No.	Name of State Electricity Board	January' 2012 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1	A.P. State Electricity Board	1.03
2	Bihar State Electricity Board	0.69
3	Delhi Vidyut Board	176.46
4	Gujarat State Electricity Board	2.09
5	Haryana State Electricity Board	3.29
6	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	0.13
7	Karnatka State Electricity Board	0.64
8	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	32.98
9	M.P. State Electricity Board	3.27
10	Punjab State Electricity Board	447.95
11	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	39.97

1	2	3
12	Tamilnadu State Electricity Board	3.46
13	U.P. State Electricity Board	4.32
14	W.B. State Electricity Board	66.66
15	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	0.30
16	National Thermal Power Corporation	49.80
17	Damodar Valley Corporation	11.43
18	Private Power House, Sabarmati	0.26
19	Reliance Power Supply Company Ltd.	0.01
Total		844.74

**Groundwater use in
Rural Areas**

2546. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted surveys on ground water use in rural areas especially in remote and far flung areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the experts' views in this regard; and

(d) the action plan prepared by the Government for usage of safe ground water in the said areas during the XII Ff Vear Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations jointly carry out periodic assessment of replenishable ground water resources and their withdrawal in the country covering rural areas including remote and far flung areas.

(b) As per latest assessment of ground water resources (as on 2009), stage of ground water development in the country has been estimated as 61%. Previous assessment of ground water resources was carried out as on 2004, when stage of ground water development in the country was estimated as 58%. State wise details of ground water resource assessment during 2004 and 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government of India has constituted a Central Level Expert Group for overall supervision of the reassessment of ground water resources in the entire country. The expert group has vetted the reassessment of ground water resources and status of their utilization (as on 2009).

(d) During XII Five Year Plan, Ministry of Water Resources has formulated Aquifer Management Plan to facilitate sustainable management of ground water resources and participatory ground water management. This will help in generation of integrated database on aquifer geometry, hydraulic and geochemical characteristics recharge and discharge potential of acqifer systems, etc. in GIS environment, better understanding of ground water flow system under different conditions, identification of areas feasible for ground water development, rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge, etc.

Statement

State wise details of replenishable ground water resources and stage of ground water development as per previous assessment (as on 2004) and latest assessment (as on 2009)

Sl. No.	States /Union Territories	Ground water resource assessment (2004)		Ground water resource assessment (2009)	
		Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (bcm)	Stage of ground water development (%)	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (bcm)	Stage of ground water development (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	36.50	45	33.83	46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.56	0.04	4.45	0.07
3	Assam	27.23	22	30.35	22
4	Bihar	29.19	39	28.63	43
5	Chhattisgarh	14.93	20	12.22	31
6	Delhi	0.30	170	0.31	138
7	Goa	0.28	27	0.221	33
8	Gujarat	15.81	76	18.43	75
9	Haryana	9.31	109	10.48	127
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.43	30	0.59	58
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70	14	3.70	22
12	Jharkhand	5.58	21	5.96	30
13	Karnataka	15.93	70	16.81	68
14	Kerala	6.84	47	6.62	47
15	Madhya Pradesh	37.19	48	33.95	56
16	Maharashtra	32.96	48	35.73	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Manipur	0.38	0.65	0.44	1
18	Meghalaya	1.15	0.18	1.2343	0.15
19	Mizoram	0.04	0.90	0.044	1
20	Nagaland	0.36	3	0.42	2.14
21	Odisha	23.09	18	17.78	26
22	Punjab	23.78	145	22.56	170
23	Rajasthan	11.56	125	11.86	135
24	Sikkim	0.08	16	-	21
25	Tamil Nadu	23.07	85	22.94	80
26	Tripura	2.19	9	2.97	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	76.35	70	75.25	72
28	Uttarakhand	2.27	66	2.17	51
29	West Bengal	30.36	42	30.50	40
	Total States	432.42	58	430.45	61
Union Territories					
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.330	4	0.310	4
2	Chandigarh	0.023	0	0.022	0.000
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.063	14	0.059	15
4	Daman and Diu	0.009	107	0.012	99
5	Lakshdweep	0.012	63	0.0105	74
6	Pudcherry	0.160	105	0.171	98
	Total UTs	0.597	33	0.59	34
Grand Total		433.02	58	431.03	61

[*Translation*]

Election Expenditure

2547. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D.VASAVA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO
JADHAO:

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

(a) whether election expenditure is increasing in the country;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the average expenditure during the last Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections, respectively;

(d) whether the Government has made any provision for the expenditure limit;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of cases of violation of the said provisions during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) As per the policy of the Government, the expenditure incurred on the Lok Sabha Elections (be it a General Election or Bye-elections) is entirely borne by the Central Government when such elections are held independently. However, the expenditure on State/Union territory Legislative Assemblies is shared on a half and half basis only when such elections are held simultaneously with the Lok Sabha elections. For conduct of General Election to Lok Sabha, the State/Union territory (with legislature) Governments proposes their demands to the Central Government as provisional estimates. The Central Government releases the funds to the State/Union territory Governments keeping in view the demands received from them and availability of funds for the election purpose. This exercise is of a routine nature and funds are released on a year-to-year basis. The State/ Union territory Governments incur the expenditure for conduct of General Elections to Lok Sabha from

their Consolidated Fund and thereafter make a claim for re-imbusement of the incurred amount to the Central Government. The Central Government releases the funds on provisional basis and the election accounts of the State/ Union territory Governments are settled only after receipt of the Audit Certificates from the Office of Accountant General of the concerned State/ Union territory.

The information regarding releases made on provisional basis during the year 2004 and year 2009 to the State/Union territory Governments are attached as Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. Further, the Lok Sabha Elections were held in 2004 and 2009 and the election accounts of the State/ Union territory Governments have been settled who have furnished the Audit Certificates from the Accountant General of the concerned State/ Union territory and the details of the settlement made for the year 2004 and 2009 are attached at Statement-III and Statement-IV.

Further, the cost escalation on the election expenditure over the years has been due to general price rise, significant increase in the number of contestants and voters, which has consequently resulted in increased expenditure on polling booths and other election materials. The Government is making every possible effort to keep the expenditure in relation to the conduct of elections to Lok Sabha at the barest minimum possible.

(d) and (e) Rule 90 of the Conduct of Election Rules prescribes the total of the expenditure of which account is to be kept under section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and which is incurred or authorized in connection with an election to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly in a State or Union. The details of the maximum expenditure that can be incurred by a candidate in an election to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly is attached as Statement-V.

(f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I

(Figure in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT Governments	Amount released for conduct of General Lok Sabha Elections, 2004 on provisional basis during the year 2004
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	601209000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	74250000
3.	Assam	365019000
4.	Bihar	905895000
5.	Chhattisgarh	150000000
6.	NCT of Delhi	126710000
7.	Goa	11291000
8.	Gujarat	178200000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30195000
10.	Jharkhand	150000000
11.	Haryana	66539000
12.	Himachal Pradesh	37815000
13.	Karnataka	431189000
14.	Kerala	202728000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	272250000
16.	Manipur	35157000
17.	Maharashtra	1250946000
18.	Meghalaya	77210000
19.	Mizoram	70389000

1	2	3
20.	Nagaland	34650000
21.	Odisha	257399000
22.	Punjab	99717000
23.	Puducherry	4854000
24.	Rajasthan	111744000
25.	Sikkim	11484000
26.	Tamil Nadu	161530000
27.	Tripura	34650000
28.	Uttar Pradesh	450885000
29.	Uttarakhand	150000000
30.	West Bengal	437252000
Total		6791157000

Statement-II

(Figure in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT Governments	Amount released for conduct of General Lok Sabha Elections, 2009 on provisional basis during the year 2009
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700000000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	282702340
3.	Assam	722447790
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	280000000
6.	NCT of Delhi	0

1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	Goa	18661925	22.	Punjab	169657565
8.	Gujarat	618452123	23.	Puducherry	12620931
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	100000000	24.	Rajasthan	9199973
10.	Jharkhand	260000000	25.	Sikkim	17563323
11.	Haryana	87000000	26.	Tamil Nadu	806035000
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11830000	27.	Tripura	67974947
13.	Karnataka	0	28.	Uttar Pradesh	0
14.	Kerala	0	29.	Uttarakhand	20000000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	142858748	30.	West Bengal	1500000000
16.	Manipur	60000000	31.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18000000
17.	Maharashtra	1550000000	32.	Chandigarh	9000000
18.	Meghalaya	10000000	33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	300000000
19.	Mizoram	98620811	34.	Daman & Diu	10000000
20.	Nagaland	50000000	35.	Lakshadweep	8900000
21.	Odisha	460000000		Total	8401525476

Statement-III

Expenditure by the State/UT Governments in 2004 for Lok Sabha Elections duly audited by the Accountant General, Audit of the concerned State/UT.

(Figures in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Electoral Offices	Preparation and Printing of Electoral Rolls	Charges for Conduct of Election to Lok Sabha	Issue of Photo Identity Cards to Voters	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68854952	83994384	792870626	13828681	959548643
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	***	***	***	***	***

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	***	***	***	***	***
4.	Bihar	***	***	***	***	***
5.	Chhattisgarh	***	***	***	***	***
6.	NCTof Delhi	35976000	11813000	80646000	2931000	131366000
7.	Goa	2307000	5031000	14426000	2689000	24453000
8.	Gujarat	***	***	***	***	***
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	***	***	***	***	***
10.	Jharkhand	***	***	***	***	***
11.	Haryana	24947364	14331511	48313287	6327537	93919699
12.	Himachal Pradesh	33168379	259058	33905619	9435324	76768380
13.	Karnataka	168975921	51676794	417921992	15354000	653928707
14.	Kerala	13432918	96183357	159938	13870381	123646594
15.	Madhya Pradesh	***	***	***	***	***
16.	Maharashtra	***	***	***	***	***
17.	Manipur	13662000	12360000	950000	500000	27472000
18.	Meghalaya	16012233	19454517	***	***	35466750
19.	Mizoram	3937478	10476076	***	1415307	15828861
20.	Nagaland	19877085	31500000	42000000	3500000	96877085
21.	Odisha	27514000	59063000	174517000	23045000	284139000
22.	Punjab	45596470	***	102440572	***	148037042
23.	Puducherry	3820392	1164348	***	159360	5144100
24.	Rajasthan	52275779	13667860	222121084	16953748	305018471
25-	Sikkim	5589268	1637875	18558387	2437206	28222736
26.	Tamil Nadu	41723891	70269103	339734401	8001259	459728654
27.	Tripura	20066493	5844972	118106149	468273	144485887
28.	Uttar Pradesh	***	***	***	***	***

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Uttarakhand	13983326	384675	62189869	11298527.	87856397
30.	West Bengal	94487025	87129918	5400921159	4706042	5587244144
	Total	706207974	576241448	7869782083	136920645	9289152150

*** The amount which has been incurred by the respective State/UT Government(s) under the head(s) in the year 2004 duly audited by the Accountant General, Audit of that State/UT has not been received in this Department from the concerned State/UT Government(s).

Statement-IV

Expenditure by the State/UT Governments in 2000 for Lok Sabha Elections duly audited by the Accountant General. Audit of the concerned State/UT.

(Figures in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Electoral Offices	Preparation and Printing of Electoral Rolls	Charges for Conduct of Election to Lok Sabha	Issue of Photo Identity Cards to Voters	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99712637	163135865	1359567397	176495536	1798911435
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	***	***	***	***	***
3.	Assam	***	***	***	***	***
4-	Bihar	***	***	***	***	***
5.	Chhattisgarh	***	***	***	***	***
6.	NCT of Delhi	179000000	87084000	307246000	52868000	626198000
7.	Goa	6531421	3626092	7381027	3481293	21020463
8.	Gujarat	***	***	***	***	***
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	***	***	***	***	***
10.	Jharkhand	***	***	***	***	***

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Haryana	58988966	44082286	116463260	8994909	228529421
12.	Himachal Pradesh	60545629	5756492	134926563	4286306	205514990
13.	Karnataka	250561187	93477674	944777802	91157377	1379974040
14.	Kerala	***	***	***	***	***
15.	Madhya Pradesh	***	***	***	***	***
16.	Maharashtra	***	***	***	***	***
17.	Manipur	***	***	***	***	***
18.	Meghalaya	***	***	***	***	***
19.	Mizoram	***	***	***	***	***
20.	Nagaland	***	***	***	***	***
21.	Odisha	***	***	***	***	***
22.	Punjab	***	***	***	***	***
23.	Puducherry	***	***	***	***	***
24.	Rajasthan	129174950	95913473	621405568	29691643	876185634
25.	Sikkim	***	***	***	***	***
26.	Tamil Nadu	***	***	***	***	***
27.	Tripura	13281762	3906704	82305	1957526	19228297
28.	Uttar Pradesh	***	***	***	***	***
29.	Uttarakhand	24102743	1820224	177959856	33521494	237404317
30.	West Bengal	***	***	***	***	***
Total		706207974	576241448	7869782083	136920645	9289152150

*** The amount which has been incurred by the respective State/UT Government(s) under the head(s) in the year 2009 duly audited by the Accountant General, Audit of that State/UT has not been received in this Department from the concerned State/UT Government(s).

Statement-V*Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961
(Statutory Rules and Order)**1[Table*

Sl. No.	Name of State or Union territory	Maximum limit of election expenses in any one	
		Parliamentary constituency	Assembly constituency
1	2	3	4
	I. States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40,00,000	16,00,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27,00,000	10,00,000
3.	Assam	40,00,000	16,00,000
4.	Bihar	40,00,000	16,00,000
5.	Goa	22,00,000	8,00,000
6.	Gujarat	40,00,000	16,00,000
7.	Haryana	40,00,000	16,00,000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40,00,000	11,00,000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	40,00,000	
10.	Karnataka	40,00,000	16,00,000
11.	Kerala	40,00,000	16,00,000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40,00,000	16,00,000
13.	Maharashtra	40,00,000	16,00,000
14.	Manipur	35,00,000	8,00,000
15.	Meghalaya	35,00,000	8,00,000
16.	Mizoram	32,00,000	8,00,000
17.	Nagaland	40,00,000	8,00,000
18.	Odisha	40,00,000	16,00,000
19.	Punjab	40,00,000	16,00,000

1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan	40,00,000	16,00,000
21.	Sikkim	27,00,000	8,00,000
22.	Tamil Nadu	40,00,000	16,00,000
23.	Tripura	40,00,000	8,00,000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	40,00,000	16,00,000
25.	West Bengal	40,00,000	16,00,000
26.	Chhattisgarh	40,00,000	16,00,000
27.	Uttarakhand	40,00,000	11,00,000
28.	Jharkhand	40,00,000	16,00,000
II. Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27,00,000	
2.	Chandigarh	22,00,000	-
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16,00,000	-
4.	Daman and Diu	16,00,000	
5.	Delhi	40,00,000	14,00,000
6.	Lakshadweep	16,00,000	-
7.	Puducherry	32,00,000	8,00,000]

1. Subs. by Notifn. No. S.O. 425 (E), dated the 23rd February, 2011.

[English]

Benefits to SCs/STs under IAY

2548. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines with regard to Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) that stipulates a certain minimum proportion of funds for the benefit of families belonging to SCs and STs; and

(b) if so, the proportion of SCs and STs separately among the total beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in the country during the last three years

including the current year especially in Maharashtra, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) Yes Madam. As per IAY guidelines, at least 60% of the total allocation of funds as well as physical targets is utilized for construction/upgradation of dwelling units for SC/ST BPL households.

(b) A Statement showing the State-wise, year-wise total number of houses sanctioned and houses sanctioned for SCs/STs during the last three years and current year in the country including Maharashtra is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise number of houses sanctioned to SC/ST and their percentage to total houses sanctioned under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2008-09 to 2011-12.

(No. of Houses)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 Houses Sanctioned					2009-10 Houses Sanctioned(*)				
		Total	SCs		STs		Total	SCs		STs	
			Not	%age	Nos.	%age		Nos	%age	Nos.	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	208121	88162	42.36	46272	22 23	440617	171462	38.91	109099	2476
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8978	0	0.00	8945	99.63	6077	0	0 00	6063	99.77
3	Assam	194028	50791	26.18	63750	32.86	236579	57830	24.44	79529	3362
4	Bihar	675354	369748	54.75	26242	389	955806	481040	50.33	31758	3.32
5	Chhattisgarh	34761	7208	20.74	14340	41.25	104247	12874	12.35	55968	53.69
6	Goa	1662	47	2.83	136	8 18	2303	51	221	418	18.15
7	Gujarat	153875	18578	12.07	68123	44.27	190577	17485	9 17	84125	44.14
8	Haryana	22750	12789	56.22	0	0.00	28945	15487	53.50	0	000
9	Himachal Pradesh	6641	3130	47.13	775	11.67	9298	4318	46 44	891	958
10	Jammu and Kashmir	19200	1510	7.86	7895	41.12	34202	2744	8 02	16102	47.08
11	Jharkhand	84134	19324	22.97	33287	39.56	150068	30828	20 54	65793	43.84
12	Karnataka	128489	47239	36.77	22705	17 67	240165	85671	35.67	39126	1629
13	Kerala	77471	41634	53.74	4794	6.19	68951	32858	47.65	4407	6.39
14	Madhya Pradesh	90116	22644	25.13	32615	36.19	108234	27441	25 35	39115	36.14
15	Maharashtra	165277	45041	27.25	49784	30.12	257596	62425	24.23	71184	27.63
16	Manipur	2754	146	530	1520	55 19	5142	170	3.31	3436	66.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	Meghalaya	8836	118	1.34	8422	95.31	10174	97	0.95	9799	96 31
18	Mizoram	5219	0	0.00	5031	96.40	4851	0	0.00	4851	100.00
19	Nagaland	28799	0	0.00	28799	100.00	12145	0	0.00	12145	100.00
20	Odisha	100558	32439	32.26	27815	27.66	237649	77923	32 79	65659	27.63
21	Punjab	16460	13565	82.41	0	0.00	30496	24048	78.86	0	0.00
22	Rajasthan	82932	31716	3824	14570	1757	94820	38491	40 59	17933	18.91
23	Sikkim	2461	403	16 38	B51	34 58	3082	326	10.58	839	27,22
21	Tamil Nadu	173482	98469	56 76	6127	353	169809	95847	56.44	5106	301
25	Tripura	24222	5356	22.11	8205	33 87	15209	3037	19.97	7123	46.83
26	Uttar Pradesh	302624	166621	55 06	780	0.26	473705	271141	57.24	1705	0.36
27	Uttarakhand	13120	5867	44 72	1263	9.63	22326	8148	36.50	710	3.18
28	West Bengal	380332	140379	36.91	82240	21.62	313111	121047	38.66	37799	12.07
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	673	0	000	0	0.00	570	0	0.00	0	30
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0	0.00	12	100.00	0	0	000	0	0.00
31	Daman And Diu	0	0	000	0	000	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	210	0	0,00	105	50.00	246	0	000	246	100 00
33	Puducherry	142	42	29.58	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		3013693	1222966	40.58	565403	18.76	4227000	1642789	38.86	770929	18.24

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010-11 Houses Sanctioned					2011-12 Houses Sanctioned(*)				
		Total	SCs		STs		Total	SCs		STs	
			Not	%age	Nos.	%age		Nos	%age	Nos.	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	257104	117973	45.89	59899	23.30	249013	100461	40.34	49171	19.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10265	0	0.00	10265	100.00	1330	0	0.00	1330	100.00
3	Assam	176455	45432	25.75	54402	30.83	172174	41462	24.08	48565	28.21
4	Bihar	1003162	477063	47.56	25977	259	784008	264885	33.79	10004	1.28
5	Chhattisgarh	40224	7582	1885	19115	47.52	37688	7886	20.92	17374	46.10
6	Goa	2306	43	1 86	714	30 96	2218	29	1.31	753	33.95
7	Gujarat	178136	7797	4.38	86380	48.49	123457	3939	3 19	84309	68.29
8	Haryana	19677	10864	55.21	0	0 00	18123	9660	53.30	0	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	5871	2793	47.57	454	7.73	5556	2731	49.15	412	7.42
10	Jammu and Kashmir	24778	2770	11.18	9733	39.28	5224	445	8.52	1952	37.37
11	Jharkhand	263101	36620	13.92	66330	25.21	56064	12328	21.99	22640	40.38
12	Karnataka	103440	32954	31 86	16059	15.52	168458	69210	41.08	28749	17.07
13	Kerala	52998	21130	39.87	4508	8.51	52812	19249	36.45	2894	5.48
14	Madhya Pradesh	71267	18552	26.03	27471	38.55	86884	23351	26.88	34244	39.41
15	Maharashtra	157567	38049	24.15	43848	27.83	153081	32921	21 51	55293	36.12
16	Manipur	3934	83	2 11	2178	55.36	4047	10	0.25	3862	95.43
17	Meghalaya	12990	10	0.08	12860	99.00	12528	665	547	11675	92.39
18	Mizoram	4916	0	O.Oo	4916	100.00	2541	0	000	2541	100.00
19	Nagaland	16175	0	0.00	16175	100 00	11332	0	0.00	11332	100.00
20	Odisha	165329	57093	34.53	41881	25.33	125368	435o0	3470	31169	24.86
21	Punjab	23223	17077	73.53	0	0 00	17961	13977	77.82	0	0.00
22	Rajasthan	80696	32801	40.65	15627	19.37	161769	61055	3774	31809	19.66
23	Sikkim	2739	345	12.60	670	24.46	2165	288	13.30	433	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24	Tamil Nadu	102939	58313	56.65	2730	265	95495	52160	54.62	3864	4.05
25	Tripura	20254	3064	15.13	11267	55.63	21576	2835	13.14	13230	61.32
26	Uttar Pradesh	334979	170586	50.92	2176	0 65	312990	152520	48.73	3064	0.98
27	Uttarakhand	16827	4343	25.81	1534	9.12	15150	4064	26.83	869	5.74
28	West Bengal	195955	79676	40.66	22381	11.42	170726	77626	4547	20751	12.15
29	Andaman and Islands	440	0	0.00	0	0.00	456	0	000	0	0.00 Nicobar
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	000	0	0.00
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	000	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
33	Puducherry	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		3347747	1243012	37.13	559550	16.71	2870194	997276	34.75	492189	17.15

(*) As per online MPR for the month of February 2012 received upto 26-3-2012

**Modernization of Barrages,
Canals and Tanks**

2549. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released central aid for modernization of barrages, canals and improvement of tanks;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount spent so far, year-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) So far, 41 Nos. of Extension Restoration & Modernization (ERM) schemes including modernization of dams/barrages and canals have been provided Central loan Assistance and Grant under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), out of which 19 Nos. of schemes have been reported as completed.

(b) The State-wise and year-wise Grant released to the ERM schemes under AIBP during XI Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise and year-wise expenditure incurred on the ERM schemes under AIBP is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jammu & Kashmir						0.000
1.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal	20.060	9.505	0.000	24.975	24.467	79.007
C2	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	2.630	8.710	4.974	4.684		20.998
C3	Mod. of Kathua Canal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
C4	Mod. of Zaingir Canal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
5.	Mod. Of Dadi Canal	16.710	11.576	0.258	0.000		28.545
C 6	Mod. Of Martand Canal	2.920	7.519	0.000	0.000		10.439
C 7.	Mod. Of Mav Khul	1.460	3.215	0.000	0.000		4.675
8.	Mod. of Babul Canal	2.310	4.448	0.000	0.000		6.758
9.	Mod. Of Ahji Canal	2.430	4.050	0.000	5.611		12.091
10.	Restoration & Mod. Of Main Ravi Canal	8.910					8.910
	Total	46.090	47.403	9.282	29.659	38.988	171.423
	Karnataka						0.000
1.	Ghataprabha St.III	29.040	43.570	56.162	20.601		149.373
2.	Mod. Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Canal System (ERM)	32.440	108.498	0.000			140.938
3.	Restoration Bhimasamundra Tank	3.483	0.000	52.641			56.124
	Tota	29.040	76.010	168.143	20.601	52.641	346.435
	Kerala						0.000
1.	Kanhirapuzha	0.905	0.000	4.165			5.070
2.	Chitturpuzha	5.852					5.852
	Total	0.000	0.905	0.000	10.017	0.000	10.922
	Odisha						0.000
1.	Anandpur Barr./ integrated Anandpur Barr.	4.930	6.420	19.800	0.000	26.418	57.568
C2	Naraj Barrage	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
C3	Improvement to Sason Canal System	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
C4	Salandi Left Main Canal-Ambahata	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
C5	Improvement to Saiki Irrigation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	4.930	6.420	19.800	0.000	26.418	57.568
	Punjab						0.000
C 1.	Remodelling of UBDC	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
2.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph.II)	0.000	9.540	0.000	14.540	43.630	67.710
3.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	13.500	0.000	11.250	4.860		29.610
4.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Cannal & Sirhind Feeder Canal				105.840		105.840
	Total	13.500	9.540	11.250	125.240	43.630	203.160
	Rajasthan						0.000
C 1.	Jaisamand (Modernisation)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
C 2	Gambhiri (Modernisation)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
3.	Mod. of Gang Canal	16.030	0.000	8.110	0.000		24.140
	Total	16.030	0.000	8.110	0.000	0.000	24.140
	Tamil Nadu	0.000					
C 1.	WRCP	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Uttar Pradesh						0.000
C1	Mod. Agra Canal	10.800	0.000	0.000	0.000		10.800
2.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	3.980	3.535	28.380	25.254		61.149
3.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	11.840	12.500	0.000	0.000		24.340
4.	Restoring Cap of Sarda Sahayak	21.375	0.000	18.000			39.375
	Total	26.620	16.035	49.755	25.254	18.000	135.664
	West Bengal	0.000					
C3	Mod. Barrage and Irrigation System of DVC	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Grand Total	242.120	252.446	398.201	215.272	201.9294	1309.968

C: Completed

Statement-II*State wise & Yearwise expenditure on ERM Projects under AIBP*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State/Project Name	Expenditure of AIBP components during							
		1996-97	1997-9S	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	20014)2	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Assam								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.150	3.025	6.340
3.	Bihar								
	Total	0.000	0.000	16.970	39.650	50.827	49.966	74.231	63.179
4.	Chhattisgarh								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Haryana								
	Total	12.450	19.630	21.890	8.260	7.030	4.760	16.160	23.300
6.	J8.K								
	Total	0.000	0.000	3.650	3.867	8.010	11.085	5.676	14.711
7.	Karnataka								
	Total	0.000	21.650	32.290	20.040	31.100	78.560	62.760	59.850
8.	Kerala								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9.	Odisha								
	Total	1.560	5.569	2.644	1.971	0.790	7.640	22.390	40.200
10.	Punjab								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000	79.030	38.450	0.270

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Rajasthan								
	Total	2.000	3.500	2.500	53.350	2.310	35.030	31.570	98.350
12.	Tamilnadu								
	Total	10.510	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13.	Uttar Pradesh								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	14.428
14.	West Bengal								
	Total	0.000	0.480	0.408	0.690	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grand Total		26.510	50.829	80.352	127.828	120.067	266.221	255.262	320.628

Sl.No.	State/Project Name	Expenditure of AIBP components during							
		200445	200546	200647	200748	200849	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh								
	Total	0.000	553.725	614.218	447.290	342.305	372.721	315.890	2646.149
2.	Assam								
	Total	3.600	7.245	3.400	4.500	22.883	2.000	0.000	53.143
3.	Bihar								
	Total	55.955	85.723	84.240	93.310	42.110	53.400	24.542	734.103
4.	Chhattisgarh								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.890	10.890
5.	Haryana								
	Total	38.430	33.750	33.727	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	219.387
6.	Jammu and Kashmir								
	Total	13.550	16.347	9.269	37.006	46.987	24.997	32.250	227.404

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Karnataka								
	Total	69.280	98.430	82.804	288.902	171.870	313.398	219.170	1550.104
8.	Kerala								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.111	17.186	19.297
9.	Odisha								
	Total	42.100	6.000	9.970	20.370	29.301	70.770	0.000	261.265
10.	Punjab								
	Total	0.040	46.390	51.770	64.570	49.680	54.210	52.770	457.180
11.	Rajasthan								
	Total	57.820	27.050	37.020	40.210	24.960	16.560	8.700	440.930
12.	Tamilnadu								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.510
13.	Uttar Pradesh								
	Total	30.010	30.615	100.500	70.267	73.146	156.985	142.988	619.938
14.	West Bengal								
	Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.578
Grand Total		310.785	905.275	1026.918	1066.424	803.242	1067.153	824.386	7251.879

Hike in Freight Rate

2550. SHRI ASADUDDJN OWAISI:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether just ahead of presentation of Rail Budget this year, the Railways increased the freight rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the commodities on which the said hike is applicable;

(c) the reasons for this rate hike; and

(d) the extent to which this rate hike is likely to help the Railways vis-a-vis the increasing competition being faced by the Railways from the road transportation in the country?

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

(b) and (c) In an effort to (i) adjust freight rates of all commodities in line with increased input costs; (ii) raise resources for undertaking maintenance & rehabilitation, modernization and critical safety related

works; and (iii) meet demands emanating from various social obligations that the Railways are required to discharge, it had become necessary to rationalize the freight tariff structure. Accordingly, a revised set of freight rates has taken effect from 6th March 2012.

(d) Even though the tariff structures in respect of freight transportation by road vis-a-vis rail are not amenable to ready comparison, the steps taken to progressively upgrade Railway's competitive edge over other modes of transport include *inter-alia* the implementation of a differential tariff regime for specifically addressing situations arising out of skewed demand during different periods of the year as well as across different regions of the country. The slew of freight incentives schemes that are in place for attracting traffic include (i) Incentive scheme for traditional empty flow directions, (ii) Incentive scheme for loading bagged consignments in open & flat wagons, (iii) Incentive scheme for freight forwarders, and (iv) Incentive scheme for incremental traffic.

Flood Monitoring Panel

2551. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Flood Monitoring Panel of the Government has met only four times in the last five years;

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

(c) whether the Government was found lagging in carrying out the flood management programme when the floods hit certain States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Information on any such Flood Monitoring Panel of the Government is not available in the Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (c) No, Madam. The subject of flood management falls within the purview of States. The schemes for flood control are formulated, investigated and implemented by the concerned State Governments as per priority within the State. The role of Union Government is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. However, in order to address flood problems in critical areas, the Government of India also provides central assistance to the States.

During XI Plan, the Government of India is providing central assistance to the State Governments under Flood Management Programme for taking up works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing, restoration of damaged flood management works and anti-sea-erosion. A total of 418 flood management works of critical nature from 24 States with a total cost of Rs.7708.79 crore (with central assistance of Rs.6101.54 crore) have been included under the Programme and central assistance of Rs 3166.78 crore has been released to states as on 15.03.2012.

[*Translation*]

Lift Irrigation

2552. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of districts of various States including Maharashtra have been badly affected by drought;

(b) if so, whether the farms of drought affected areas are being encouraged to adopt lift irrigation for the purpose of irrigation;

(c) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the funding of lift irrigation projects, particularly in the State of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI

VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The State Government concerned is responsible for notifying the drought affected districts of the State. After the notification, the State Government sends Memorandum seeking Central financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) due to drought to the Ministry of Agriculture. During 2011-12, the Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh sent Memoranda seeking Central financial assistance from NDRF to the Ministry of Agriculture in respect of 23 districts and 22 districts declared as drought affected respectively for the drought.

(b) to (d) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of

irrigation projects including Lift Irrigation schemes are carried out by State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities. However, Central Assistance (CA) under AIBP is provided to the State Governments to expedite completion of the irrigation projects.

The details of major/medium Lift irrigation projects of Govt. of Maharashtra approved by Planning Commission and the central assistance provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of major/medium irrigation projects of Govt. of Maharashtra including Lift component approved by Planning Commission and the central assistance provided under AIBP is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Major/Medium Lift Irrigation Projects of Govt. of Maharashtra approved by Planning Commission and the central assistance provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Major/Medium	Date of Approval by Planning Commission	Central Assistance (CA) released under AIBP (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tajnapur Lift Irrigation Project Phase-I	Medium	29.07.2002	6.430
2	Kirmiri Darur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium	13.10.2003	Not included in AIBP
3	SonapurTomta Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium	13.10.2003	Not included in AIBP
4	Haranghat Lift Irrigation scheme	Medium	16.03.2006	Not included in AIBP
5	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Scheme (New)	Major	13.10.2009	335.787
6	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Project	Major	09.06.2011	Not included in AIBP

Statement-II

Details of Major/Medium Irrigation Projects including Lift component of Govt, of Maharashtra approved by Planning Commission and the central assistance provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Major/Medium	Date of Approval by Planning Commission	Central Assistance (CA) released under AIBP (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bembla River Project	Major	14.06.2007	619.868
2	Lower Wardha Irrigation Scheme	Major	23.03.2007	154.688
3	Chandra Bagha Irrigation Project	Medium	05.10.2007	22.69
4	Sapan Irrigation Project	Medium	05.10.2007	78.605
5	Sulwade Barrage Irrigation Project	Medium	10.12.2007	69.484
6	Sarangkheda Barrage Irrigation Project	Medium	10.12.2007	48.949
7	Prakasa Barrage Irrigation Project	Medium	10.12.2007	44.268
8	Ghungshi Barrage medium Irrigation project	Medium	12.04.2010	Not included in AIBP
9	Purna Barrage -II	Medium	17.07.2010	Not included in AIBP
10	Shelgaon Barrage	Medium	05.12.2010	Not included in AIBP
11	Waghur River Project(Revised)	Major	19.05.2011	346.003
12	Urmodi Irrigation Project	Major	09.06.2011	Not included in AIBP
13	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana	Major	06.05.2011	Not included in AIBP

Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme

2553. SHRI MANICA TAGORE:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the number of proposals received under the

Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals approved under the scheme during the said period; and

(c) the details of the activities undertaken under the scheme during the said period in the country including Karnateka, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) State/Union Territory-wise number of proposals received and approved for guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The scheme is being operated by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). CGTMSE examines and approve the proposals received from the Member Lending Institutions. State-wise details including for Karnataka of the proposals received and approved are given in the enclosed Statement. CGTMSE also monitors the implementation of the scheme and undertakes awareness programmes amongst the stakeholders.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of proposals received and approved for guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Proposals received	Proposals approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2248	1946	4620	3929	7875	7523
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	45	45	176	154	402	374
3	Assam	1154	1129	3835	3411	9945	9520
4	Bihar	1529	1402	4288	3827	10176	9841
5	Chhattisgarh	667	627	1626	1356	2543	2487
6	Goa	446	408	1268	1163	1845	1825
7	Gujarat	4121	3536	9516	8557	12966	12610
8	Haryana	729	640	2615	2157	3047	2955
9	Himachal Pradesh	877	837	3503	3058	7119	7068
10	Jammu and Kashmir	334	315	1026	905	1803	1800
11	Jharkhand	2349	2236	5855	5288	7817	7736
12	Karnataka	4143	3765	10153	8947	20350	19750
13	Kerala	6977	6478	12416	10956	20318	20292
14	Madhya Pradesh	2153	1981	5728	4161	7164	7545

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Maharashtra	4317	3809	10637	8878	14935	14932
16	Manipur	18	18	9	8	173	166
17	Meghalaya	134	130	431	385	992	973
18	Mizoram	57	53	22	26	157	148
19	Nagaland	147	112	66	54	174	163
20	Odisha	3323	3126	7672	6699	13990	13987
21	Punjab	1188	1090	3954	3389	5235	5020
22	Rajasthan	4108	3518	12771	11650	9177	9345
23	Sikkim	15	15	138	113	162	178
24	Tamil Nadu	4358	4403	9842	8681	25918	25731
25	Tripura	70	60	289	264	1281	1215
26	Uttar Pradesh	6718	6236	29252	26335	38509	37709
27	Uttarakhand	370	338	2031	1731	4046	3915
28	West Bengal	3683	3412	23254	21215	24992	25289
U.T.							
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61	59	117	104	198	190
2	Chandigarh	186	170	1048	936	519	565
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	7	26	26	34	35
4	Daman and Diu	8	8	32	27	41	39
5	Delhi	430	345	1381	1219	2806	2710
6	Lakshadweep	4	2	7	6	40	41
7	Puducherry	67	64	119	104	5235	153
Total		57042	52320	169723	149719	256910	253830

Use of Bio-fuel by Aviation Companies

2554. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether use of bio-fuel is being considered as an alternative to Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) for use in aviation industry;

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

(c) whether the developed countries of the world including China have made considerable progress regarding use of Bio-fuel in their aviation industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the success achieved by them?

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) Department of Science & Technology (DST) has informed that in the year 2010, it has approved a project titled "Application of Bio fuels for Aviation" to establish bio-fuel processes and properties and to perform engine tests in this regard.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) in association with Universal Oil Products (UOP)/ Honeywell, Airbus, Kingfisher and feedstock suppliers is working towards flight trials with use of a fuel mix of 50% Biojet Green Jet Fuel (Bio-SPK) and 50% ATF.

(c) and (d) As per information available in the public domain, M/s. Universal Oil Products (UOP) jointly with Petro China produced Bio-jet fuel and conducted a demonstration flight in October 2011.

[Translation]

Self-Employed Persons under SGSY

2555. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons have been self employed in Sagar constituency of Madhya Pradesh under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) if so, the details of persons self employed in each year during the last three years including the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released during the said period under SGSY, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), credit linked subsidy is provided to Self Help Groups (SHGs) and individual swarozgaris for setting up micro enterprises for income generation. A statement indicating swarozgaris assisted and central funds allocated and released under SGSY in the district of Sagar in Madhya Pradesh during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year i.e. 2011-12 (upto Jan, 2012) is enclosed.

Statement*Progress under SGSY in Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)*

Year	Central Allocation (Rs. in lacs)	Central Releases (Rs. in lacs)	No. of total swarozgaris assisted with bank credit & subsidy
2008-09	486.24	486.24	3502
2009-10	498.60	525.6*	3151
2010-11	575.02	515.73	3439
2011-12 (Jan., 12)	525.34	525.34	3380

* including additional instalment.

[English]

Addition of Coaches

2556. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for increasing the passenger coaches in local trains of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and trains running between Bhatinda (Punjab)-Bikaner (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Augmentation of trains including local trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

However, 108 Services in Mumbai region have been augmented from 9 cars to 12 cars and 2 rakes of MEMU train running on Delhi region have also been augmented from 16 coaches to 20 coaches.

Problems of Muslim Minority Community

2557. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Constitution has tried to promote the rights of vulnerable groups, the issue of overcoming the problems of the Muslim minority community is yet to be fully addressed by the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Government is seized of the problems of the minority communities, including the Muslims and the Constitutional provisions to ameliorate their socio-economic backwardness. Accordingly, Government has taken two major initiatives to safeguard their interests, viz. (i) implementation of Sachar Committee recommendations for social, economic and educational development of Muslim community and (ii) the implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

The Sachar Committee Report was laid in both the Houses of Parliament on 30.11.2006. Statement on the follow up action on the recommendation of the Sachar Committee was laid in both Houses of Parliament on 31.8.2007. Status of implementation of the decisions taken by Government on the follow up action on the recommendations of Sachar Committee taken up by each of the Ministry/ Department concerned including Ministry of Minority Affairs is given in the enclosed Statement. The follow up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations is regularly monitored by the Government at the highest level.

The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities provides for earmarking of 15% of the physical targets/financial outlays for minorities in various national flagship schemes of Ministries/ Departments for enhancing opportunities for education, ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, enhancing credit support for self employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs. Achievements of major schemes included in the PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, including Muslims is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of implementation of the decisions taken by Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee

The Government took following decisions on the recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational status of the Muslim Community of India, pertaining to various Ministries/Departments:

1 Department of Financial Services:

- (i) All public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a substantial minority population. In 2007-08, 523 branches were opened in such districts while in 2008-09, 537 new branches were opened. In 2009-10, 743 new branches and in 2010-11, 814 new branches were opened. During 2011-12, 619 branches have been opened up to 31st December 2011. A total of 3236 branches have been opened since 2007-08.
- (ii) RBI revised its Master Circular on the 1st July, 2011 on priority sector lending (PSL) for improving credit facilities to minority communities. As on 31st December, 2011, Rs.1,54,789.90 crore, which is 14.83% of total PSL, were provided to minorities.
- (iii) To promote micro-finance among women, 6,03,087 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 6611.87 crore as micro-credit in 2011-12 upto September, 2011.
- (iv) All public sector banks are organizing awareness campaigns in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population. In 2011-12, 1658 awareness campaigns were organized in such areas upto September, 2011.
- (v) Lead banks have organized 618 entrepreneurial development programmes in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population upto September, 2011 and the number of beneficiaries is 9065.

2 Ministry of Human Resource Development:

A multi-pronged strategy to address the educational backwardness of the Muslim community, as brought out by the Sachar Committee, has been adopted, as given below:-

- a) Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, criteria of educationally backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy. Under the scheme, 450 KGBVs have been operationalised in minority concentration districts, so far. 70 KGBVs have been operationalised for minority concentration districts against the target of 107 during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.
- b) Universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up of new / upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme. 158 New Secondary Schools have been approved in 2011-12 upto October, 2011.
- c) One model college each would be set up in 374 educationally backward districts (EBDs) of the country. Of 374 EBDs, 67 are in identified minority concentration districts. During 2011-12, five model colleges have been sanctioned in MCDs, and funds of Rs. 2.67 crores have been released upto 30th Sept., 2011.
- d) Under the Sub-mission on polytechnics, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts. 57 districts out of 90 minority concentration districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. So far, 46 minority concentration districts have been covered

for setting up of polytechnics, and an amount of Rs.222.66 crore have been released upto 30th Sept., 2011.

- e) Preference is given by the University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims. The UGC has sanctioned 284 Women's hostels and released Rs.201.55 crore till 30th Sept., 2011 during 11th Plan in Minority Concentration Districts/area.
- f) The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) has been launched with an allocation of Rs. 325 crore for the Eleventh Five-year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teachers' salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers, and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. An amount of Rs. 92.77 crore has been released upto 31st Dec, 2011 against budget provision of Rs. 150 crore. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/ unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), has been launched with an allocation of Rs. 125 crore for the Eleventh Five-year Plan. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 21.88 crore has been released against budget outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore upto 31st Dec, 2011.
- g) For subsequent access to higher education, the Certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose Certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board.
- h) Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up at three

Central Universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Islamia University, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. During 2011-12, 4718 Urdu Teachers have been trained under Refresher Courses/Workshops.

- i) Under the revised scheme, financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers.
- j) The States/UTs have been advised to undertake community based mobilization campaigns in areas having a substantial population of Muslims. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census. Out of 88 Muslim dominated districts, 61 districts have been covered under Saakshar Bharat.
- k) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are envisaged in the revised schemes. At present, JSSs are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.
- l) The mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2008-09 and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with a concentration of Muslim population are being covered under this scheme.
- m) All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised to use existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children.
- n) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 (NCF). 14 States have revised

their curriculums as per the NCF 2005 while 9 States are in the process of doing so. Ten States/UTs use textbooks of neighbouring States or NCERT textbooks.

- (o) Thirty five universities have started centers for studying social exclusion and inclusion policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Besides, 1280 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 51 universities during 2009-10 and 1345 and 1367 such centres are proposed to be established during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

3 Ministry of Minority Affairs:

- (a) An expert group, constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. The concept of diversity index has been subsumed in the EOC. The draft Bill for EOC is under consultation with other Ministries/Departments concerned.
- (b) The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 as passed by the Lok Sabha was referred to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 2010. The Select Committee held its 22nd Meeting on 12.12.2011. The Report of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and the evidence tendered before the Select Committee were placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 16th December, 2011.
- (c) The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). A consultancy firm has been appointed to work out the details for restructuring of NMDFC. The firm had submitted its draft reports which were examined in the Ministry. The Report and the views of the Consultancy Monitoring Committee are under consideration.
- (d) An Inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns having substantial minority population, has submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in these 338 towns.
- (e) Three scholarship schemes for minority communities namely, pre-matric scholarship from class -I to X, post-matric scholarship from class XI to PhD and merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels have been launched. Under these schemes, Rs. 649.21 crore have been sanctioned for award of scholarships to 33.90 lakh students belonging to minority communities in 2011-12 upto 31st December, 2011. Further, a fellowship scheme called Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme for M.Phil and Ph.D scholars has been under implementation. 756 fellowships and 3778 renewals have been sanctioned by University Grants Commission (UGC) and financial assistance for Rs. 51.98 crore has been released upto 31st December, 2011.
- (f) The corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), which stood at Rs. 100 crore, was doubled to Rs. 200 crore in December, 2006. The corpus was, however, increased during 11th Plan period to Rs. 700 crore. Under the scheme of MAEF, since 2007-08, 419 NGOs have been given grants-in-aid for infrastructure development of educational institutions and 48471 scholarships were awarded to meritorious girls in classes-XI and XII.
- (g) A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07. Against the target of 6000 candidates for 2011-12, financial assistance has been given to 90 students/candidates belonging to minority communities. Funds to the tune of

Rs.4.00 crore have been released against the budget provision of Rs. 16 crore, upto 31st December, 2011.

- (h) A Multi- sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of 90 minority concentration districts (fully in 68 and partly in 22 districts) in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttrakhand, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have been approved and Rs.2588.34 crore released to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations up to 31st December, 2011 since launching of the programme.

4 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

A National Data Bank, to compile data on the various socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for socio-religious communities, has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

5 Planning Commission:

- (a) An autonomous Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA), to analyse data collected for talang appropriate and corrective policy decisions, was set up in the Planning Commission. Since the term of the AMA ended on 15th January, 2011, the Planning Commission has reconstituted the AMA and the newly reconstituted AMA has conducted few meetings.
- (b) A comprehensive institutional structure for fostering skill development has been set up in Planning Commission to address the skill development needs of the country including minorities. It includes National Council on Skill Development, National Skill Development Coordination Board and a National Skill Development Corporation.

6 Department of Personnel and Training:

- (a) Department of Personnel & Training has developed training modules for sensitization of government officials. These modules have been sent to the Central/ State Training Institutes for training.
- (b) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by Department of Personnel & Training for posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas. Guidelines have also been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare advising States/UTs for similar action.

7 Ministry of Home Affairs:

- (a) A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report regarding anomalies with respect to reserved constituencies under the delimitation schemes and submitted its report.
- (b) A Working Group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC sent the Bill to Ministry of Home Affairs on 25.07.2011. The draft Bill is under examination in Ministry of Home Affairs.

8 Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation:

For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawarharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps have been taken to ensure

that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities.

- (a) Under UIDSSMT, Rs. 2672.34 crore has been sanctioned for 83 towns having a substantial minority population.
- (b) Under IHSDP, projects costing Rs. 1897.69 crore are for 101 towns having a substantial minority population.
- (c) Under BSUP, Rs.7086.47 crore has been sanctioned for 17 towns.
- (d) Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Kerala have given exemption to Waqf Board properties from Rent Control Act, while Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have informed that no Waqf property exists in these States.

9 Ministry of Labour and Employment:

An Act has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the un-organized sector, which, inter-alia, includes home based workers.

10 Ministry of Culture:

Meetings of circles of Archeological Survey of India have been held with State Waqf Boards to review the list of waqf properties which are under the Archeological Survey of India.

11 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes is being undertaken in regional languages in minority concentration areas.

12 Ministry of Panchayati Raj:

State Governments have been advised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development to improve representation of minorities in local bodies.

As per information furnished by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, States/UTs of Uttarakhand, Kerala, West

Bengal and Lakshadweep have mentioned that provisions for ensuring representation of minorities in District and Panchayat level exist. The State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Orissa have informed that the matter is under consideration.

Ministry of Urban Development has informed that State Governments, of Kerala, West Bengal and Haryana have implemented the guidelines.

13 Ministry of Information & Broadcasting :

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has been regularly releasing features of various themes associated with minority welfare covering issues such as scholarship schemes, initiatives taken in pursuance of the Sachar Committee Report.

Statement-II

Achievements under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities.

- Priority Sector Lending to Minorities by Banks has gradually increased from 10.60% in 2007-08 to 14.83% in 2011-12 (as on 31st December, 2011).
- Recruitment of Minorities in Central government/ PSUs has gone up from 6.93% in 2006-07 to 11.99% (based on partial information) in 2010-11.
- Under the Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (renamed as Aajeevika) 10,23,090 beneficiaries belonging to minorities were covered from 2006-07 to 2011-12 (upto 31st December, 2011).
- Under Indira Awas Yojana, 18,49,946 houses were constructed for minorities at a total cost of Rs. 5603.93 crore.
- Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, in areas having substantial minority population, 15,045 Primary Schools, 7,977 Upper Primary Schools, 1,79,645 additional Classrooms have been constructed since 2006-07. Further, 20,662 New Primary Schools and 11,552 New Upper Primary Schools

have been opened, and 1,10,087 teachers have been sanctioned under the programme.

- Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 65,425 Anganwadi Centres have been operationalised since 2006-07 in blocks having substantial minority population.
- Under Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Rs. 7250.77 crore have been sanctioned for towns/cities having substantial minority population.
- Under the Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, 75,6(56 individuals belonging to minorities were assisted for setting up Micro Enterprises, and 1,43,523 individuals belonging to minorities were provided Skill Training.
- Upgradation of 60 ITI's into Centre of Excellence (COE) under the World Bank assisted VTIP in the identified minority concentration districts has been taken up and so far an amount of Rs. 91.10 crore has been spent upto 31.12.2011.
- Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns - UIDSSMT, a total project cost of Rs. 5237.65 crore has been sanctioned for projects in the cities and towns having minority population in the year 2009-2010 to 2011-2012 (upto 31.12.2011).
- Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme - NRDWP, flow of funds to districts having substantial minority population was of the order of Rs. 9,719.316 crore during the period from 2009-2010 to 2011-2012 (upto 31.12.2011).
- Under JNRUM - Basic Service for Urban Poor (BSUP), projects to cities/towns having substantial minority population have been sanctioned for cost of Rs. 31,342.88 crore during the period 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 (upto 31.12.2011).

Corporate Frauds

2558. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the number of corporate frauds are on the rise during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the Corporate Houses reported for fudging of accounts and financial results thereof;

(c) the nature of punishment, meted out and penalty imposed on the defaulters during this period;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken for prevention of corporate frauds;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to constitute regulatory authority keeping in view the rising number of cases of frauds in the corporate sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) No verified information is available to suggest that cases of corporate frauds are increasing in the country. However, an elaborate regulatory framework is already in place under the Companies Act, 1956 as well as the regulations of other agencies like Securities and Exchange Board of India, Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation, etc. to deal with corporate frauds. The Government is empowered to inspect the books of accounts of the companies and also to investigate their affairs under the Companies Act, 1956. This Ministry has implemented MCA-21, e-Governance project which has increased the transparency as the data available in the public domain can be viewed by any person.

Central Assistance under TSC

2559. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of habitations/villages covered under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in various States of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Central assistance provided by the Government under TSC is insufficient in view of rising prices of construction material;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to increase Central assistance under TSC?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit covering total rural population of the districts not having sanitation facilities including all the habitations/villages. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country. The details regarding number of habitations/villages covered under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in various States is not maintained by the Ministry. State wise number of district projects sanctioned in the country is given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) Government reviews the incentive amount paid to BPL households under TSC from time to time to sufficiently motivate the BPL households to create and use sanitation facilities. The incentive amount to a Below Poverty Line (BPL) household for construction and usage of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) is Rs.3200.00 (Rs.3700.00 for difficult and hilly areas). The Central share out of this is Rs.2200.00 (Rs.2700.00 in case of hilly and difficult areas) effective

from 1st June 2011. The program is a demand driven one and the people are expected to generate the resources for construction of the toilet when they develop a felt need for the same. Past experience of subsidizing the construction of the toilets shows that while large number of toilets was constructed, this did not impact reduction of open defecation to the commensurate level by the assisted households.

Statement*State-wise number of TSC projects sanctioned*

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of Project Sanctioned
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3	Assam	26
4	Bihar	38
5	Chhattisgarh	16
6	D & N Haveli	1
7	Goa	2
8	Gujarat	25
9	Haryana	20
10	Himachal Pradesh	12
11	Jammu & Kashmir	21
12	Jharkhand	24
13	Karnataka	29
14	Kerala	14
15	Madhya Pradesh	50
16	Maharashtra	33
17	Manipur	9

1	2	3
18	Meghalaya	7
19	Mizoram	8
20	Nagaland	11
21	Odisha	30
22	Puducherry	1
23	Punjab	20
24	Rajasthan	32
25	Sikkim	4
26	Tamil Nadu	29
27	Tripura	4
28	Uttar Pradesh	71
29	Uttarakhand	13
30	West Bengal	19
Total		607

Review of Mini Ratna

2560. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) who have been granted Miniratna status have not been making profits continuously for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to re-examine this status of such CPSEs with respect to laid-down criteria and also to improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per available information, presently there

are 67 Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Of these 67 Miniratna CPSEs, 8 CPSEs, viz., (1) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, (2) Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited, (3) Hindustan Copper Limited, (4) Hindustan Newsprint Limited, (5) Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, (6) India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, (7) KIOCL Limited (earlier Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited), and (8) National Film Development Corporation Limited have not made net profits continuously for last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11).

(c) The concerned Ministries/Departments have already been requested to, *inter-alia*, ensure that the Miniratna CPSEs under their respective administrative control continue to fulfill the laid down criteria for grant of Miniratna status on the basis of their performance during last three years and to issue orders for divestment of Miniratna status of such CPSEs which do not fulfill the laid down criteria. The Government has delegated enhanced financial and operational powers to the Boards of Miniratna CPSEs to facilitate improvement in their performance.

Benefits of RIL and Cairn

2561. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a series of letters/representation regarding alleged irregularities committed in extending undue benefits to the Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Cairn India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has quantified the losses suffered by the country due to extension of these undue benefits to RIL and Cairn India Limited;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reclaim those parts of the oil fields in the Krishna-Godavari Basin where no hydrocarbon discoveries had been made?

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) Letters/representations have been received and are appropriately considered by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The expenditure incurred by the contractors is audited under the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) which provides for auditing of the actual expenditures/cost recovery by different set of auditors; firstly, by the Management Committee (MC) appointed auditors, secondly, by the Government appointed auditors. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) has carried out on request by this Ministry special audit for the blocks KG-DWN-98/3 and RJ-ON-90/1 operated by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Cairn Energy India Limited (CEIL) respectively.

Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, cost recovery entitled to the Contractor is restricted to the actual expenditure incurred by the Contractor and reported in the Annual Account.

The C&AG have submitted report for years 2006-07 and 2007-08. However, C&AG has not quantified any loss of revenue to the Government in the blocks for the audited years.

(e) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under this Ministry has reported that the areas/blocks relinquished by the contractors under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime are considered for carving out blocks for offering under future New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds.

Oil Exploration by GAIL

2562. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken by the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) in the field of oil exploration; and

(b) the amount spent by GAIL therefor and the achievements made 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) Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has participated in 36 Exploration & Production (E&P) blocks (32 in India and 4 overseas) and 3 Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Blocks. Out of these, 9 E&P blocks (7 in India and 2 Overseas) and 3 CBM Blocks have been relinquished. At present GAIL has participating interest in 27 E&P blocks. GAIL is the Operator in two onland blocks each one in Rajasthan basin and Cauvery basin. Three exploratory wells have been drilled by GAIL in the Rajasthan basin during the year 2011-12 and acquisition of 3D Seismic data is in progress in Cauvery basin.

(b) The investment made by GAIL in E&P and CBM Blocks (till Financial Year 2010-11) is Rs. 2218.54 Crores. The investment made during the year 2011-12 till December 2011 is Rs. 356.70 Crores.

Hydrocarbon discoveries have been made in 9 E&P blocks. Commercial production of crude oil is in progress from one onland blocks (Cambay onland) where GAIL holds 50% participating interest and current oil production is about 1200 Barrels of oil per day (bopd). Two E&P blocks (in Myanmar) are in development. Appraisal activities are in progress in 4 E&P blocks. Two E&P blocks have been relinquished as the hydrocarbon discovery was not found to be commercial.

Exploration activities are in progress in balance 18 E&P blocks. Drilling of wells is in progress in Mumbai offshore block, KG onland block and in Tripura onland block.

Subsidised Diesel to Farmers

2563. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements are being made for providing diesel at subsidised rate to farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the time frame set in this regard;

(c) whether the Government also propose to provide diesel subsidy for tractors and other vehicles being used by farmers; 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) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Projects in Gujarat

2564. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes or projects of Earth Sciences implemented or under implementation by the Government during last three years in Gujarat State; and

(b) the fund allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government has taken following initiatives in Gujarat in the last three years:

i) established an Earth Science and Technology Centre (ESTC) in the Bhavnagar University to expand focused R & D activities/projects

ii) special fellowships for Varahamihira Chair Professor and Young Fellow at Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar

iii) project to study climate change impacts on human, natural and spatial environment granted to Centre for Environment and Planning Technology (CEPT) University, Ahmedabad

iv) project on Biofuel granted to Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar (cost sharing by the Ministry of Earth Sciences and Council for Scientific & Industrial Research)

v) projects to Sardar Patel University and Gujarat University in focused areas of earth sciences

(b) No specific funds are allocated for this purpose. However, necessary funds will be allocated as per the peer-review and expert committee recommendations for each of the projects and released periodically based on periodic reviews by duly constituted expert committees.

Houses Built under IAY

2565. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses proposed to be built in Karnataka under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in the coming years, location- wise; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries identified presently and targets fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) and (b) Funds/ Physical targets are allocated to the States/UTs in accordance with pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio, which varies from year to year depending upon the overall allocation of Budget for Rural Housing. During the current financial year, the physical target for Karnataka is 96760 houses. Statement indicating district-wise physical target in Karnataka is enclosed. As per the information received from State Government of Karnataka, as per BPL Survey, 2004, 3981540 number of houseless beneficiaries have been identified in the State.

Statement

District-wise Target fixed in the State of Karnataka under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2011-12.

Sl. No.	Districts	Target (In Nos.)
1	2	3
1	Bagalkot	3258
2	Bangalore Rural	1436
3	Bangalore Urban	1418
4	Belgaum	11402
5	Bellary	7877
6	Bidar	2269
7	Bijapur	3341
8	Chamarajnagar	1978
9	Chikballapur	1529
10	Chikmagalur	2108
11	Chitradurga	5149
12	Dakshina Kannada	988
13	Davanagere	3544
14	Dharwad	2147
15	Gadag	1781

1	2	3
16	Gulbarga	5629
17	Hassan	1828
18	Haveri	2485
19	Kodagu	895
20	Kolar	1872
21	Koppal	4684
22	Mandya	2022
23	Mysore	3235
24	Raichur	10380
25	Ramanagar	1535
26	Shimoga	3014
27	Tumkur	5549
28	Udupi	1076
29	Uttara Kannada	2331
Total		96760

[Translation]

LPG Godowns

2566. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV :
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the number of LPG godowns in residential areas;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) A survey for this specific purpose has not been conducted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For ensuring public safety, LPG godowns are constructed as per guidelines/specifications provided by Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), which includes necessary safety distances from boundary walls of the LPG godown. Godowns of LPG cylinders are issued licences by PESO only after confirming compliance of the safety aspects through inspection of the premises. Subsequent, inspection of LPG godowns are carried out by the officials of PESO from time to time to ensure compliance of safety requirement and accordingly licenses renewed every year based on their inspection. The officials of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) also inspect godowns every quarter to ensure that all the provisions of rules are complied with.

[*English*]

Expansion of RGC

2567. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for expansion and development of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Bio-technology at Trivandrum in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed any new project for this centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Govt. of India is currently expanding Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB),

Thiruvananthapuram by building a second campus called the Interdisciplinary Innovation Centre (IIC). This will be state-of-the-art campus focusing on translation and application of biotechnology for better Health-Care and technology development. The total sanctioned budget for this expansion is Rs.100 crores for a period of three years w.e.f. 2011-12.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Development of Bio-pesticides/Insecticides

2568. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the Department of Bio-Technology is having any major research programme to develop Bio-pesticides/insecticides in the country as a viable alternative to toxic chemical pesticides and insecticides; and

(b) 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) Department of Biotechnology has established programme of Biopesticides and Crop management in 1989. Development of cost effective and commercially viable production of candidate biocontrol agents / biopesticides and demonstrating their field efficacy under different ecosystems in various economically important crops covering about 2, 15,000 ha. have been undertaken. Several productions cum demonstration units were set up in various states for mass production. Collection, maintenance and supply of Nucleus cultures of biocontrol agents and host insects to the various production units was done by setting up two repository centres at Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore and National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects (NBAIL) Bangalore.

Several effective Integrated Pest Management (IPM) modules were developed for various economically important crops. In addition, sustained preservation of

ecosystem was also demonstrated in adopted villages. The cost effectiveness of biopesticide technology in IPM and non-IPM plots of various crops was established.

The department initiated streamlining of guidelines for generation of toxicological data for registration purpose. To promote and facilitate biopesticides commercialization, department has taken suitable measures for generation of toxicological data of potential biopesticides. An extensive market survey is being done to assess the demand and supply gap in the country, map region wise requirements of biopesticides based on agricultural practices, crops and their pest profile.

Pheromones were identified for various insect pests to mass trap them in the field. Nanoparticle based carrier materials are also being developed to increase product efficacy in the field from 3-4 to 40-45 days.

The department has designated seven centres as "Referral Laboratories" in the country for standard determination and quality assurance. Intensive promotion programmes were launched for popularization and adoption of IPM and Integrated Pest and Nutrient Management (IPNM) techniques through training and extension activities.

Mass production technologies of Biopesticides/ Biocontrol agents and Biofertilizers were transferred to industries. Others such as entrepreneurs, progressive farmers, unemployed agriculture and science graduates have started producing biocontrol agents. These industries and individuals/ organizations have launched their products in the market.

Distribution Network for Procurement of Medicines

2569. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly sale of medicines, etc. at each Jan Aushadhi outlet during the last one year, month-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to develop the distribution network with public sector pharma units for procurement of medicines for these outlets from the small and medium sector units in the country in order to enlarge the base of availability of quality medicines at affordable prices;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal for purchase of medicines against scanned prescription on the pattern of Railways through efficient courier service through internet; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government on the matter?

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) Jan Aushadhi Outlets were opened in different periods beginning from November, 2008. The average monthly sale of Jan Aushadhi Medicines outlets- wise and month-wise for each store is not maintained separately. However, the overall month wise sale in the Jan Aushadhi Stores as compiled based on information made available during the year 2011 is as under:

Monthly Sales at the Jan Aushadhi Stores

Sl. No.	Month	Total Sales (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1	January, 2011	25,69,925
2	February, 2011	23,21,050
3	March, 2011	25,95,457
4	April, 2011	16,52,462
5	May, 2011	21,79,462
6	June, 2011	23,66,643
7	July, 2011	26,83,363

1	2	3
8	August, 2011	22,92,815
9	September, 2011	24,30,557
10	October, 2011	24,92,545
11	November, 2011	28,05,269
12	December, 2011	28,45,513

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Socio-Economic Condition of Minorities

2570. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes being implemented for upliftment of minorities;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any survey/assessment has been made in respect of development of socio-economic condition of minorities in the backward regions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether comprehensive campaign and awareness have been initiated for these schemes; 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) The following schemes are implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the upliftment of minorities:

(i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme:-Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and the annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme:- Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/ guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh.

(iii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship For Minority Students:-The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to minority students to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/ Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC).

(iv) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship: The Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to the poor and meritorious minority students at graduate and post-graduate levels.

(v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme: Under the scheme candidates belonging to the minority students, financial assistance to the coaching institutes in Government and the private sector for imparting free coaching/training to these candidates for Competitive Exams, Information Technology, Remedial coaching and other employment oriented courses etc.

(vi) National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements the micro financing scheme which specifically focuses on

women belonging to minority community Self Help Groups (SHGs). Under skill development, NMDFC is implementing the Scheme of Mahila Samridhi Yojana exclusively for women. This scheme is meant for providing training cum credit for poor minority women. Under the NMDFC skill development programme including Mahila Samridhi Yojana, instead of allocation of funds, targets are assigned in terms of number of persons to be trained.

The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) also extends concessional loans for self employment and income generating activities to the persons belonging to minority communities. Under the term loan scheme of NMDFC, loans are extended to the individuals belonging to Minorities to the tune of maximum Rs. 5.00 Lakhs. NMDFC has a scheme of Vocational Training where 85% grant of the training cost to the maximum of Rs. 1,000 per month per candidate for courses of maximum duration of 6 months plus a stipend of Rs. 500 per month is given to the candidates.

- (vii) Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP): The programme aims at improving the socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for improving the quality of life of the minority communities and for reducing infrastructural deficit in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Identified 'development deficits' are addressed through a district specific plan for providing better infrastructure for education, sanitation, pucca housing, drinking water and electricity supply, besides beneficiary oriented schemes for creating income generating activities. Absolutely critical infrastructure linkages like connecting roads, basic health infrastructure, ICDS centers, skill development and marketing facilities required for improving living conditions and income

generating activities and catalyzing the growth process are eligible for inclusion in the plan. The focus of this programme is on rural and semi-rural areas of the identified 90 minority concentration districts.

(b) The funds allocated, released and utilized under the various Schemes during the last three years including the current year are given below:

- (i) The amount released under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post Matric Scholarship Scheme and Maulana Azad National Fellowship together with percentage of scholarships availed by girl students are given in the enclosed Statements-I to VI.
- (ii) The financial and physical achievement under the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme and the NMDFC skill development programme including Mahila Samridhi Yojana is given in the enclosed Statement-VII.
- (iv) Funds allocated, spent (disbursed) and achievements (utilization) made during the last three years under the lending schemes of term loans and micro finance of NMDFC is given in enclosed Statement-VIII.
- (v) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme was launched in 2008-09. Plans of all the 90 MCDs districts have been considered, of which 63 districts plans have been approved in full and 27 plans in part. An amount of Rs.2667.80 crore has been released since 2008-09 till 19th March, 2012. During the year 2011-12, Rs. 511.78 crore has been released to States/UTs up to 19th March, 2012.

The details of budgetary provisions, funds released and expenditure reported by the States/UTs for implementation of MsDP in MCDs since 2008 when funds were first released are given in the table below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	RE	Actual release by Ministry	Expenditure reported by States/UTs
2008-09	280	270.85	268.75
2009-10	990	971.94	687.77
2010-11	1327.32	913.23	282.02
2011-12 (upto 19.03.2012)	1218.40	511.78	--
Total	3815.72	2667.80	1238.54

(c) and (d) There was no survey/assessment done in the last three years. However an evaluation study has been entrusted to ICSSR to evaluate the mid-term impact of the welfare schemes of the Ministry for MsDP and the Scholarship Schemes.

(e) and (f): Ministry of Minority Affairs has carried out comprehensive campaign and awareness programme in print and electronic media through the Directorate of Audio-visual Publicity (DAVP), Doordarshan (DD), All India Radio (AIR) and the National Film Development Corporation Ltd (NFDC).

Statement-I*State/UT-wise detail of Pre-matric Scholarship during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on 29.02.2012)	
		Allo- cation	Fund Relea- sed	Allo- cation	Fund Relea- sed	Allo- cation	Fund Relea- sed	Allo- cation	Fund Relea- sed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh		5.37	13.90	16.29	42.85	25.62	19.30	
2	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.72	0	1.39	0.00	
3	Assam		0.00	16.83	18.43	8.37	35.55	21.25	
4	Bihar		10.71	9.22	27.39	34.12	43.08	21.54	
5	Chhattisgarh		0.24	1.07	1.86	1	2.93	2.93	
6	Goa		0.02	0.04	0.92	0	1.45	0.00	
7	Gujarat		0.00	0.00	9.82	0	15.44	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Haryana		0.51		1.58	4.83	2	7.60	2.03
9	Himachal Pradesh		0.18		0.09	0.57	0	0.89	0.41
10	Jammu & Kashmir		1.02		7.44	14.15	13	22.25	11.10
11	Jharkhand		2.71		2.10	9.75	4	15.34	7.51
12	Karnataka		1.89		13.93	15.63	33.16	24.58	38.71
13	Kerala		3.50		12.24	27.59	42.69	43.40	43.40
14	Madhya Pradesh		2.44		2.18	8.68	7	13.65	17.93
15	Maharashtra		4.51		15.78	34.49	41	54.26	54.72
16	Manipur		0.46		3.10	1.85	0	3.57	1.19
17	Meghalaya		0.71		1.26	3.43	2	6.61	0.00
18	Mizoram		0.44		1.58	1.72	2	3.31	2.49
19	Nagaland		0.00		0.00	3.64	1	7.01	0.00
20	Odisha		0.28		1.34	3.36	1	5.29	2.00
21	Punjab		3.79		15.10	30.27	26	47.61	24.49
22	Rajasthan		1.83		4.72	11.29	11	17.76	10.14
23	Sikkim		0.00		0.09	0.40	0	0.77	0.61
24	Tamil Nadu		2.33		7.82	14.41	28.17	22.66	25.70
25	Tripura		0.07		0.08	0.91	0	1.75	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh		12.98		48.63	63.32	65.27	99.60	148.11
27	Uttarakhand		0.00		0.07	2.50	0	3.93	0.43
28	West Bengal		5.36		19.72	41.76	76.53	65.68	82.98
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.04		0.01	0.22	0	0.52	0.03
30	Chandigarh		0.04		0.17	0.38	0	0.92	0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.01		0.02	0.05	0	0.12	0.07
32	Daman and Diu		0.01		0.02	0.04	0	0.11	0.00
33	Delhi		0.71		2.77	4.64	3.03	4.75	1.35

There was no State-wise financial allocation

There was no State-wise financial allocation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00	0.13	0	0.31	0.00
35	Puducherry		0.05		0.01	0.25	0	0.26	0.00
Total		79.90	62.21	200.00	202.94	375.7	446.25	600.00	540.44

Statement-II

State/UT-wise detail of Post-matric Scholarship of during last three years and current year (Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on 29.02.2012)	
		Allo- cation	Fund Relea- sed	Allo- cation	Fund Relea- sed	Allo- cation	Fund Relea- sed	Allo- cation	Fund Relea- sed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh		6.23		19.96	10.00	35.24	19.12	17.28
2	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00	0.44	0.00	1.04	0.00
3	Assam		4.87		8.32	11.32	5.60	26.71	0.00
4	Bihar		10.86		3.80	16.83	15.96	32.15	23.81
5	Chhattisgarh		0.24		0.60	1.14	1.03	2.18	1.57
6	Goa		0.13		0.00	0.57	0.21	1.08	0.00
7	Gujarat		1.97		2.88	6.03	4.47	11.53	6.99
8	Haryana		0.93		0.68	2.97	1.48	5.67	1.48
9	Himachal Pradesh		0.08		0.17	0.34	0.21	0.66	0.20
10	Jammu and Kashmir		0.98		3.67	8.69	5.24	16.61	2.13
11	Jharkhand		2.86		3.67	5.99	6.15	11.45	8.85
12	Karnataka		0.46		8.82	9.60	12.35	18.35	24.85
13	Kerala		2.43		11.21	16.96	9.98	32.39	21.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Madhya Pradesh		1.85		1.10	5.33	3.31	10.19	6.17
15	Maharashtra		4.03		8.17	21.17	20.09	40.58	23.44
16	Manipur		0.75		2.85	1.14	2.67	0.00	
17	Meghalaya		0.03		0.04	2.11	0.19	4.96	0.00
18	Mizoram		0.87		2.54	1.05	2.81	2.48	1.24
19	Nagaland		0.01		0.02	2.24	0.05	5.26	0.04
20	Odisha		0.35		0.46	2.07	1.03	3.95	0.00
21	Punjab		1.26		10.73	18.55	14.83	35.61	38.23
22	Rajasthan		2.14		4.00	6.93	4.66	13.25	12.05
23	Sikkim		0.00		0.10	0.25	0.31	0.57	0.40
24	Tamil Nadu		2.42		11.04	8.85	10.67	16.91	14.43
25	Tripura		0.05		0.07	0.56	0.17	1.31	0.12
26	Uttar Pradesh		16.46		24.78	38.91	46.42	74.34	74.81
27	Uttarakhand		0.10		0.06	1.53	0.08	2.93	0.19
28	West Bengal		7.72		18.43	25.66	25.77	49.02	46.87
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.03		0.01	0.13	0.01	0.52	0.00
30	Chandigarh		0.05		0.05	0.24	0.09	0.95	0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.01		0.01	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.00
32	Daman and Diu		0.02		0.02	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.00
33	Delhi		0.39		0.43	2.85	0.38	4.75	0.00
34	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00	0.09	0.29	0.00	
35	Puducherry		0.04		0.03	0.16	0.13	0.25	0.10
Total			69.93		150.00	230.77	228.96	450	326.93

Statement-III

State/UT- wise & Year-wise Target & Achievement of Pre-matric scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	27353	25923	65032	86248	86709	225462	147406	121319
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1199	0	2877	0	3836	0	6521	0
3	Assam	30951	0	73582	87376	98109	38259	166785	86159
4	Bihar	46000	43582	109357	35668	145809	320107	247875	157973
5	Chhattisgarh	3124	1600	7432	4765	9909	6976	16845	12610
6	Goa	1546	151	3677	594	4905	8340	0	
7	Gujarat	16501	0	39194	0	52260	0	88842	0
8	Haryana	8108	3727	19282	14867	25709	24823	43705	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	947	540	2257	1095	3009	1166	5115	3958
10	Jammu & Kashmir	23757	4842	56482	53421	75309	116571	128026	0
11	Jharkhand	16375	12003	38932	18510	51909	26107	88245	35837
12	Karnataka	26249	21018	62407	86829	83209	314508	141457	299020
13	Kerala	46347	46347	110175	161590	146900	563560	249731	572880
14	Madhya Pradesh	14576	13719	34657	18278	46209	61052	78555	135932
15	Maharashtra	58052	58052	137732	201490	183638	545201	312187	701343
16	Manipur	3092	1960	7390	10780	9855	16753	9438	
17	Meghalaya	5743	5479	13690	10518	18255	12846	31032	0
18	Mizoram	2871	2661	6852	9428	9136	14053	15533	13485
19	Nagaland	6089	0	14515	0	19355	4400	32901	0
20	Odisha	5647	3542	13432	17049	17909	17909	30445	24553

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Punjab	50953	49996	120852	123907	161127	279082	273917	264329
22	Rajasthan	18962	18775	45082	60318	60109	121988	102186	148816
23	Sikkim	663	0	1602	604	2136	2434	3633	3269
24	Tamil Nadu	24198	24135	57532	84150	76709	312415	130407	235582
25	Tripura	1514	821	3627	1069	4836	1617	8221	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	106356	97785	252832	371189	337109	465812	573086	971245
27	Uttarakhand	4196	0	9982	449	13309	1132	22625	3103
28	West Bengal	70136	68235	166732	240548	222309	913002	377926	955205
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	347	220	865	96	1155	1961	237	
30	Chandigarh	631	398	1520	1518	2027	3446	0	
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62	21	190	40	255	72	432	183
32	Daman & Diu	63	30	173	110	233	113	395	0
33	Delhi	7793	6918	18532	26313	24709	30904	42006	12728
34	Lakshadweep	189	0	510	0	682	0	1158	0
35	Puducherry	410	177	1015	259	1355	2302	0	
Total		631000	512657	1500000	1729076	2000000	4421571	3400000	4769204

T=Target A=Achievement

Statement-IV

State/UT- wise & Year-wise Target & Achievement of Post-matric scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	10837	9248	13006	26692	17342	42972	22761	20550
2	Arunachal Pradesh	475	0	580	0	773	0	1011	0
3	Assam	12263	8479	14716	9908	19622	4730	25753	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Bihar	18225	18192	21871	13245	29162	24709	38276	40214
5	Chhattisgarh	1237	563	1486	822	1982	1396	2601	1863
6	Goa	612	269	746	0	993	523	1299	0
7	Gujarat	6537	5763	7841	7766	10453	12290	13723	14106
8	Haryana	3213	1934	3856	1897	5142	2564	6748	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	376	158	451	349	602	355	789	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9413	1867	11296	5992	15062	10766	19767	0
11	Jharkhand	6488	4473	7786	7221	10382	9825	13626	12708
12	Karnataka	10400	7232	12481	27598	16642	43344	21842	65887
13	Kerala	18363	13018	22033.86	52861	29379	60782	38562	75220
14	Madhya Pradesh	5774	4319	6931	3107	9242	7795	12130	11138
15	Maharashtra	23000	11551	27515	15333	36675	44579	48157	37276
16	Manipur	1225	1055	1486	3422	1982	1400	2595	0
17	Meghalaya	2274	56	2746	65	3662	256	4799	0
18	Mizoram	1138	1226	1375	3184	1833	3416	2401	0
19	Nagaland	2413	27	2911	23	3882	68	5088	48
20	Odisha	2237	837	2686	1288	3582	1049	4700	0
21	Punjab	20187	2647	24100	17737	32142	27245	42243	49539
22	Rajasthan	7513	4341	9016	8144	12022	10873	15778	18698
23	Sikkim	263	0	325	245	433	625	564	549
24	Tamil Nadu	9587	8004	11506	26342	15342	34107	20136	30441
25	Tripura	600	203	730	165	973	329	1273	376
26	Uttar Pradesh	42137	31995	50566	53928	67422	90386	88491	138138
27	Uttarakhand	1663	264	1996	145	2662	171	3494	444
28	West Bengal	27787	31289	33346	75660	44462	87752	58356	118441
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	137	49	181	24	242	9	311	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	Chandigarh	250	120	307	159	410	77	536	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	17	46	25	62	30	74	0
32	Daman & Diu	25	4	49.57143	20	64	22	77	0
33	Delhi	3087	951	3706	922	4942	866	6486	0
34	Lakshadweep	75	0	114.5714	0	153	0	190	0
35	Puducherry	163	122	211	98	282	333	363	230
Total		250000	170273	300000	364387	400000	525644	525000	635866

T=Target A=Achievement

Statement-V

State/UT- wise & Year-wise Target & Achievement of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and current year

Sl. No.States/UTs		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
1	2	T	A	T	A	T	A*	T	A*
1	Andhra Pradesh			31	32	31	69	31	103
2	Arunachal Pradesh			4	0	4	3	4	7
3	Assam			33	34	33	67	33	102
4	Bihar			50	56	50	108	50	163
5	Chhattisgarh			6	7	6	11	6	17
6	Goa			4	1	4	5	4	9
7	Gujarat			21	9	21	27	21	39
8	Haryana			12	0	12	13	12	21
9	Himachal Pradesh			4	4	4	9	4	13
10	Jammu & Kashmir			27	32	27	62	27	101
11	Jharkhand			21	17	21	36	21	57
12	Karnataka			31	27	31	55	31	88
13	Kerala			50	63	50	116	50	173
14	Madhya Pradesh			15	16	15	31	15	45
15	Maharashtra			67	72	67	138	67	205
16	Manipur			4	6	4	10	4	15

Scheme not implemented

Scheme not implemented

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Meghalaya			6	6	6	12	6	18
18	Mizoram			4	5	4	9	4	13
19	Nagaland			6	5	6	11	6	17
20	Odisha			6	3	6	9	6	14
21	Punjab			59	75	59	134	59	196
22	Rajasthan			21	21	21	42	21	62
23	Sikkim			4	0	4	4	4	8
24	Tamil Nadu			28	35	28	68	28	102
25	Tripura			4	0	4	4	4	4
26	Uttar Pradesh			120	130	120	251	120	381
27	Uttarakhand			4	4	4	8	4	13
28	West Bengal			81	78	81	158	81	220
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			4	1	4	2	4	2
30	Chandigarh			4	4	4	8	4	13
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			4	0	4	0	4	0
32	Daman and Diu			4	0	4	0	4	0
33	Delhi			9	8	9	17	9	26
34	Lakshadweep			4	2	4	6	4	7
35	Puducherry			4	4	4	8	4	12
Total		0	0	756	757	756	1511	756	2266

T=Target A=Achievement * including Renewals.

Statement-VI

Year	Pre-matric		Post-matric		Merit-cum-means	
	No. of scholarships sanctioned	% of Girls	No. of scholarships sanctioned	% of Girls	No. of scholarships sanctioned	% of Girls
2008-09	512657	50.89	170273	55.12	26195	33.06
2009-10	1729076	48.47	364387	55.10	35982	32.47
2010-11	4421571	48.21	525644	51.00	41056	34.29
2011-12	4769204	51.03	635866	53.82	41621	36.82

(as on 29.02.2012)

Statement-VII*Merit-cum - Means Scholarship*

Year	Target	No. of scholarships sanctioned			Scholarships released to female students (%)	Amount (Rs. in crore)
		Fresh	Renewal	Total		
2007-08 (launched)	20,000	17258	0	17258	5009 (29.02%)	40.90
2008-09	35,000	17099	9096	26195	8660 (33.06%)	64.73
2009-10	42,000	19285	16697	35982	11684 (32.47%)	97.51
2010-11	55,000	19518	21538	41056	14077 (34.29%)	108.75
2011-12*	55,000	19505	22929	42434	15625 (36.82%)	115.52

*Figure as on 19/03/2012.

Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.

Year of release	No. of institutes selected	No. of States/UTs covered	Target		Achievement	
			Physical (No. of beneficiaries)	Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical (No. of beneficiaries)	Financial (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	71	20	4000	10.00	5522	7.30
2009-10	49	19	5000	12.00	5532	11.21
2010-11	22	21	5760	15.00	4845	14.37
2011-12	47	19	6000	16.00	7830	15.98

*Figure as on 19/03/2012.

NMDFC skill development programme including Mahila Samridhi Yojana

Year	Annual Targets	Achievements up to 15.03.2012	
		Total	Women beneficiaries
2008-09	2000	2328	760
2009-10	2500	3218	1170
2010-11	2750	3369	414
2011-12	3850	5410	90

*Figure as on 19/03/2012.

Statement-VIII

*Funds Allocated, Disbursed & Utilized for the last three years including
the current financial year by NMDFC*

Status as on 15.03.2012 (Amount Rs. in Lacs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Disbursed	Utilized	Allocation	Disbursed	Utilized	Allocation	Disbursed	Utilized	Allocation	Disbursed	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	47.25	47.25	180.00	45.00	45.00	1416.00	0.00	0.00	1350.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assam	325.00	0.00	0.00	420.00	12.42	12.42	1100.00	200.00	200.00	1100.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	1150.00	904.50	904.50	770.00	4.50	4.50	1584.00	793.50	793.50	1619.00	0.00	0.00
4	Chandigarh	30.00	2.00	2.00	25.00	6.00	6.00	26.00	4.00	4.00	47.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	175.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	100.00	99.98	203.00	100.00	56.55	155.00	35.00	0.00
6	Delhi	525.00	17.00	17.00	180.00	45.25	45.25	46.00	17.00	17.00	42.50	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	765.00	300.00	300.00	680.00	314.93	314.93	530.00	0.00	0.00	540.00	34.00	29.73
8	Himachal Pradesh	225.00	75.00	75.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	139.00	115.00	115.00	120.00	120.00	100.15
9	Haryana	1590.00	359.00	359.00	1775.00	1,076.00	1,107.99	320.00	0.00	0.00	228.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	620.00	420.00	420.00	665.00	560.00	560.00	1508.00	1,083.00	1,082.79	1526.00	900.00	372.17
11	Jharkhand	230.00	110.00	89.00	230.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
12	Kerala	7340.00	4,229.50	4,229.50	7180.00	5,183.50	5,183.23	3098.00	6,079.91	6,079.91	8441.00	6,150.00	4,780.71
13	Karnataka	1700.00	450.00	450.00	1080.00	350.00	288.95	1599.00	0.00	0.00	739.00	0.00	0.00
14	Maharashtra	2220.00	500.00	500.00	2280.00	500.00	500.00	2522.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	2851.00	419.00	419.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Manipur	75.00	1.80	1.80	60.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	183.00	0.00	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	300.00	0.00	0.00	320.00	0.00	0.00	350.00	0.00	0.00	512.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	550.00	300.00	300.00	570.00	309.81	309.81	202.00	129.00	129.00	785.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	2020.00	500.00	500.00	2300.00	1,170.00	1,130.00	572.00	451.00	451.00	1000.00	450.00	450.00
19	Odisha	515.00	27.00	27.00	294.00	38.25	38.25	155.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	79.00	0.00
20	Pondicherry	275.00	100.00	100.00	185.00	200.00	181.60	33.00	200.00	200.00	36.00	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	990.00	400.00	400.00	885.00	469.64	469.64	1500.00	961.13	961.13	1793.00	500.00	224.13
22	Rajasthan	475.00	100.00	100.00	320.00	302.25	302.25	355.00	700.00	631.55	1255.00	650.00	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	3450.00	965.25	965.25	3320.00	2,134.55	2,134.55	1250.00	3,220.00	3,008.69	2087.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tripura	125.00	50.00	50.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	113.00	100.00	100.00	309.50	200.00	100.90
25	Uttar Pradesh	2250.00	0.00	0.00	1530.00	0.00	0.00	3662.00	5.40	5.40	2993.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttaranchal	425.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	20.00	20.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
27	West Bengal	5330.00	3,214.49	3,214.49	6480.00	6,606.75	6,606.75	5435.00	8,128.00	8,128.00	10150.00	8,150.00	3,975.84
Total		34275.00	13,072.79	13,051.79	32355.00	19,774.85	19,687.10	28323.00	23,326.94	23,003.52	40470.00	17,687.00	10,452.63

Disclosure Norms

2571. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently made changes in the disclosure norms of firms in their annual reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has revised schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, w.e.f. 01.04.2011 prescribing formats of balance sheet & profit & loss Account for disclosure of information in financial statements of the companies to ensure greater transparency and accountability for better corporate governance.

[Translation]

Jan Aushadhi Outlets

2572. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the stipulated norms for opening of Jan Aushadhi Outlets;

(b) whether there is any proposal regarding sale of cancer treatment drugs including costly medicines through these retail outlets;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any annual target has been envisioned for opening of new Jan Aushadhi Outlets in the country; and

(e) if so, the State-wise 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) According to the Jan Aushadhi Campaign initiated by the Government of India, Department of Pharmaceuticals by way of Jan Aushadhi Stores in the Government Hospitals to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, by way of supply of medicines through Central Pharma Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs) and others, it was intended to open, to begin with, at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in each district, wherever the State Government extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in the Government Hospital or other suitable locations and also identifying suitable agencies amongst NGOs, Charitable/Co-operative/ Hospitals and Government Bodies to manage such stores.

(b) and (c) At present, no anti-cancer drug is supplied by the CPSUs for sale at -A the Jan Aushadhi Stores.

(d) and (e) In terms of the Jan Aushadhi Campaign initiated, at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in each district is intended to be opened, wherever the State Government taking into account their prevailing health policy, extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in the Government Hospitals or other suitable locations and also identifying the agencies amongst NGOs, Charitable/Co-operative/ Hospitals and Government Bodies to manage such Jan Aushadhi Store. Since opening up of the Jan Aushadhi Stores depends upon the support and the cooperation provided by the State Governments, no specific targets and timelines can be fixed.

[English]

Safety and Comfort of Passengers

2573. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Railways for the safety of the passengers travelling with reserved tickets;

(b) whether the travelling of passengers holding waitlisted tickets are permitted in Rajdhani and other trains in AC as well as Sleeper coaches; and

(c) if not, the action being taken/proposed to be taken for the safety and comfort of the passengers travelling with confirmed tickets in these classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Safety measures on Indian Railways envisage Accident Prevention and Mitigation directed towards Continuous Reduction in Risk Level to its Customers. This is being done by adopting new technologies and improvement in asset reliability to reduce human dependence. Efforts in this direction are multi-pronged.

'Policing' on Railways is a State subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the States concerned.

Railways maintain regular coordination with the State Governments to ensure better security to the travelling public as well as the Railway system. Regular coordination meetings are being held with Government Railway Police by Railway officials to enhance security in passenger trains and Railways.

Important trains are being escorted by Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force personnel in vulnerable sections to provide security to the travelling passengers.

Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.

(b) and (c) Waitlisted passengers are not authorized to board reserved coaches including Air Conditioned and Sleeper Coaches of Rajdhani/other

Mail Express trains. To ensure comfort of passengers traveling with confirmed tickets, apart from deploying ticket checking staff in reserved coaches, regular and surprise checks are also conducted. If waitlisted passengers are found travelling in the reserved coaches, they are detained at the next scheduled stoppage of train, if no vacant accommodation is available. Those passengers not leaving the reserved coaches on being asked by ticket checking staff, are taken up under the extant provisions of Railways Act.

[Translation]

National Gas Grid

2574. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a national gas grid on the lines of the power grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued by setting up of such a grid?

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) For transporting natural gas across the length and breadth of the country, a cross-country pipeline network is being laid throughout the country. Presently, we have around 11,000 km of natural gas pipeline across the country and another 14,000 kms of pipeline infrastructure is under various stages of implementation. The Government has also set up a Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under PNGRB Act, 2006 as a regulatory body to plan, authorize and monitor the development of pipeline infrastructure in the country. Natural gas is a versatile fuel besides being environmentally benign. Greater use of natural gas in the country is not only desirable from the objectives of fuel diversification and energy security but would also accelerate the economic development of the country.

*[English]***Protection of Brahmaputra River in Assam**

2575. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the conservation and sustainability of river Brahmaputra in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA) : Water is a state subject and water resources schemes for conservation and sustainability of rivers are formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments from their own resources and as per their own priorities. The assistance provided by the Central Government is technical, catalytical and promotional in nature.

Brahmaputra Board, a statutory body under Ministry of Water Resources, has prepared Master Plan for Brahmaputra main stem and all its tributaries after carrying out necessary survey and investigation, for planned development of Brahmaputra river giving due regard to development of irrigation, power, navigation etc. The Master Plan identified specific erosion prone reaches and gave various recommendations for control of flood, erosion, embankment construction, environment, ecology, watershed management and

removal of drainage congestion including multipurpose storage dams. In addition to Brahmaputra Main Stem, the Master Plan for other 56 Nos. of Basins /Sub-basins of Brahmaputra & Barak valley have also been taken up by Brahmaputra Board. Out of 57 Nos. of Master Plans, 49 Nos. have been approved by Government of India and sent to the state Governments for implementation.

For management of flood and erosion of Brahmaputra, the Board has taken up works in Dhola-Hatighuli area and Majuli Island in phased manner under two separate schemes in January 2003 and January 2004 respectively. Amounts of Rs 49.39 crore and Rs 100.66 crore have been spent up till February 2012 against the above two schemes respectively. The Physical and financial status of the above two schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition to the above, the Central Government is providing financial assistance to Government of Assam for mitigation of flood & erosion in Brahmaputra River through flood management & anti-erosion works under a state sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme" (FMP). During XI Five Year Plan, 100 Flood management works with a total cost of Rs. 996.14 Cr. (Central Share: Rs.896.5 Cr.) from State of Assam are being provided central assistance under FMP. Central Assistance amounting to Rs.690.77 crore has been released to the State Government of Assam upto 23.03.2012. Out of these 100 schemes, 74 works have been physically completed by Govt, of Assam as on 31.1.2012.

Statement*Status of Dholla-Hatighuli Works*

(Amount in crore)

Phase	Date of start	Date of completion	Amount spent (in crore) up to February, 2012	Physical progress upto February, 2012
Phase-I	January, 2003	July, 2004	10.47	100%
Phase-II	February, 2004	July, 2004	4.16	100%
Phase-III	February, 2007	July, 2007	8.58	100%
Phase-IV	June, 2009	Targeted for 2012	26.18	48.09 %
Total			49.39	

Status of Anti Erosion & Flood Control Works of Majuli Island

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Date of start	Date of completion	Financial progress (upto February, 2012)	Physical progress (upto February, 2012)
1	Immediate measures for protection of Majuli Island	January, 2004	February, 2005	5.92	100%
2	Protection of Majuli Island, Phase-I	March, 2005	April, 2011	53.34	100%
3	Emergent work for Protection of Majuli Island	April, 2008	September, 2008	4.62	100%
4	Protection of Majuli Island, Phase-II & Phase-III	March, 2009	Targeted in March, 2014	36.78	35.89 %
Total				100.66	

*[Translation]***Railway Land in Jharkhand**

2576. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the vacant railway land in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose to set up railway factories in such vacant land in Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. At present, there is approximately 582 acres of vacant railway land in Jharkhand. The vacant land is mostly in the form of narrow strips along track and is also essential for servicing and maintenance of track and other infrastructure.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal at present.

Production and maintenance facilities are set up taking into account requirement and location of existing/planned facilities.

*[English]***Tsunami Alert System**

2577. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Tsunami buoys and alert systems are in a bad shape and vandalized by some unidentified elements;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the forecast of weather reports in the country;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to repair the Tsunami alert systems and to ensure their safety and security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Globally all countries, including India, are facing the vandalism by some unidentified elements on the ocean observing systems and possible steps are being discussed even at the level of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC).

Despite the above, Government is making all efforts to maintain sufficient redundancies to ensure the sustenance of the critical ocean observing systems over the north Indian Ocean so that the tsunami warning capability is not compromised at all.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Government is making several coordinated efforts through involvement of Ministry of Defence (Coast Guard and Indian Navy), Ministry of Home Affairs etc. Similarly efforts are made through

- (i) raising awareness to Indian fishermen by distribution of pamphlets and conducting workshops
- (ii) buoy identification through World Meteorological Organization(WMO) identification code
- (iii) fitting buoys with beacon lights as per international standard IALA code
- (iv) fitting radar reflector as per standard
- (v) making the buoy surface slippery and protective hood to avoid tie-up by boats
- (vi) making suitable structural changes so as to make difficult to remove fixtures / fasteners, etc.
- (vii) notifying the buoy locations through Mariners notice sent to National Hydrographic Organization (NHO) to other neighbouring naval watch area commanders

[*Translation*]

Reservation in PSUs

2578. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions in regard to the reservation quota for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not being complied within several Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such PSUs; and

(d) the measures taken to implement the reservation quota in the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) The present policy provides 15% reservation in recruitment for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 7.5% for those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). As per the data available in Public Enterprises Survey, 2010-11, in respect of 207 CPSEs as on 1.1.2011, the overall representation of SCs in CPSEs is 18.05% and that of STs is 8.44%. Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) had issued instructions to the Ministries/Departments to launch Special Recruitment Drives (SRD) in the years 2004 and 2008 in their respective establishments, including the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to fill up all backlog vacancies for SC/ST in a time bound manner. Implementation of recruitment drive is monitored by administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with the CPSEs.

The recruitment and promotions to all the below Board level posts including the posts in Group 'A' and Group 'B' reserved for SCs/STs in CPSEs are done by the management of respective CPSEs as per the policy on reservation in vogue and uniformly applicable to all CPSEs which are located in various States. Implementation of the reservation policy in respect of

all posts below Board level is monitored by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with the respective CPSEs.

Land under Irrigation in Chhattisgarh

2579. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of land under irrigation in Chhattisgarh especially in Sarguja district;

(b) whether the Government has any scheme for irrigation through dams in the State including Sarguja district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) For the year 2010-11 in Chhattisgarh, the percentage of gross irrigated area (1605 th.ha) over total cropped area (5671 th.ha) works out to be 28.3%. The percentage of gross irrigated area (44 th.ha) over total cropped area (535 th.ha) in Sarguja district works out to be 8.2%.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Eleven Projects in Chhattisgarh under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) are implemented and central assistance of Rs.983.132 crores have been released so far on these projects. Also, four projects covering CCA of 676.80 thousand hectares are implemented under Command Area Development & Water management (CAD&WM) programme in the State.

Progress made in Earth Sciences

2580. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the field of Earth Sciences during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with its achievements;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The progress made during the last 3 years and the current year has been considerably significant under various projects of the ministry. Some of the major accomplishments are described below:

Under the Meteorological Services, a district-level agro-meteorological advisory service, providing a 5-day weather forecast for farmers, in 550 districts, has been made operational. About 2,500,000 farmers have subscribed for the information through mobile for planning their agricultural activities. As a part of modernization meteorological Services, Atmospheric Observing Systems has been strengthened through installation of 1000 state-of-the-art systems in various parts of the country for real-time monitoring meteorological parameters. To process the huge volume of data and run the weather forecasting models, the computation facilities have been substantially augmented by commissioning of a set of 4 high performance computing systems in various centres of the ministry which has a total combining capacity of 120 Tflops. Twelve Doppler Weather Radars have been installed in various cities viz., Delhi airport, New Delhi, Nagpur, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna, Patiala, Agartala, Mohanbari, Bhubaneswar and Mumbai which has contributed for now casting. Numerical weather prediction capability has been significantly improved from 35 km to 22.5 km resolution. Towards human resource development, an Advanced Training School was established with self contained facilities for training and research at Pune. The first batch of 20 students was inducted in August 2011 through a national selective process. A location-specific weather and air quality forecast 24 hours in advance was provided

successfully for the Commonwealth Games 2010 in National Capital Region, Delhi. Under the Ocean Science and Information Services, a unique system of Fisheries Advisories based on identification of potential fishing zones (PFZ) using remote sensing technology has been made operational along with a new Tuna fishery advisory to deep sea fishing industry. A dedicated Oceansat Satellite Ground Station was installed at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad for real time direct reception of satellite data for various operational Ocean Information Services. A Coral Bleaching Alert System (CABS) has been set up for providing bimonthly status on 5 major coral environments of India viz., Andaman Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutchchh. The Indian Ocean Forecast System (INDOFOS) was setup with Regional Ocean Modeling System which has a resolution of 13km. As a part of Ocean Observation Network, a set of 16 moored buoy network was established for acquisition of real-time data, from the seas around India. A full fledged hatchery unit for the breeding and rearing of ornamental fishes was established at Agatti, Lakshadweep islands. In 2010, the fish potential in the Indian EEZ was estimated using both satellite and insitu data, which was found to be 4.32 MSY (maximum sustainable yield). Under Disaster Mitigation Support, a state-of-the-art Tsunami Warning System was set up, in September 2007, which has been recognized as a Regional Tsunami warning centre for the Indian Ocean countries which has been recognized as a Regional Tsunami Service Provider (RTSP) for the Indian Ocean Region and started operation to the Indian Ocean Rim countries. Under the Polar Science & cryosphere, the First Scientific expedition was successfully undertaken to the South Pole in November 2010. The Third Station in Antarctic in the Larsemann Hills area has been completed. Under the Ocean Technology & Resources, two more LTTD plants were commissioned in the islands of Lakshadweep one each at Minicoy and Agatti during March 2011 and August 2011, respectively. The remotely operable submersible (ROSUB) was tested at 5300 m in the Indian Ocean which is land mark achievement for exploitation of resources. Soil tester was tested in the central Indian

Ocean at a depth of 5000m. India's had made claim to the extended continental shelf, in pursuant to Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). A dedicated centre for Climate Change Research was established at Pune to address various scientific issues relating to climate change. Setting up of National Knowledge Network (NKN) connection to all the centres of MoKS was accomplished for efficient communication and data transfer useful for various information services being rendered by the ministry.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The progress of the ministry is satisfactory both in quantitative and qualitative terms.

(d) and (e) The performance of the ministry has been monitored objectively by the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) of the Cabinet Secretariat. The Results-Framework Document submitted by the ministry for the year 2010-11, had been evaluated and the performance was estimated to be 95.07%. The efforts, made by the ministry towards augmentation of observational networks and computation capability has lead to improved prediction of weather, and climate services. According to a recent survey, various services such as agromet for farmers, potential fishing zone for fisherman, ocean state forecast for shipping, aviation services, public weather services, etc., have been extremely useful and beneficial for society at large.

(d) and (e) Doesn't arise.

Removing Middle Berth

2581. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the middle berths in the trains are proposed to be removed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the trains in which this system still exist particularly for trains passing through Jabalpur; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be removed in view of the difficulties caused to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The policy was reviewed by Ministry of Railways and it was decided to discontinue with provision of additional side middle berths in AC-3Tier and sleeper class coaches. However, AC-3Tier of Garib Rath trains continues to have side middle berths.

(b) and (c) All such additional side middle berths in sleeper class and AC-3 Tier coaches for trains passing through Jabalpur have been removed except AC-3Tier coaches manufactured for Garib Rath trains. Garib Rath Trains were envisaged with high capacity coaches with longitudinal middle berth since their inception and these middle berths are inherent in the coach design of Garib Rath Trains.

[English]

Exploration Projects by OIL

2582. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exploration and production activities being carried out by Oil India Limited (OIL) in India and abroad;

(b) the projects undertaken by OIL in India and abroad during the last three years; and

(c) the profit earned by OIL 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) and (b) Oil India Limited (OIL) is currently operating in 20 nominated Mining Lease (ML) and 8 nominated Petroleum Exploration Licence(PEL) areas spread over in the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The company, up to the end of New Exploration Licencing Policy (NELP) VIII bidding round, is holding Participating Interest (PI) in a total of 30 NELP blocks with the right of operatorship in respect of 10(ten) onshore and l(one) shallow water Block. Besides, OIL

is joint operator in another l(one) deep water block. In addition the Company holds PI in another 20 Blocks. Out of these three are Pre-NELP Joint Venture (JV) Block, four onshore Blocks, two shallow water and remaining eleven blocks are in deep water block.

OIL is currently holding overseas exploration blocks and Pis in other business ventures in eight countries, viz. Iran, Libya, Gabon. Nigeria, Yemen, Timor Leste, Egypt and in Venezuela. OIL is at present pursuing a few major projects which are under various stages of construction which includes Non-Associated Gas Field Development, construction of Oil Collecting Station at Barekuri, Construction of Secondary Tank Farm, Laying of a few long distance oil and gas flow pipelines mainly to facilitate uninterrupted gas supply to the committed customers in Upper Assam and also to handle additional crude from this region.

(c) The profit earned by the OIL during the last three years is as under:

Years	Profit After Tax (PAT) (Rs. Crores)
2008-09	2161.68
2009-10	2610.52
2010-11	2887.73

Homeless People

2583. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homeless persons in the country;

(b) the circumstances in which these persons live during raining season, hot weather and extreme cold conditions;

(c) the number of houses given every year by Government to these homeless persons;

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed by which houses would be made available to all homeless persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) to (c) According to the estimates made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country (excluding Delhi and Chandigarh) was 148.25 lakh houses which includes 114.02 lakh families living in non-serviceable kutcha houses and the remaining shortage is due to congestion and shelterlessness. As per estimate of Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for Rural Housing for 12th Five Year Plan, there are 20.21 millions temporary (kutcha) houses as on 2012. A statement showing year-wise number of houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana since inception of the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Government is making efforts to reduce the housing shortage in the rural areas of the country as quickly as possible. Annual physical targets are fixed on year to year basis depending on Central Budget outlay provided for Rural Housing which has been increasing consistently over the years.

Statement

Year -wise number of Houses constructed since inception under Indira Awaas Yojana

Year	No. of Houses Constructed
1	2
1985-1986	51252
1986-1987	160197
1987-1988	169302
1988-1989	139192

1	2
1989-1990	186023
1990-1991	181800
1991-1992	207299
1992-1993	192585
1993-1994	372535
1994-1995	390482
1995-1996	863889
1996-1997	806290
1997-1998	770936
1998-1999	835770
1999-2000	925679
2000-2001	1170926
2001-2002	1171081
2002-2003	1548641
2003-2004	1361230
2004-2005	1521305
2005-2006	1551923
2006-2007	1498367
2007-2008	1992349
2008-2009	2134061
2009-2010	3385619
2010-2011	2715453
2011-2012(*)	1637108
Total	27941294

(*) Up to Feb. 2012

Upgradation of Patan Railway Station

2584. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to upgrade Patan railway station of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Patan is a "D" Category Station. Minimum Essential Passenger Amenities such as booking facility, waiting hall, waiting room, platform shelter, drinking water, toilets, sitting arrangements, foot-over-bridge etc., have already been provided at this station, as per norms. Upgradation of facilities/amenities at the station, based on the growth in volume of passenger traffic, is an on-going activity and is a continuous process.

[Translation]

LPG Distributorship

2585. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general marketing scheme for setting up of LPG distributorship at various places in rural and urban areas has not been finalized;

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

(c) the number of places identified under this scheme so far?

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) No, Madam. Identification of location for setting up of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and the locations, if found feasible, are advertised for appointing regular LPG distributorship/Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributorships, based on the sales potential. The potential of refill sale is assessed by

considering the population within 15 kms of the location and if available refill sale potential is more than 2500 per month in the rural area, regular LPG distributorship is planned. Wherever villages have potential of more than 600 refill sale, LPG distributorship under RGGLVY is planned. Additional LPG distributorships are planned in existing markets in case average sale of distributors have reached the market refill sale ceiling for that town and available refill sale potential is more than 50% of the market ceiling.

OMCs have advertised 1,095 locations for regular LPG distributorships and 4319 for RGGLV distributorships in the country, during the last three years and the period April 2011 to January 2012.

Utilisation of Surface Water

2586. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines relating to utilisation of surface water have been given in the National Water Policy (NWP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis on which water is distributed from water resources structures for various purposes;

(d) whether it is necessary that such water structures should be multipurpose; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The National Water Policy, 2002 stipulates that in the planning and operation of water resources system, the first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order. However, the priorities could be modified or added if warranted by the area/ region specific considerations.

(d) and (e) As per the National Water Policy, 2002 water resource development projects should as far as possible be planned and developed as multi-purpose projects. This is necessary to derive maximum benefit from available topology and water resources.

[English]

Scooters India Limited

2587. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity, sales and profits of Scooters India Limited (SIL) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the SIL is running into losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to revive and modernize the SIL and to improve its performance and profits in the coming years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Details of capacity, sales and profits (net losses) incurred by the company during the last three years and current year upto February (Provisional) is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Capacity	Sales	Net loses
2008-09	16500	11139	(27.65)
2009-10	16500	11720	(28.01)
2010-11	16500	14039	(17.11)
2011-12 (till February)	16500	15868	(15.23)

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) As in (a) above.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The matter is being examined.

(f) Question does not arise.

Staff under Total Sanitation Campaign

2588. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Total Sanitation Campaign in some States is facing shortage of dedicated staff;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Addition of Activities under MGNREGS

2589. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Hilly States including Himachal Pradesh have requested for introducing some additional activities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) including the protection of crops from wild animals and protection of forests from fire;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said provisions will be introduced in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. Schedule-I of the Act lists the category of works in the order of their priority which shall be included in the Schemes to be formulated by the State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act. Proposals for additional activities like guarding and protection of crops and forests under MGNREGA have been received from some States.

Protection of crops from wild animals or protection of forests from fire, do not lead to creation of durable assets and are therefore neither permissible activities nor related with implementation of the Act. Hence such activities cannot be covered under MGNREGA.

[Translation]

Schemes for APL Category of Persons

2590. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating any scheme/alternative for taking care of those senior citizens/old persons whose family income falls under the Above Poverty Line (APL) category but who are not taken care of by their children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is applicable to persons who are 60 years and above and belong to families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) as per criteria prescribed by the Government of India. No such proposal is under consideration for senior citizens /old persons who belong to Above Poverty Line (APL) category. However, the Government has enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents/Senior Citizens Act, 2007 which, inter alia, makes maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals. As per the information available, 23 States and all UT's have notified the Act.

[English]

Study of River Systems

2591. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to study hydrologic response of river systems in the country;

(b) if so, the details of study of major rivers in the country;

(c) whether latest study on river channelisation, flood control, river management for stream bank erosion, catchment area processes and stream flow of all the major rivers has been done by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission undertakes hydrological studies as part of techno-economic evaluation of water resources projects. National Institute of Hydrology also carries out

comprehensive hydrological studies. The support systems envisaged under Hydrology Project II, which, inter-alia, include use of data generated under Hydrologic Information System (HIS) are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Central Water Commission makes observations of river cross sections at all gauge and

discharge site locations before and after the monsoon season. In addition, the river cross sections at approximately 10 kilometer interval has been taken on 17 rivers namely, Ganga, Sharda, Rapti, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Subansiri, Pagladia, Mahanadi, Kosi, Bagmati, Mahananda, Tapi, Krishna, Tungbhadra, Ghagra, Satluj and Gandak during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Statement

Support System Envisaged under HP-II Project

Andhra Pradesh (Middle Godavari Basin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined management of reservoir and water transfers • Providing water for all sectors considering the increasing demands • Balancing head-end and tail-end abstraction along irrigation canals • Crop selection and corresponding water requirement
Chhattisgarh (Seonath Sub-Basin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tank operation in dry years • Conjunctive use of surface and ground water • Demonstrate benefits of changes in cropping pattern • Support decision on canal lining
Gujarat (Mahi Basin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased efficiency of water management in general • Combined operation of reservoir in dry, normal and flood conditions • Improving conditions for the population in drought prone areas • Reduced periods of inundation in low-sloping command areas
Karnataka (Palar Basin) (Tungabhadra Command area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought management • Identifying recharge areas • Determining impacts of over exploitation of GW • Fertilizer pollution of groundwater

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| Kerala (Bharathapuzha Basin) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water logging at head-end and scarcity at tail-end canals |
| Madhya Pradesh (Wainganga Basin) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efficient management of water resources• Suitable water management in dry years• Potential hydropower production• The impact of G W of measures to mitigate the effect of sand mining• Environmental flows |
| Maharashtra (Bhima Basin) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment of water resources availability• Assess the impact on water availability from infrastructure rehabilitation• Increased efficiency of water management in general• Crop selection, particularly in dry years |
| Odisha (Mahanadi Basin) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The project area is severely drought prone and GW over exploited• Increasing competition between domestic and agricultural water demand• Evaluating reservoir operation to minimize the effect of drought• Evaluating reservoir operation to minimize the effect of flooding• Assessing the water pollution on Ujjain from upstream irrigation, municipal and industrial waste |
| Tamil Nadu (Agniyar Basin) (Tampirparani Basin) (Vaippar Basin) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conjunctive use in irrigated area• Mitigating water logging through increased GW pumping• Changing cropping pattern• The impact of inter-basin transfer or additional surface storage• Severe water shortage and competing sectors• Inter-basin transfer of water to Agniyar basin |
-

- Determining impacts of over exploitation of GW
- Multipurpose multi reservoir operation
- River pollution
- Drought management in some area
- Severe water shortage and competing sectors
- Inter-basin transfer
- Conjunctive use
- Water quality problems

[*Translation*]

Monitoring under MGNREGS

2592. SHRI RAKESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impart training to the State officials for monitoring the implementation of the works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) as per the new guidelines issued by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) and (b) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government and are implemented as demand driven schemes by the State Governments. As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme.

[*English*]

PNG Supply by IGL

2593. SHRI C. R. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) is providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to the houses in and around Gurgaon;

(b) if so, the details of PNG coverage in Gurgaon; and

(c) the future plans with time frame to provide PNG in Gurgaon, particularly in the old Gurgaon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No Madam. Piped Natural Gas (PNG) services in Gurgaon is being provided by Haryana City Gas Distribution Limited (HCGDL), Gurgaon and approximately 3000 houses have been provided with PNG connectivity in Gurgaon.

(c) M/s HCGDL has plans to provide PNG to the entire city of Gurgaon in a phased manner. In old Gurgaon, domestic connections for PNG would be dependent on the laying of pipeline across NH-8.

[Translation]

Completion of Works under PMGSY

2594. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads built under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in the district of Khargone and Barwani of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the works on these roads have been completed;

(c) if not, the action taken against the contractors who could not complete the work;

(d) whether tenders have again been invited by the Government to get the uncompleted works done;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is an on going scheme. The responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the State Government. Further, funds under PMGSY are released taking the State as a unit and district-wise data is not maintained centrally. As reported by the State, 518 roads were built under PMGSY in the districts of Khargone and Barwani in Madhya Pradesh during last three years and the current year. Out of above, 420 roads have been completed by the State. Contracts for four roads have been terminated by the State and fresh tendering process has been initiated.

[English]

Revival Plan of IDPL

2595. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had called any meeting in Hyderabad recently to discuss the revival

plan of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.(IDPL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome 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) No Madam. However, revival plan of IDPL is in active consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Panchayat Level Initiatives

2596. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for creating awareness among the people at Panchayat level to minimize the impact of earthquakes in future; and

(b) 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) No Madam. However, few community level training programmes are organized disaster management plans, mock drills for emergency response etc. at selected Panchayat level functionaries (development officers) and village level committees (formed after Bhuj earthquake in Gujarat) with active participation of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, UNDP, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority(GSDMA) etc.

(b) Does not arise.

ROB at Narkatiaganj

2597. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Road Over Bridges (ROB) in lieu of level crossing LC No.50 at KM.288/21-3 near Bagha, LC No.31 on Rampur-Narkatiaganj and LC NO.22 Spl. at Narkatiaganj in Bihar; and

(b) the efforts being made to ensure that the said works are completed within stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) These are sanctioned works. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for construction of these works has been signed among Railway, State Government and IRCON. For ROB (Road Over Bridge) in lieu of LC No.110, which is on National Highway, consent for cost sharing is awaited from Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.

For ROB in lieu of LC No.31, General Arrangement Drawings (GAD) has been approved and for ROB in lieu of LC No.22 Spl. GAD is under process for approval. Both the works will be taken up by IRCON.

(b) Regular meeting are being held with the officials of State Govt, and IRCON for expediting approval of the GAD and preparation of detailed estimates so that works can be started at the earliest.

Development Work in Catchment Areas

2598. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States for qualitative and quantitative assessment of development work in catchment areas in border areas of the country;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Government has not received any proposal from the States for qualitative and quantitative assessment of development work in catchment areas in border areas of the country. However, on recommendations made by the Committee on Special Remedial Works constituted by the Central Water Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) provides grants-in-aid to the Government of Punjab for undertaking flood protection measures on Sutlej and Ravi rivers with the primary aim of protecting Border Security Force (BSF) assets like Border Outposts (BOPs), Border Fencing etc.

Tara Irrigation Project

2599. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of the work relating to lining (cementing) of canals lying pending;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding Tara irrigation project; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work relating to Tara project for lining of canals 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) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities including the work of lining of canals. Presently, 3 project proposals related to lining of canals are under appraisal in Central water Commission (CWC) as per details is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No project proposal namely Tara Irrigation project has been received in CWC for appraisal of Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Details of Proposals Related to Lining of Canals

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	State	Major/Medium	River/Basin	Benefit	Estt. Cost (Rs. In crores)	Status
1	Construction of lining of Bahalia & Naktiya Feeder in Kashimpur block dist Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	Medium	Ramganga/Gnaga	7.890 ha	11.2031	The project is under appraisal.
2	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder 7 Kotla Branch with 20% enhanced capacity & changed value of "N" (Revised ERM)	Punjab	Major	Sutlej and Beas	68.624	175.08	The project is under appraisal in specialized directorates of Central Water Commission (CWC) Central agencies.
3	ERM proposals of Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango project	Chhattisgarh	Major	Hasdeo/ Mahanadi	26.539	442.67	The project is under stage of approval.

Pension to Handicapped Persons

2600. SHRI RAJEN GUHAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically handicapped persons provided with pension by the Government and annual requirement of fund for the same;

(b) whether the Government is considering to provide pension to all the physically disabled of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government will consider to reduce the percentage of disability up to twenty per cent for consideration of pension; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) States Governments have reported coverage of 7.69 lakh beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) during the year 2011-12. As per existing coverage, annual requirement of fund comes to T 84.56 crore @ "200/- per month per beneficiary.

(b) and (c) IGNDPS. at present, is applicable to persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-59 years and belonging to families living below poverty line as per criteria prescribed by the Government of India. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to provide pension to all physically disabled persons in the country.

(d) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to reduce the percentage of disability for consideration of pension.

(e) Does not arise.

Projects in Jharkhand

2601. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are not paying equal attention towards the neglected areas of the country including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by the Railways in this regard;

(d) the present status of work on Chatra-Gaya rail line and ROB at LC No. 24 A/T in Tori-Mahuamilan in Jharkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railway has taken up 129 new line projects across length & breadth of the country including backward, remote & hilly areas. Nine new line projects falling fully/partly in Jharkhand have been taken up to augment railway network.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Preliminary activities have been taken up on Gaya-Chatra new line project. An outlay of Rs. 10 Cr has been proposed for the year 2012-13 for this project. The project is progressing as per availability of resources.

ROB (Road Over Bridge) in lieu of Level Crossing No. 24 A/T in Tori-Mahuamilan in Jharkhand has been sanctioned and Rs. 1.5 Crore has been allocated for the year 2012-13. Joint survey has been conducted with State Government in December, 2011 for realignment of approaches. State Government has been requested to submit detailed estimate of approaches and General Arrangement Drawing/final alignment.

[Translation]

Rail Tickets

2602. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have received complaints regarding irregularities in ticket reservation wherein a ticket booked at one place gets waiting list status whereas another ticket booked at other place for same schedule gets confirmed status;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have also received complaints wherein a ticket booked on certain date gets waiting list status and another ticket booked for same schedule on later date gets confirmed status; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken by the Railways to reduce the occurrence of such instances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No such complaint has been received by Centre for Railway Information System (CRIS), which maintains the computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) of Indian Railways.

With a view to cater to different segments of passengers, the reserved accommodation in trains has been distributed under various heads e.g. General, Senior Citizens, Ladies, Physically Handicapped,

Foreign Tourist, Defence Department, etc. It is possible that at any point of time, a passenger booking reserved ticket in General quota may get a waiting list ticket between two stations for a particular train and date, whereas any other eligible passenger booking berths/seats against any specific quota may get confirmed berths/seats for that specific schedule.

Cancellation of confirmed accommodation first updates the status of Reservation Against Cancellation

(RAC)/Waiting List passengers and thereafter the accommodation, if any, becomes available for booking on first come first served basis. Hence, it is possible that a passenger booking reserved ticket in a specific train and class on a particular date may get a waiting list ticket but later on, that passenger or some other passenger may get confirmed accommodation for the same schedule in case of cancellation of confirmed accommodation.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit to KG Basin

2603. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas had recently visited the Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin to familiarize himself with the oil and gas fields; and

(b) if so, whether the Minister was satisfied with the work done by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Minister went to KG Basin to have a first hand feel of the various activities including the corporate social responsibility activities of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) / Oil India Limited (OIL) / Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) in that region. The Minister has not gone for inspection or validation of the work being done there.

Maintenance of Dams

2604. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has the responsibility of the security and maintenance of various dams;

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

(c) details of the dams located in earthquake prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The responsibility of security and maintenance of the dams lies with the concerned owners of the dams, i.e. state Governments or public sector undertaking etc.

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

(c) Depending on severity of earthquake, India has been divided from seismic aspects in four zones II, III, IV and V. India has 5125 large dams (as per National Register of Large dams maintained by Central water Commission) and each dam lies in any of the above zones depending upon the location of dams.

Shifting of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

2605. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to shift the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to the Health and Family Welfare Ministry; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Drugs

2606. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of patented drugs in the country is fixed not based on the cost of developing and producing in the country, but as per the price in the developed markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indians pay more for patented drugs;

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

(e) whether the drug industry in India is demanding for fixing the price of local costs; and

(f) if so, 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) The data regarding cost and pricing of patented drugs is not centrally maintained. However, the prices of patented medicines are generally higher as compared to generic medicines and, hence, the treatment of ailments/diseases by use of generic medicines will cost lesser as compared to treatment by use of patented medicines wherever possible.

(e) No Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Annual Dividends by PSUs

2607. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to enhance their annual dividend to the Government so as to mitigate rising fiscal deficit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the PSUs have also been asked to increase their investment in infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the likely impact of such directives on the financial performance of the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a)

and (b) As per extant guidelines, profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are required to declare a minimum dividend on equity of 20% or a minimum dividend pay-out of 20% of post tax profits, whichever is higher. The minimum dividend pay-out in respect of Oil, Petroleum, Chemical and Infrastructure Sector should be 30% of the post tax profits. Dividend received by the Government from CPSEs forms part of non-tax revenue receipts of the Government and thus contributes towards reducing the fiscal deficit.

(c) and (d) 17 CPSEs have projected an investment of Rs. 176398 crore during 2012-13 in domestic sector and in overseas assets. These investments are likely to have a positive impact on the financial performance of the CPSEs in the long run.

Difference in Prices of Similar Drugs

2608. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the huge difference in the prices of various brands of the similar drugs in the country;

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

(c) whether the prices of the above drugs is fixed by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to regulate the prices and ensure uniformity in retail prices for the same formula drugs and medicines?

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

JENA): (a) to (e) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO,1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO,95. 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.95 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices themselves without seeking the approval of Government / NPPA. This 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 IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

There are wide variations in the prices of non scheduled drugs of different brands based on same chemical combinations as there is no control on the launch price of these medicines. The prices of decontrolled drugs are monitored and suitable action is taken by NPPA, as per the guidelines, in cases where price increase is more than 10% in a period of one year on moving basis.

Gram Panchayats under MGNREGS

2609. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gram Panchayats are the principal authorities for planning and implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 50 per cent of funds under the scheme are spent directly by the Gram Panchayats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) and (b) Section 16(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. Panchayats have been given a pivotal role in the planning and implementation of projects under MGNREGA.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Act [Section 16(5)] mandates that the Programme Officer shall allot at least 50% of the works in terms of cost to be implemented through Gram Panchayats. As reported by States/UTs, out of total expenditure of Rs.31,369.89 crore incurred during 2010-11, expenditure of Rs.26,211.37 crore (84%) was incurred at Gram Panchayat level and out of total expenditure of Rs.28,148.08 crore incurred during 2011-12 (as on 16.3.2012), expenditure of Rs.22,712.93 crore (81%) was incurred at Gram Panchayat level.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

2610. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken an assessment of the number of people displaced by large and medium dams across the country, in the past five years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including the Renuka dam in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate such people including compensation provided;

(d) whether there is any proposal to suggest that the people displaced by large water projects should be made partners in progress and given a share in the benefits comparable to the project-benefit families; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the views and suggestions received from each State in this regard and action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities. The State Governments are generally formulating their own R&R plans or adopting National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP2007) for implementation of R&R action plan in the Water Resources Projects. The State-wise abstract regarding implementation of R&R action plan of 385. Major and Medium Water Resources projects is given in the enclosed Statement. As per the information regarding Renuka Dam Project in Himachal Pradesh,

1142 families & 5314 persons are affected by this project.

(c) to (e) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities.

Recently "Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2011" has been prepared by Ministry Of Rural Development was introduced in the Parliament. The bill has provision of compensation of Land to be acquired as well as Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Project affected people.

Statement

State-wise Abstract of Major and Medium Water Resources Projects on Implementation of R&R Action Plan

Sl. No.	Name Of State	Major Projects	Medium Projects	Total Projects
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	03	15
2	Assam	01	-	01
3	Bihar	02	02	04
4	Chhattisgrah	10	24	34
5	Goa	01	01	02
6	Gujarat	11	08	19
7	Himachal Pradesh	10	04	14
8	Jammu and Kashmir	01	04	05
9	Jharkhand	01	-	01
10	Karnataka	18	12	30
11	Kerala	07	01	08
12	Madhya Pradesh	24	13	37
13	Maharashtra	60	79	139
14	Manipur	01	07	08
15	Odisha	15	07	22
16	Punjab	01	-	01
17	Rajasthan	02	03	05
18	Sikkim	01	-	01

1	2	3	4	5
19	Tamil Nadu	07	21	28
20	Uttar Pradesh	03	-	03
21	Uttarakhand	01	01	02
22	West Bengal	03	03	06
Total		192	193	385

Decline in Per Capita Land Availability

purposes.

2611. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Statement*Average size of Holdings, "2005-06"*

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(In Hectares)

(a) whether the per capita land availability in the country has declined;

State	Size of the Holdings
1	2

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

(c) whether any survey has been conducted/ proposed to be conducted to determine the reasons for such decline;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI): (a) to (e) As per various quinquennial Agriculture Censuses conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1970-71, 1976-77, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2005-06, the average size of operational holdings in the country was 2.28, 2.00, 1.84, 1.69, 1.55, 1.41, 1.33 and 1.23 hectares respectively, which shows that the average size of the operational holding declined by about 46% in 2005t06 over 1970-71. The average size of land holdings State-wise is enclosed Statement. The decline in the area of operational holding has been attributed to conversion of land for urbanization/industrialization or transfer of land to meet the requirement of non-agricultural

Andhra Pradesh	1.20
Arunachal Pradesh	3.33
Assam	1.11
Bihar	0.43
Chhattisgarh	1.51
Goa	1.15
Gujarat	2.20
Haryana	2.23
Himachal Pradesh	1.04
Jammu & Kashmir	0.67
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.23
Madhya Pradesh	2.02
Maharashtra	1.46

1	2
Manipur	1.14
Meghalaya	1.18
Mizoram	1.22
Nagaland	6.93
Odisha	1.15
Punjab	3.95
Rajasthan	3.38
Sikkim	1.48
Tamil Nadu	0.83
Tripura	0.50
Uttarakhand	0.94
Uttar Pradesh	0.80
West Bengal	0.79
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.88
Chandigarh	1.09
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.43
Daman and Diu	0.50
Delhi	1.49
Lakshadweep	0.27
Puducherry	0.78
All India	1.23

Development of Rural Industries

2612. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated new schemes for development of rural

industries to benefit the people hit by drought and floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of States selected for development under the aforesaid schemes?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not formulated any new scheme per se for development of rural industries to benefit the people hit by drought and floods. However, this Ministry is implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 all over the country, including in drought and flood affected areas. Under PMEGP, margin money subsidy and entrepreneurship training is provided to beneficiaries for setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The scheme is implemented through field offices of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with the involvement of Banks. General category beneficiary can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBC, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

[Translation]

Online Fertilizer Monitoring System

2613. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the online Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) launched in 2007, has failed to pick up due to lack of awareness;

(b) if so, whether the Government is taking any steps to create an awareness programme that would popularise the online FMS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds released by the Government for the implementation of the awareness programme during the current year;

(e) whether the Government has operationalised the Mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System from 14 February, 2012 in order to check black-marketing and other illegal activities by making food distribution system transparent and online;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the success achieved after the implementation of the said system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No Madam, the Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) which was launched in 2007, is very useful for the Department of Fertilizers. All the availability and movement of fertilizers till district level is currently being tracked on real time basis through Fertilizer Monitoring System. Subsidy (including freight subsidy) is being processed with the help of this system.

(b) to (d) The various stake holders in the FMS, viz. the Department of Fertilizers, State Agriculture Department and Companies are using the system extensively. The availability of fertilizers at the district level can be seen by the general public at the URL - www.urvarak.co.in.

The Department of Fertilizers in consultation with the Fertilizer Association of India arranges meeting and seminars in various regions to create awareness amongst the stake holders. Specific funds, however,

are not allocated for creating awareness for the popularization of the FMS.

(e) to (g) The mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System (mFMS) deals with the movement, distribution and availability of fertilizers and does not deal with the food distribution system. The pilots for the mFMS were started in November 2011 and Department of Fertilizers is in the process of implementing the mFMS across the country. The mFMS system is developed on the basis of the recommendations given in the Interim Report submitted by the Task Force on direct transfer of subsidies on Kerosene, LPG and Fertilizers to intended beneficiaries in June 2011 (available on www.finmin.nic.in). Presently, implementation of first phase of project is in progress which will ensure information visibility about the availability of fertilizers up to the retailer level in the public domain.

Food for Work Programme

2614. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of additional foodgrains demanded by State Governments, especially by West Bengal, under 'Food for Work' Programme, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any action for immediate supply of such foodgrains;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which additional foodgrains will be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was launched in 200 identified districts [including 150 National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) districts] w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 in phase-I. From this date, NFFWP got subsumed under MGNREGA.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of above.

Electronic Voting Machines

2615. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the efficacy of the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) to make it fool proof and more transparent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of misuse of EVMs brought to light during the last three years till date, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce the system for voting being used in the developed countries in place of EVMs;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Election Commission has stated that no case of misuse of Electronic Voting Machines was brought to their notice during the last three years.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The voting system used by the Election Commission of India is time tested and does not require any change.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Electronic Voting Machines being used by the Commission are time tested, tamper proof and effective.

Recommendations of Sachar Committee

2616. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI: SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several recommendations of the Rajinder Sachar Committee have been implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, whether some recommendations are yet to be implemented by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the remaining recommendations 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) Yes, Madam. 76 recommendations were culled out from the Sachar Committee Report and 72 recommendations were approved by the Government for implementation by various Ministries/Departments concerned.

(b) to (d) Following three recommendations at (i), (ii) & (iii) below were not accepted and one recommendation as at (iv) was deferred by the Government:

- (i) Enumeration of castes/groups as a part of decennial census exercise;
- (ii) Creation of a new All India Cadre of officers to manage the affairs of State Wakf Boards and Central Wakf Council;
- (iii) Having an alternative admission criteria, to facilitate admissions to the most backward amongst all the SRCs in the regular Universities and autonomous colleges; and
- (iv) Absorbing Arzals in the SC list or atleast in a separate Most Backward Category (MBCs) carved out of the OBCs.

However, regarding the subject matter of recommendation at (i) above, the Ministry of Home Affairs is now taking action. As regards recommendation (iv), the Government has now carved out a sub-quota of 4.5% for minorities, as defined under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, from within the 27% reservation for OBCs.

Progress under PM's 15-Point Programme

2617. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government of India where 15 per cent expenditure has been earmarked for the development of minorities;

(b) the Ministry/Department-wise expenditure and progress made during the last three years of Eleventh Five Year Plan under the Prime Minister's 15-Point

programme for minorities;

(c) the schemes implemented under the said programme in the country during the above period, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any need for further improvement in the implementation of this programme in view of past experience;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the future strategy adopted by the Government keeping in view the implementation of the programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, the following are the schemes under various Ministries/Departments where 15% of total targets/outlays are earmarked for welfare of minorities alongwith progress made during the last three years:

Schemes where financial outlays are earmarked

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme Ministries/Department	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Priority Sector Lending Department of Financial Services	867774.00	82864.65	130462	112038.82	155916.57	143396.70	
Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence Ministry of Labour and Employment	56.93	29.31	25.97	22.18	42.33	21.17	
Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	34.25	25.59	33.46	17.64	37.00	29.30	
Indira Awas Yojana - Ministry of Rural Development	1128.57	1040.28	2220.71	1463.06	1961.26	1622	92

Schemes where physical targets are earmarked

Name of the Scheme Ministries/Department	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in blocks having substantial minority population - Ministry of Women & Child Development		The expansion of CDS scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 16.10.2008. No targets earmarked for 2008-09.		35966	23712	15322	6934
Urban Poor Assisted to set up individual Micro Enterprises under Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	18031	24684	3750	9,466	3750	15079	
Urban Poor Imparted Skill Training under Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	22532	27837	30000	30416	30000	35288	
Indira Awas Yojana -Ministry of Rural Development	319076	383245	607837	543413	433021	422263	
Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (Aajeevika) - Ministry of Rural Development	264400	275121	288539	179575	326601	244225	
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Implemented under Districts having substantial minority population) Department of School Education and Literacy (SE&L):							
i) Primary School Constructed	4404	3266	3465	3237	4969	3573	
ii) Upper Primary School Constructed	4154	2662	1348	1220	1147	1103	
iii) Additional Classroom Constructed	21102	15563	21168	20588	35806	34877	
iv) New Primary School Opened	1423	1386	2066	1905	11930	11922	
v) New Upper Primary School Opened	4301	3179	1719	1625	2370	2364	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
vi)	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya sanctioned	479	434	479	475	Not target was fixed	-
vii)	Teachers sanctioned	21945	15759	8429	7765	48001	34941

*Schemes where flow of funds/benefits in Minority Concentration
Towns/Cities are monitored*

Name of the Scheme Ministries/Department	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		
	Total Project Cost	Amount sanctioned fortowns having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Amount sanctioned fortowns having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Amount sanctioned fortowns having a substantial minority population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) - Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)	25251.03	5234.39	26651.11	5576.38	29791.67	7077.12	
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) -Min. of HUPA	8401.23	1660.16	9422.79	1770.83	10581.19	1922.09	
Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) - Ministry of UrbanDevelopment(UD)	Included only from 2009-2010		12824.63	2533.16	12933.04	2620.31	
Urban Infrastructure Governance- Min. of UD			58283.32	8623.66	60528.99	8623.66	
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) - Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation			28567.53	3732.66	26020.72	3488.59	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madarasas (SPQEM) - Deptt. of SE&L	65.42	5297	10214	46.24	1979	4962	101.47	5045	11382
Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI) - Deptt. of SE&L	0.25			4.48	22		22.98	124	

The erstwhile scheme of Area & Madarsa Modernisation Programme (AIMMP) was revised into two distinct schemes i.e. SPQEM & IDMI w.e.f. November, 2008.

• *Recruitment of minorities in Government and Central Public Undertakings etc.*

Departments	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Minorities recruited (%)	Minorities recruited (%)	Minorities recruited (%)	Minorities recruited (%)	Minorities recruited (%)	
Government Ministries/Departments	5485 (8.37%)	1620 (8.71%)	2593 (12.75%)	1339 (8.22%)	22349 (11.99%)
Public sector banks and financial institutions	702 (6.93%)	1615 (10.20%)	4263 (8.87%)	2930 (7.18%)	-
Para-military forces	2700 (9.49%)	4914 (9.90%)	3068 (10.22%)	2682 (8.16%)	-
Posts	386 (7.60%)	517 (9.65%)	176 (6.36%)	617 (8.01%)	-
Railways	1456 (2.67%)	2295 (6.31%)	2739 (7.56%)	1705 (6.65%)	-

Public sector undertakings 1453 (11.88%) (for 138 PSUs) 1234 (5.52%) (for 126 PSUs) 2107 (7.8%) (for 161 PSUs) 1322 (5.92%)

Total minorities recruited and percentage 12182 (6.93%) 12195 (8.23%) 14946 (9.90%) 10595 (7.28%) 22349* (11.99%)

*Partial Information.

In view of the varying nature of these schemes, State-wise allocation is not indicated.

- Communal Harmony, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA):
- MHA has issued revised guidelines to the States and Union Territories in June, 2008 to promote communal harmony. During the year 2011 (January to June), 271 communal incidents were reported in the country in which 44 persons were killed and 783 persons were injured. During the corresponding period in 2010, a total of 360 communal incidents were reported in the country in which 66 persons were killed and 1084 persons were injured. Thus there is a declining trend in the number of communal incidents and the persons killed and injured therein.

(d) to (f) A number of suggestions from various quarters have been received for further improving the implementation of the programme. The suggestions received are not area specific but of generic nature which include expansion of basket of the schemes, maintenance of segregated data for minority segments etc. The suggestions received have been considered by the Working Group set up for preparation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the Working Group has submitted its recommendations to the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Projects Lagging behind Schedules

2618. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of infrastructure projects in several sectors are running behind schedule leading to cost and time overruns;

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

(c) whether to keep a watch on the infrastructure in five core sectors, the Government has decided to set up a mechanism to monitor the progress of the projects on quarterly basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has chalked out a target for each Ministry handling infrastructure projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which this step of the Government is likely to help in timely execution of infrastructure projects of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam. Out of 561 projects (costing Rs. 150 crore and above) which are on the monitor of this Ministry, 242 projects are delayed as on 1st January, 2012.

(b) The main factors for delay include land acquisition, delay in procurement of equipment, law and order problems, inadequate infrastructure, delay in mobilization by contractors, general cost escalation due to delay, increase in prices of cement and steel and exchange rate variations. The state wise details of 242 delayed projects are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Quarterly Review Meetings on implementation status of all projects in 16 infrastructure sectors are taken by the respective Administrative Ministries.

(e) and (f) The monitoring of central sector projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above in 16 infrastructure sectors is done against the target date of commissioning. The responsibility of actual implementation of these projects lies with the concerned Administrative Ministries. To ensure timely completion of infrastructure projects the Government has taken many steps. The major steps are:

- Stricter appraisal of projects by way of inter-ministry consultations and adoption of two-stage clearance system, first by PIB/EFC, secondly by CCI/CCEA.
- Monthly monitoring of output/ performance of infrastructure Ministries by MOSPI.
- Monthly and quarterly monitoring of time & cost overrun of projects costing Rs. 150 crores and above by MOSPI.
- In-depth review of projects on quarterly basis by the concerned infrastructure Ministries.
- Setting up a Inter Ministry Group (IMG) for better coordination among different stake holders.
- Follow up with the State Governments in respect of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation related issues, forest clearances, environment/ wildlife clearances, removal of encroachments & availability of Right of Way (ROW), ensuring law and order at project sites, etc. This Ministry has already advised the states to constitute the Central Sector Projects Coordination Committee (CSPCC) under respective Chief Secretaries to facilitate Central Sector Projects in the states and 11 states have since constituted the Coordination Committee in their respective States.
- Faster appraisal through Departmental Committees like Expanded Board of Railways in lieu of PIB;
- Setting up of Standing Committees by the Government in the Ministries/Departments headed by respective Additional Secretaries to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- Appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure;
- Adoption of computer network based monitoring; and
- Organising training courses and seminars on

project planning, monitoring and project management for project managers of CPSUs by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

Statement

State-wise details of delayed projects

Sl.No.	State Name	Total no of Projects	No of Delayed Projects as on 31.12.2011
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	33	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3
3	Assam	37	31
4	Bihar	28	11
5	Chhattisgarh	24	8
6	Delhi	3	0
7	Goa	1	1
8	Gujarat	27	6
9	Haryana	10	3
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	6
11	Jammu and Kashmir	10	7
12	Jharkhand	22	8
13	Karnataka	25	4
14	Kerala	8	5
15	Madhya pradesh	24	15
16	Maharashtra	51	20
17	Manipur	1	1
18	Mizoram	2	1

1	2	3	4
19	Multi State	97	36
20	Nagaland	1	0
21	Odisha	27	6
22	Punjab	7	4
23	Rajasthan	15	6
24	Sikkim	2	1
25	Tamil Nadu	35	11
26	Tripura	3	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	27	16
28	Uttaranchal	6	5
29	West Bengal	25	16
Total		561	242

[English]

Criteria Adopted for BPL Census

2619. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the Government follows thirteen point exclusion criteria which includes households owning motorized two/three/four wheelers/fishing boats for it Below Poverty Line Census;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above criteria would exclude poor families who have been provided with above amenities under different State Government schemes as in Kerala;

(d) if so, whether the Government is reconsidering the said exclusion criteria; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and alternative measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) and (b) The recommendations made in August 2009 by the Saxena Committee constituted to devise the methodology for BPL Census were discussed with the State Governments, concerned Central Ministries and experts in the field of poverty estimation. It was decided to pre-test the methodology. Accordingly, a pilot survey was conducted in 254 villages across 29 States in the country from August to December 2010. The findings of the Pilot survey were discussed with a Core Group of Experts and State Governments. Based on the findings of the pilot survey a questionnaire to collect information on socio-economic indicators of households was prepared, and a full-fledged Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) has commenced in June 2011 using the questionnaire.

(c) to (e) In a joint statement issued by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development it has been stated that the present state-wise poverty estimates using the Planning Commission methodology will not be used to impose any ceilings on the number of households to be included in different government programmes and schemes. The eligibility and entitlements of rural households in the country for different central government programmes and schemes based on the SECC, 2011 survey results has not been arrived at.

Contesting of Elections by Government Officials

2620. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of retired senior civil police officers have shown keen interest in politics and entered the election arena immediately after their retirement;

(b) if so, whether the Election Commission have urged upon the Government to bring in a "cooling off period" clause for Government Officers who contest the elections;

(c) whether the Government has considered the proposal; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Election Commission of India has stated that no specific information is available with them.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) Rule-26(1) of the All India Service (Death-Cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 provides that a pensioner shall not accept any commercial employment before the expiry of one year from the date of his retirement, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government by submitting an application in Schedule 'L'. If a pensioner accepts a commercial employment without such sanction, it shall be competent for the Central government to declare by an order in writing that he shall not be entitled to the whole or such part of the pension and for such period as may be specified. There are no provisions regarding 'cooling-off period' after retirement for joining in a political party or contesting elections. The proposal of the Election Commission to provide for a 'cooling-off period' is under active consideration of the Department of Personnel and Training.

Task Force for MSME

2621. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether Prime Minister's Task Force on Small and Medium Enterprises has given its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the report; and

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted and implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Prime Minister's Task Force on Micro, Small

and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) submitted its report to Prime Minister on 30th January, 2010.

(b) The report submitted by the Task Force has made recommendations on policy/ programme support, institutional matters and legal/regulatory measures for the growth of MSMEs in the country. The recommendations cover the areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure/ technology/skill development, marketing rehabilitation and exit policy and special measures for North-Eastern Region and Jammu & Kashmir. The detailed report of Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs is available on msme.gov.in, the website of the Ministry of MSME.

(c) Majority of the recommendations of the Task Force have been accepted and implemented by the Government. The major amongst these are:

1. A Public Procurement Policy for micro and small enterprises (MSEs) has been approved by the Government.
2. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) have launched SME exchange/platform.
3. The Factoring Regulation Bill, 2011 has been passed and the Act published in the Gazette.
4. Instructions have been issued to banks regarding targeted growth of credit to the MSE sector. Implementation of these instructions is monitored regularly.
5. Under Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, the Subsidy provided for MSMEs in Jammu & Kashmir has been brought at par with North-Eastern Region.
5. Under the North East Industrial and Investment Policy, 2007, the subsidy for MSMEs has been allowed for subsequent expansion in the case of existing units.
7. MSME Helpline has been launched with a toll free number 1800-180-6763.

To strengthen National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), infusion of equity of Rs.300 crore in three tranches has been approved by the Govt. In 2011-12 Rs.155 crore has been released to NSIC as first tranche.

Draft National Water Policy

2622. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
 SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI ARJUN RAY:
 SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
 SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed removal of subsidies in water services in agricultural and domestic sectors and providing of subsidies and incentives to private industry in the Draft Water Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment has been made to ascertain the impact of the same on the common man and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed for providing safe drinking water to all in the said policy;

(d) the stand of the Government on 'Polluter Pays' principle;

(e) whether emphasis has been laid on controlling the demand of water under this policy and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the said draft policy has been prepared after taking into consideration the views of

the States and the public and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the extra costs likely to be imposed by private partnership in water management?

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 Draft National Water Policy (2012) does not recommend removal of subsidies in water services in agriculture and domestic sectors. However, implementation of subsidies and incentives to encourage recovery of industrial pollutants and a recycling/reuse has been recommended.

(b) Encouragement of recycle and reuse of water through subsidies and incentives would reduce net demand and enhance the availability of water for use benefiting common man.

(c) The Draft National Water Policy (2012) recommends that the Centre, the States and the local bodies (governance institutions) must ensure access to a minimum quantity of potable water for essential health and hygiene to all its citizens, available within easy reach of the household.

(d) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 provides for stringent penalties to the polluters of water.

(e) The Draft National Water Policy (2012), realizing the limits on enhancing the availability of utilizable water resources and increased variability in supplies due to climate change, has recommended that meeting the future needs will depend more on demand management, and hence this needs to be given priority, especially through (i) evolving an agricultural system which economises on water use and maximizes value from water, and (ii) bringing in

maximum efficiency in use of water and avoiding wastages.

(f) The Draft National Water Policy (2012) has been prepared after a series of consultation meetings with different stakeholders. Details of the Consultation Meetings held in this regard are at Statement. The Draft National Water Policy (2012) has also been forwarded to the State Governments for their views.

(g) The Draft National Water Policy (2012) recommends that the water related services should be transferred to community and / or private sector with appropriate "Public Private Partnership" model. As such, private partnership has not been recommended to be imposed and so no assessment of cost could be made.

Statement

Details of the Consultation meetings for review of National Water Policy

- A consultation meeting with Hon'ble Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources, Hon'ble Members of the Consultative Committee for Ministry of Water Resources and Hon'ble Members of the Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management was held on 28.07.2010.
- A Brainstorming Session with Academia, Professionals and Experts was held on 26th October, 2010 regarding review of National Water Policy.
- Consultation meeting with Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) was held on 11-12 January 2011.

- Consultation meeting with Corporate Sector for Review of National Water Policy was held on 21st March 2011.

- Consultation meeting held with Panchayati Raj Institutions from

Southern States at Hyderabad : 16th June 2011,

North Eastern States at : 30th June 2011,
Shillong

Northern States at Jaipur : 14th July 2011, and

Western States at Pune : 2nd November, 2011

Cauvery Water Dispute

2623. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan of action has been drawn by the Union Government to amicably resolve the Cauvery Water Dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the progress made so far;

(c) whether the Union Government is aware that rice cultivation in Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur Districts of Tamil Nadu has been adversely affected due to inadequate availability of Cauvery water;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for the early settlement of the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) (b) and (e) The Union

Government constituted Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) on 2nd June, 1990 and referred request received from State of Tamil Nadu to the Tribunal for adjudication. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) submitted its report and decision under section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 on 5.2.2007.

Party States and Central Government have sought guidance/ clarification from the Tribunal under section 5(3) of the Act. Further, party States have also filed Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) in Supreme Court against the report and decision of the Tribunal. The notification of the decision of the Tribunal in the Official Gazette depends on the disposal of further references by the CWDT, filed under section 5(3) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 and outcome of SLP's filed before Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has considered the demands for the various purposes put forth before the Tribunal by the Party States which included the demand for rice cultivation in Thajnavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvur Districts of Tamil Nadu and accordingly allowed 419 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) of water for Tamil Nadu for its beneficial use.

Safe Water for Human Consumption

2624. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study/survey has been conducted to assess the demographical area of the country

contaminated with unsafe water unfit for human consumption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Water Commission has carried out studies in the relevant areas on surface water whereas Central Ground Water Board conduct studies on ground water. In addition Central Pollution Control Board and NIH regularly carry out studies/surveys for water quality assessment in the country.

(b) Details of areas of the country where surface water and ground water is contaminated and is unsafe for human consumption are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Corrective/ remedial steps are being undertaken by the concerned State agencies. However, Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation assist the State Governments in the supply of safe drinking water under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Besides, the Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation has also launched the Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme to educate rural communities regarding safe and clean drinking water and carry out tests to determine the quality of drinking water.

Statement-I

State-wise details of ground water contamination with Salinity, Fluoride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron and Heavy Metals

Sl. No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1.0mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.05 mg/l) Mn (above 0.1 mg/l) Cr (above 0.05 mg/l) Cd (above 0.01 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					Andaman	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Krishna, Khammam, Warangal, Medak, East Godavari, Srikakuiam, Vishakhapatnam	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kumool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kumool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakuiam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari		Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kumool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakuiam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	Lead : Rangareddy, Nalgonda
3.	Assam		Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong,		Dhemaji, Jorhat	Cachar, Darrang,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Naugaon, Golaghat, Karimganj		Kamrup	Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur	
4.	Bihar		Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagaipur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabbu), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagaipur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Begusarai, Bhagaipur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur,	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champanan, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Saran, Vaishali	Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran	
5.	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, gaon Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Rajnand-	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya,	
6.	Delhi	North West, West, South West	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi,	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North Una			Lead : Along Najafgarh drain in North, West
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi					
11.	Jammu & Kashmir		Rajaori, Udhampur	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara		Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Puiwama, Srinagar	Lead: Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Jharkhand			Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbu Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj		Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum	
13. Karnataka		Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaun, Bellary, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Davangiri, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hasan, Haveri, Mandya, Raichur, Udupi	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbu Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj		Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Kerala	Palakkad	Palakkad	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	Uttar Kannada	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	
15. Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Indore, Jhabua, Sheopur, Ujjain	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandia, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandia, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandia, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain	Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha	Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha	Lead: Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Vidisha	Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandia, Mandasaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha	Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandia, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar		
	16. Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Amravati, Beed, Akola, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nasik, Parbhani, Raigarh, Satara, Solapur, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Beed, Bhandara, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Naganded, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Naganded, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Naganded, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Naganded, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Lead: Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldhana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Wardha			Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jaina, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal		Gadchiroli, Jaina, Kohla- pur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
17.	Manipur				Bishnupur, Thoubal	Bishnupur, Thoubal	
	Meghalaya					East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills	
18.	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri,		Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J. Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandimahar, Keonjhar,	Hexavalent chromium Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur		Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	
19. Punjab	Bhathinda, Firozpur, Faridkot, Gurudaspur, Mansa, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawan Shahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tam-Taran	Mansa		Bhathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur	Lead: Amritsar, Jalandhar, Patiala, Muktsar
20. Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Bikaner, Churu, Chittaurgarh, Dhaulpur,	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi,	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur,			Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur,	Lead: Jhunjhunu Dist (Khetri Copper Deposit), Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karoli, Nagaur, Neemuch, Pali, Raja Samand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, aaisalmer, Jalore, Jhailawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, aaisalmer, Jalore, Jhailawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhailawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur	Lead : Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram
21. Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Dharmapuri, Erode,	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal,	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore,				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<p>Pudukkottai, Ramana- thanpuram, Salem, Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Theni, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhanagar</p>	<p>Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapally, Thirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar</p>	<p>Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar</p>			<p>Manganese: Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram Cadmium : Tiruvallur</p>
	22. Tripura					<p>Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura,</p>	
	23. Uttar Pradesh	<p>Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Hamirpur, Hathras, Jyotibaphulenagar,</p>	<p>Agra, Aligarh, Badayun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Etah, Farukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam</p>	<p>Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya,</p>	<p>Ambedkar Nagar, Badayun, Baghpat,</p>	<p>Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah,</p>	<p>Lead: Muzzafer Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur,</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mathura		Budh Nagar, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Varanasi	Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebareilly, Rampur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bara Banki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Kheri, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Pilibhit, RaiBareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shajahan- pur, Siddarth nagar, Sitapur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao	Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao	Kanpur, Raebareili, Sonbhadra Cadmium: Varanasi city Chromium : Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi Manganese: Bahraich

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					(As per information from CGWB as well as State Govt.)		
24.	Uttarakhand			Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamasinghnagar			
25.	West Bengal	Bankura, Haora, Medinipur, N-24 Parganas, S- 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia,Uttardinajpur, South 24 Praganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Howrah, Parganas, S-24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur	Manganese isolated pockets of North and South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia and Malda

Statement-II

1. Bureau of Indian Standard have recommended a desirable limit of 6.5-8.5 of pH in drinking water. High values of pH greater than 8.5 are observed during the Monsoon season water quality stations at Seondha (Sind river) in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh and Gummanur (Ponniyar river) in Dharmapuri district of Tamilnadu state. During the non-monsoon season high values of pH greater than 8.5 at twelve water quality stations are found. They are Seondha (Sindh), Kora (Rind), Garrauli (Dhasan), A.B. Road Xing and Khatoli (Parwati river), Aklera (Parwan river), Barod (Kalisincl river), Tekra (Pranhita river), Gummanur (Ponniyar river), Maighat (Gomti river), Bawapuram (Tungabhadra river) and Tilga (Sankh rivers). Gummanur water quality station in Ponniyar river in Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu was reported to have the highest pH values of 9.91 and 8.78 during monsoon and non-monsoon period. These water quality stations found in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, and Andhra Pradesh.
2. BIS has recommended a drinking water standard for total dissolved solids a limit of 500 mg/lit (corresponding to about EC of 750 micro-siemens/cm at 25°C) that can be extended to a TDS of 2000 mg/lit (corresponding to about 3000 micro-siemens/cm at 25°C) in case of no alternate source. High values of electrical conductance in excess of 3000 micr-siemens/cm are observed at three water quality stations Elunuthimangalam at Noyyal river, Erode district of Tamilnadu; Tal at Chambal river; Ratlam district of M.P.; Vautha at Sabarmati river, Kheda district Gujarat.
3. BIS (Bureau of Indian Standard) have recommended a desirable limit of 250 mg/lit of chloride in drinking water; this concentration limit can be extended to 1000 mg/lit of chloride in case no alternative source of water with desirable concentration is available. One water quality station Elunuthimangalam at Noyyal river, Erode district in the state of Tamilnadu has chloride concentration 1656 mg/lit and 1175 mg/lit during monsoon & non monsoon season respectively.
4. BIS has recommended an upper desirable limit of 1.0 mg/lit of fluoride as desirable concentration of fluoride in drinking water, which can be extended to 1.5 mg/lit of fluoride in case no alternative source of water is available. Fluoride concentration more the 1.5 mg/l is observed at fifteen water quality stations in the states of Delhi, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana, UP., Kerala, Chhattisgarh and A.P.
5. BIS has recommended an upper desirable limit of 200 mg/lit of sulphate in drinking water, which can be extended to 400 mg/lit of sulphate in case no alternative source of water is available. Sulphate concentration more than 400 mg/lit is observed during Monsoon season at Tal water quality stations in the state of M.P.
6. The permissible Iron concentration in surface water is less than 1.0 mg/litre as per the BIS Standard for drinking water. It is observed that high concentration of iron greater than 1.0 mg/lit at twenty two water quality stations has been found in the state of the Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamilnadu Karnataka, Kerala, Chhattisgarh Jharkhand and Bihar. Out of these of the twenty two stations, eleven were in Bihar-Jharkhand on the Ganga, Sone, Kiul, North Koel, Phalgu, Punpun and Gandak rivers.
7. BIS has recommended an upper desirable limit of 30 mg/lit magnesium as CaCO₃ desirable concentration of magnesium in drinking water, which can be extended to 100 mg/lit magnesium as CaCO₃ in case no alternative source of water is available. Water having magnesium concentration of more than 100 mg/lit are not suitable for drinking purposes. Relatively high value of magnesium in excess of 100 mg/lit is observed at one water quality station Elunuthimangalam at Noyyal river, Erode district in the state of Tamilnadu.
8. As per the CPCB classification has recommended 5.0 mg/lit concentration of dissolved oxygen for

out door bathing. Water having below 5.0 mg/l Dissolved Oxygen concentration is not suitable for out-door bathing in river, Dissolved Oxygen below 5.0 mg/lit is observed at 17 water quality stations in the state of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Gujarat. More alarming concentrations were recorded mostly in Chhattisgarh - Darrighat, Bilaspur in Mahanadi basin (0.8 - monsoon, 0.9 -non monsoon), MBPL, Bilaspur in Hasdeo basin (0.3-monsoon, 0.5-non monsoon) and Baridhinala, Paschim Singbhum in Subarnarekha river basin (0.8 - monsoon and 0.9 - non monsoon).

9. CPCB has recommended 3.0 mg/lit concentration of biochemical oxygen demand for out-door bathing. Water having above 3.0 mg/lit BOD concentration is not suitable for out- door bathing in river. Relatively high values of Biochemical Oxygen Demand more than 3.0 mg/ lit are observed at 36 water quality stations Mawi, Delhi, Mohana, Mathura, Agra, Auraiya, Etawah at Yamuna River; Seonclha at Sindh river; Sahijana at Betwa river; Garauli at Dhasan river; Khatoli at Parwati river; Bamni and Bishnur at Wardha river; Pudur at Bharathapuzha river; Kanakpura and T. Bekuppe at Arkavathi river; Thimmanahalli at Yagachi river; Elunuthimangalam at Noyyal river; Gummanur at Ponnoiyar river; Kanpur, Shahzadpur, Allahabad at Ganga; Pingalwada at Dhadher river; Vautha at Sabarmati; Darrighat at Apra river; Ghatora at Seonath river; MBPL at Hasdeo river; Aclityapur at Kharkai river ; Baridhinala and Jamshedpur at Subarnarekha river; Kulpatanga at Kharkai river; Gomlai, Kamalanga, RSP Nalla at Brahmani river in the states of UP., Rajasthan, Delhi, M.P., TN., Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar, Kerala and Gujarat. Thirteen water quality stations in the Yamuna river and its tributaries (Betwa, Hindon, Sindh, Dhasan and Parwati) recorded high concentrations of BOD,
10. As per CPCB guidelines for bathing (outdoor), the Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall

be 500 or less. Most of the Indian River stretches (middle and lower) are high in total conforms.

[*Translation*]

Quality of Catering in Railways

2625. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAKESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received in regard to serving of stale/inferior quality of eatables and the other deficiencies in the catering service during the last one year, zone-wise;

(b) the details of the action taken by the Railways including the names of contractors whose contracts have been terminated as a result thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken or being taken by the Railways to improve the quality of eatables/food items and other services in all the trains and at railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Details of complaints against stale/inferior quality of food and other deficiencies during the last year, zone-wise and action taken thereto are given as enclosed Statement

(c) Vide the New Catering Policy 2010, the management of catering services has been shifted from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to the Zonal Railways. Thereby the supervision and monitoring has been strengthened by the Zonal Railways by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene and take corrective action in a time-bound manner. Zonal Railways have set up a Catering Monitoring Cell at Head Quarters and division level, which works round the clock to redress the passenger grievances as quickly as possible. About 30741 inspections have been carried out during March,2011 to February,2012 by the Zonal Railways at all levels.

Statement

Details of complaints against state/inferior quality of food and other deficiencies during the last year, zone-wise and action taken thereon:

Zonal Railway Catering services	Complaints Related to lastone year i.e. Mar'11 to Feb'12	No. of complaints during	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central	Quality of Food	43	3	13	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	43
	Others	227	51	5	0	49	4	0	0	0	0	14	104	227
East Central	Quality of Food	11	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	11
	Others	20	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	20
East Coast	Quality of Food	88	28	31	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	22	0	88
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	Quality of Food	23	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Others	43	0	20	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43
North Central	Quality of Food	13	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	13
	Others	20	15	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	20
North Eastern	Quality of Food	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
	Others	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North east	Quality of Food	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5
Frontier	Others	32	6	0	0	0	2	0	5	19	32
Northern	Quality of Food	391	65	107	0	169	4	0	0	46	391
	Others	299	75	61	0	111	17	0	0	35	299
North Western	Quality of Food	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Others	20	6	1	0	1	3	0	6	3	20
South C Aral	Quality of Food	49	26	8	0	2	3	1	2	7	49
	Others	166	82	33	0	2	9	12	8	20	166
South East	Quality of Food	8	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	8
Central	Others	22	7	3	0	2	0	0	10	0	22
South Eastern	Quality of Food	63	30	12	0	9	10	0	0	2	63
	Others	110	20	32	0	11	37	4	110		
Southern	Quality of Food	54	10	7	0	20	2	0	A 11	464	54
	Others	73	6	7	0	30	2	0	21	7	73
South Western	Quality of Food	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
	Others	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
West Central	Quality of Food	34	1	1	0	28	1	0	2	1	34
	Others	62	17	23	0	15	3	0	4	0	62
Western	Quality of Food	66	8	21	0	32	2	0	3	0	66
	Others	76	16	8	0	28	7	0	17	0	76
IRCTC	Quality of Food	514	136	107	0	136	25	21	2	87	514
	Others	794	77	235	0	169	90	86	59	78	794
Grand Total	Quality of Food	1372	342	315	0	424	48	22	66	155	1372
	Others	1976	385	433	0	450	177	102	156	273	1976
	Total	3348	727	748	0	874	225	124	222	428	3348

[English]

Recognition to NIPER

2626. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the degrees awarded by the premier Government institution engaged in pharmaceuticals education in the country, viz. the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) are recognized by the concerned authority, viz. the Pharmacy Council of India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Section 32 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER) Act, 1998 provides, as follows:-

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 or in any other law for the time being in force, the Institute shall have power to grant degrees and other academic distinctions and titles under this Act"

Due to the above provisions of the NIPER Act, 1998 the degrees awarded by the NIPER do not require recognition of the Pharmacy Council of India.

Reservation Quota for Minorities

2627. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered the recommendation of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) in regard to carving out of sub-quota of 4.5% for minorities in Government jobs and admission to Central Government Educational Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the allocation of 4.5% quota is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the present status of the decision?

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 National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) had inter-alia recommended reservations for Minorities. A sub-quota of 4.5% reservation for minority communities as defined under Section 2 (c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 [viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist and Zoroastrians (Parsis)] has been carved out of the 27% reservation for the OBCs in admission to Central Government institutions and in Civil Posts under the Government of India. The Department of Personnel and Training vide their OM No. No.41018/2/2011-Estt (Res.) dated 22nd December, 2011 and [vide their Resolution No.F.1-1/2005-UI.A/846 dated 22nd December, 2011 the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education)] had issued instructions thereon. The benefit of the aforesaid reservation would be applicable to the castes/communities of the five minority communities which are included in the Central List of OBCs, notified state-wise from time to time by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. 4.5% reservation for minorities was made effective from 1st January, 2012.

Pressure on Energy Security

2628. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the energy security of the country is under severe pressure:

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

(c) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to relieve this sector

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) Globally, net oil importing countries with high growth rates are faced with energy security challenges, inter-alia, due to the finite nature of hydrocarbon production, the lack of adequate spare capacity in the world's oil production, the high international oil prices with excessive volatility due to geopolitical factors and exchange rate variation.

To strengthen the country's energy security, following steps are being taken:

- (i) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas keeps in close touch with oil and gas producing countries, and imports crude oil from more than 30 countries spread over different continents.
- (ii) To reduce / minimize the effect of various uncertainties our PSUs endeavour to procure crude oil and gas on long-term supply contracts.
- (iii) Oil PSUs are being encouraged to adopt a global vision in their pursuit of raw materials and raw material-producing assets abroad. Currently, Indian PSUs have oil and gas assets in 22 countries.
- (iv) To boost the domestic production of oil & gas, India is intensifying the exploratory efforts in the Indian sedimentary basin through the New Exploration License Policy which provides for a stable fiscal and contract framework for exploration & production of hydrocarbons.
- (v) The Government has also initiated steps for development of alternate sources of hydrocarbons in the unconventional areas like Shale Gas, Coal Bed Methane, Gas Hydrates etc.
- (vi) The Government is pursuing transnational pipeline project such as Turkmenistan-

Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline project, which envisages transporting gas from Turkmenistan to India.

- (vii) The country is building strategic crude oil reserves of 5.5 million metric tonnes capacity.

[*Translation*]

Corruption in Judiciary

2629. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

- (a) whether the corruption in judiciary is on rise at present in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether crimes are on the rise due to the existing judicial system;
- (d) the response and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) Allegations of corruption in the judiciary have come to the notice of the Government and have been reported in the media also from time to time. As per the "in-house mechanism" for the higher judiciary, Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of their Courts. The administrative control over the members of the subordinate judiciary in the States, vests fully with the concerned State High Court and the State Government. In view of this, the Central Government does not maintain records of complaints and has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on them.

There is a proposal to change the existing system for investigation into the complaints of misbehavior or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court as well as to enforce greater accountability. A comprehensive Bill titled "The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010" has been introduced in the Parliament with this objective. The Bill, besides providing for a comprehensive system for looking into the complaints as well as the penalties which can be imposed on the completion of the enquiry, lays down the judicial standards and also make it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities.

[English]

Registration of Marriages

2630. SHRI D.B.CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the registration of marriage is compulsory for all citizens across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the various minority groups have demanded changing the law on registration of marriages;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the justification given by such groups for changing the existing law and the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(f) whether a number of minority groups are issued marriage registration certificate under the Hindu Law; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgment dated 14.2.2006 in Seema Vs. Ashwani Kumar (AIR 2006 SC 1158) has inter alia directed the State Governments that marriages of all persons who are citizens of India belonging to various religious denominations should be made compulsorily registerable in their respective States where such marriages are solemnized. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh,

Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Tripura have already taken necessary legislative measures providing for compulsory registration of marriages. Other States are in the process of implementing the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected from the State Governments who may have received objections, demands etc. from the Minority groups and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) to (g) Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for registration of Hindu Marriages. By virtue of the provisions of section 2 thereof, the said section 8 is applicable to all persons who are Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs and also to those who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Jews.

[Translation]

Storage of Water

2631. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are arrangements for storage of 213 billion cubic meters of water in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing storage capacity is far

less as compared to the availability of water through rain and the rivers;

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

(e) the percentage of the storage capacity viz-a-viz the total availability of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per available information, storage capacity of about 253 billion cubic meters (BCM) has been created in the country so far. The state wise details of storage created is enclosed as Statement.

The total estimated storage capacity of the various projects under construction is about 51 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 110 BCM.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The existing storage capacity is 253 BCM which is 13.54% of the average annual availability of water, assessed to be 1869 BCM.

The Government undertakes measures for increasing storages through construction of dams, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to groundwater, etc.

Statement

Live storage capacity

Sl No.	State/U.T.	Total Live Storage Capacity (BCM)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.019
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000006
3.	Andhra Pradesh	28.716
4.	Assam	0.012

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	2.613
6.	Chhattisgarh	6.736
7.	Goa	0.290
8.	Gujarat	18.359
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.792
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.029
11.	Jharkhand	2.436
12.	Karnataka	31.896
13.	Kerala	9.768
14.	Maharashtra	37.358
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33.075
16.	Manipur	0.407
17.	Meghalaya	0.479
18.	Nagaland	1.220
19.	Odisha	23.934
20.	Punjab	2.402
21.	Rajasthan	9.708
22.	Sikkim	0.007
23.	Tamilnadu	7.859
24.	Tripura	0.312
25.	Uttarakhand	5.670
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14.263
27.	West Bengal	2.027
28.	Mizoram	0.000
Total		253.388

[English]

**Free Coaching and
Allied Scheme**

2632. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides free coaching to students from the minority communities under the free coaching and allied scheme to get employment in Government services;

(b) if so, the number of students coached and trained during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government to different institutes in different States under the said scheme, State-wise

(d) the number of proposals received, approved under this scheme and number out of them pending during the said period;

(e) the reasons for the pendency of pending proposals and the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government;

(f) whether the people are not aware about the said scheme;

(g) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to give it wide publicity through electronic as well as print media about the scheme; and

(h) if so, the detailed plan chalked out by the Union Government to benefit maximum aspirants under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Under the "Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the Candidates belonging to Minority Communities" of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, coaching/training is provided to minority community students/candidates to enhance their skills and capabilities to make them employable in private as well as government sector. Coaching is imparted for qualifying examinations for admission in technical/professional courses, competitive examinations under Central and State Governments, and jobs in private sector. Remedial coaching for technical and professional courses is also provided.

(b) Number of students/candidates coached / trained during the last three years and current year, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 48.86 Crore provided to 189 institutes in different States under this scheme during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement. Further details of financial assistance provided is available on the website of this Ministry www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(d) and (e) The number of proposals received, approved under the scheme and pending-during, the last 3 years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) No, Madam. Every year a large number of proposals are received in this Ministry which shows wide awareness. In addition, every year this scheme is advertised in the leading newspapers in all States/ Union Territories.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Physical (No. of students)	Financial (In Rs.)	Physical (No. of students)	Financial (In Rs.)	Physical (No. of students)	Financial (In Rs.)	Physical (No. of students)	Financial (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	01
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	650	4927500	100	1705000	50	3724875	200	2661000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	150	2338500	500	9374000	1100	28815250
S	Bihar	0	0	100	1300750	500	8469500	1000	26990000
6	Chandigarh	50	680000	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	90	1044375.	50	757299	0	0	0	0
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	541	8238313	500	5695843	0	744750	0	1856000
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	100	1206250	0	1027950	50	630000	0	0
13	Haryana	140	1590750	40	1681125	100	1159000	200	3493500
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	25	282000	0	0	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	920115	0	0	500	4750000
16	Jharkhand	75	710250	0	0	200	3350000	500	12278500
17	Karnataka	520	8146750	535	10648750	0	1447500	500	15017250
18	Kerala	200	1837050	25	418750	600	4844000	500	7997000
19	Madhya Pradesh	220	2232125	215	4881855	0	1179625	150	1792500
20	Maharashtra	980	11609750	130	1693125	2200	58199500	200	2337500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	01
21	Manipur	118	1499000	230	3366000	30	775750	0	1016750
22	Meghalaya	0	0	50	668750	0	0	0	0
23	Mizoram	180	2947500	50	948875	0	655625	300	9601500
24	Nagaland	50	702500	0	702500	0	0	0	0
25	Odisha	75	791250	230	3994250	70	723000	0	0
26	Punjab	50	580625	220	3688750	0	1083250	0	0
27	Rajasthan	75	7570725	682	15535420	50	1932625	350	3908000
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	150	1495500	50	396000
30	Tripura	100	854625	0	0	40	1253900	100	1607500
31	Uttar Pradesh	685	8224750	150	8010918	225	5309250	930	15018975
32	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	30	348750	50	658775	
33	West Bengal	623	7602500	2050	41919000	503703	1375	1200	19604000
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5522	72996588	5532112	185525	484514373	1775	7830	159800000

Statement-II

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of institutes			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	1	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	1	1	3
5.	Bihar	-	2	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	-	-
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	7	2	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	1	-	1	-
13.	Haryana	2	1	1	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	1
16.	Jharkhand	1	-	1	2
17.	Karnataka	11	2	-	1
18.	Kerala	2	1	2	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	-	2
20.	Maharashtra	5	3	1	1
21.	Manipur	2	6	1	-
22.	Meghalaya	-	1	-	-
23.	Mizoram	1	1	-	3
24.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	3	3	2	-
26.	Punjab	1	3	-	-
27.	Rajasthan	1	10	1	4
28.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	2	1
30.	Tripura	1	-	1	1
31.	Uttar Pradesh	18	3	4	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
32. Uttaranchal		-	-	1	1
33. West Bengal		4	2	1	5
34. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-
35. Puducherry		-	-	-	-
Total		71	49	22	47

Statement-III

Sl. No	Year	Number of proposals received	Number of proposals approved	Number of proposals pending	Reason for pendency
1.	2008-09	240	68	Nil	The rest of the proposals were found ineligible.
2.	2009-10	222	65	10	Certain clarifications were not made available by Institutes/ Organizations/ State Governments.
3.	2010-11	NIL. No advertisement was issued.	10	NIL	Committed liability of 2009-10 was more than the budget provision of 2010-11.
4.	2011-12	219	61	31	Certain clarifications still awaited from Institutes/ Organizations/ State Governments.

[Translation]

Growth Rate of Small and Medium Enterprises

2633. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) the growth rate of the small and medium enterprises during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to trigger the growth rate of

medium and small industries by fixing a target in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH):
(a) The Government monitors growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises MSMEs) by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically in the country. The latest Census (Fourth Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07, wherein the data was

collected till 2009 and results published in 2011. As per Third All India Census of Small Scale industries (SSIs) with reference year 2001-02 and Fourth All India Census of MSMEs with reference 2006-2007, number of registered working enterprises increased from 13.75 lakhs to 15.64 lakhs, recording annual compound growth rate of 2.61% during the period from 2001-02 to 2006-2007. State-wise details of growth rates during the same period are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Government facilitates the promotion and development of MSMEs through implementation of various schemes/ programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc. The Major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

Statement

State-wise Number and Growth Rate of Registered Working Enterprises

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Number of Registered Working Enterprises		
		3rd All India Census of SSIs (2001-02)	4th All India Census Of MSMEs (2006-07)	Annual Compound Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu & Kashmir	14,625	14,993	0.50
2	Himachal Pradesh	10,891	11,931	1.84
3	Punjab	65,015	48,110	-5.84
4	Chandigarh	1,281	996	-4.91
5	Uttarakhand	15,285	23,765	9.23
6	Haryana	39,584	33,150	-3.49
7	Delhi	7,360	3,754	-12.60
8	Rajasthan	43,145	54,885	4.93
9	Uttar Pradesh	162,938	187,742	2.87
10	Bihar	52,107	50,036	-0.81
11	Sikkim	174	122	-6.85
12	Arunachal Pradesh	255	417	10.34
13	Nagaland	568	1,332	18.59

1	2	3	4	5
14	Manipur	4,599	4,492	-0.47
15	Mizoram	2,733	3,715	6.33
16	Tripura	959	1,343	6.97
17	Meghalaya	1,939	3,010	9.19
18	Assam	14,453	19,864	6.57
19	West Bengal	42,148	43,259	0.52
20	Jharkhand	18,322	18,190	-0.14
21	Odisha	12,366	19,606	9.66
22	Chhattisgarh	33,909	22,768	-7.66
23	Madhya Pradesh	101,939	106,997	0.97
24	Gujarat	138,537	229,830	10.65
25	Daman & Diu	1,026	594	-10.35
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	693	1,716	19.88
27	Maharashtra	83,098	86,586	0.83
28	Andhra Pradesh	62,917	45,692	-6.20
29	Karnataka	110,487	136,186	4.27
30	Goa	2,139	2,621	4.15
31	Lakshadweep	68	2	-50.60
32	Kerala	146,988	150,188	0.43
33	Tamil Nadu	180,032	233,881	5.37
34	Puducherry	1,721	1,451	-3.36
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	673	750	2.19
All India		1,374,974	1,563,974	2.61

*[English]***Regulation of Ground Water**

2634. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has identified and notified areas for regulation of ground water development and management to check the withdrawal of ground water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, 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) Central Ground Water Authority, in exercise of powers under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986, has notified 82 areas in the country for regulation of ground water development in the states of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, NCT Delhi, and Union Territory of Diu.

(b) State-wise list of notified areas is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*List of areas Notified for Regulation of GW Development*

Sl. No.	Place	District	State/ U.T.	Date of Notification
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tirupathi (Rural) Mandal of Chittor District	Chittor	Andhra Pradesh	5.12.2005
2	Vempalli Mandal of Cuddapah District	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	5.12.2005
3	Midjil Mandal of Mahabubnagar District	Mahabubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	5.12.2005
4	Union Territory of Diu	Diu	UT of Daman & Diu	17.10.1998
5	Gandhinagartaluka (aquifer below 200 mbgl declared as notified for meeting drinking and domestic requirements)	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2.09.2000
6	Badra block of Bhiwani District	Bhiwani	Haryana	13.08.2011
7	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad & Ballabgarh	Faridabad	Haryana	14.10.1998
8	Tohana block of Fatehabad District	Fatehabad	Haryana	13.08.2011
9	Entire Gurgaon District	Gurgaon	Haryana	13.08.2011
10	Gulha block of Kaithal District	Kaithal	Haryana	13.08.2011
11	Karnal Block of Karnal District	Karnal	Haryana	2.12.2006
12	Shahbad Block of Kurkshetra District	Kurkshetra	Haryana	2.12.2006
13	Ladwa block of Kurukshetra District	Kurukshetra	Haryana	13.08.2011

1	2	3	4	5
14	Pehowa block of Kurukshetra District	Kurukshetra	Haryana	13.08.2011
15	NangalChowdhary Block of Mahendragarh District	Mahendragarh	Haryana	2.12.2006
16	Narnaul Block of Mahendragarh District	Mahendragarh	Haryana	2.12.2006
17	Samalkha Block of Panipat District	Panipat	Haryana	2.12.2006
18	Bapoli block of Panipath District	Panipath	Haryana	13.08.2011
19	Khol Block of Rewari District	Rewari	Haryana	2.12.2006
20	Rania block of Sirsa District	Sirsa	Haryana	13.08.2011
21	Dhar Block of Dhar District	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
22	Manawar Block of Dhar District	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
23	Indore Municipal Corporation	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
24	Mandsaur Block of Mandsaur District	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
25	Sitamau Block of Mandsaur District	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
26	Neemuch Block of Neemuch District	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
27	Jaora Block of Ratlam District	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
28	Yamuna Flood Plain Area	Dehli	NCT, Delhi	2.09.2000
29	South District	South	NCT, Delhi	15.08.2000
30	South West District	South West	NCT, Delhi	15.08.2000
31	Nakodar block of Jalandhar District	Jalandhar	Punjab	13.08.2011
32	Shahkot block of Jaiandhar District	Jaiandhar	Punjab	13.08.2011
33	Lohian block of Jaiandhar District	Jaiandhar	Punjab	13.08.2011
34	Phagwara block of Kapurthala District	Kapurthala	Punjab	13.08.2011
35	Khanna block of Ludhiana District	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.08.2011
36	Ludhiana City	Ludhiana	Punjab	11.12.1998
37	Nihalsinghwala block of Moga District	Moga	Punjab	13.08.2011
38	Moga-I Block of Moga District	Moga	Punjab	2.12.2006
39	Moga-II Block of Moga District	Moga	Punjab	2.12.2006

1	2	3	4	5
40	Pattran block of Patiala District	Patiala	Punjab	13.08.2011
41	Dhuri block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
42	Sunam block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
43	Barnala block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
44	Sherpur block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
45	Malerkotla block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
46	Sangrur Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	2.12.2006
47	MahalKalan Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	2.12.2006
48	Ahmedgarh Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	2.12.2006
49	Pushkar Valley	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
50	Pisangan block of Ajmer District	Ajmer	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
51	Behror Block	Alwar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
52	Baetu block of Barmer District	Barmer	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
53	Rajgarh block of Churu District	Churu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
54	Jhotwara Block	Jaipur	Rajasthan	12.12.1999
55	Sambher block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
56	Govindgarh block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
57	Sanganer block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
58	Bassi block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
59	Amer block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
60	Shahpura block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
61	Jalore block	Jalore	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
62	Raniwara block	Jalore	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
63	Bhinmal Block	Jalore	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
64	Sayala block of Jalore District	Jalore	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
65	Sanchore block of Jalore District	Jalore	Rajasthan	13.08.2011

1	2	3	4	5
66	Budhana block	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
67	Chirawa block	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
68	Surajgarh Block	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
69	Nawalgarh block of Jhunjhunu District	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
70	Udaipurwati block of Jhunjhunu District	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
71	Jhunjhunu block of Jhunjhunu District	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
72	Osian block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
73	Bhopalgarh block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
74	Bilara block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
75	Mandore block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
76	Todabhim block of Karauli District	Karauli	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
77	Merta block of Nagaur District	Nagaur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
78	Mundwa block	Nagaur	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
79	Dhod Block	Sikar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
80	ShriMadhopur Block	Sikar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
81	Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	04.04.1998
82	Haldia Industrial complex (aquifer below 120 mbgl)	East Medinipur	West Bengal	15.08.2000

Nnational Projects

2635. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared certain irrigation projects as national projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and provided 90 percent assistance to them;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State of Uttar Pradesh for determining the national projects on the basis of population, geographical area and the actual sown area of the State and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds released to national water projects in the last five years especially to Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the details of requests pending with the Government for declaration as national projects including the status of the Rengali and Bargi projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7.2.2008 approved the scheme of national projects and also approved 14 projects as national projects. The list of 14 projects approved as national projects is enclosed as Statement-I.

As per the Guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project.

At present, the scheme of National Projects is being funded from the allocations available under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(c) The Union Government has received two project proposals namely Saryu Nahar J Pariyojana and Restoring Capacity of Sharda Sahayak Project

from the state of Uttar Pradesh for declaration as National Projects. The project proposals submitted by the State Governments are processed as per the Guidelines of National Projects.

(d) So far, three projects namely Gosikhurd Project of Maharashtra, Shahpur Kandi Project of Punjab and Teesta Barrage Project of West Bengal have been funded under the scheme of National Projects and Rs.2768.376 crores have been released as Central Assistance (CA) to these projects. No project of Andhra Pradesh has been declared as National Project.

(e) Subsequent to the declaration of 14 projects as National Projects, 13 project proposals from different States have been received for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects. The details of these 13 project proposals including Rengali and Bargi projects are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of projects declared as National Projects:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	2	3	4
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	Punjab
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K

1	2	3	4
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K
6.	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal
8.	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal
9.	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
		2) 3 MW	
		3) 0.93 MAF	
14	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh	Madhya Pradesh
		72 MW	
		2.25 MAF	

Statement-II

The details of proposals received from the State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects

Sl. No	State	Name of Project	Present status
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Saryu Nahar Project	The proposal is in the final stage of approval.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Restoration of capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal	The proposal is in the final stage of approval.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Polavararr (Indira Sagar) Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State Government.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	The proposal is under finalization.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	J.Chokkarao Lift Irrigation Scheme	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.
6.	Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project	The proposal does not have investment clearance.
8.	Odisha	Rengali Irrigation Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State Government.

Statement

The details of proposals received from the State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects & not found eligible

1. Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
2. Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Canal Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
3. Uttar Pradesh	Baghain Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
4. Uttar Pradesh	Rajghat Canal Project Phase-II	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
5. Maharashtra	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.

[Translation]

Water Quality Assessment Authority

2636. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Water Quality Assessment

Authority (WQAA) has been entrusted with the responsibility to maintain minimum flow of river systems for survival of aquatic life; and

(b) if so, the details of the rivers for which minimum flow has been ensured so far after the constitution of the WQAA?

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 constitution of Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA), (Statement enclosed), the function of WQAA is 'to direct the

agencies (Government/Local Bodies/Non-Governmental Organisations) to maintain minimum discharge of water for sustenance of aquatic life forms in riverine system'.

(b) Water is a state subject and the states are expected to ensure this. WQAA is yet to issue any directives in this regard.

Statement

*Ministry of Environment and Forests
Order
New Delhi, the 29th May, 2001*

S.I. 583(E)—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (3) of section (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby constitutes an authority to be known as "Water Quality Assessment Authority" consisting of the following members for a period of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, namely:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests | - Chairperson |
| 2. Additional Secretary and Project Director, National River Conservation Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forests | - Member |
| 3. Chairman, Central Water Commission | - Member |
| 4. Additional Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources | - Member |
| 5. Adviser, National River Conservation, Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forests | - Member |
| 6. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation | - Member |
| 7. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Affairs and Poverty Alleviation | - Member |
| 8. Chairman, Central Ground Water Authority | - Member |
| 9. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board | - Member |
| 10. Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi | - Member |
| 11. Director, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur | - Member |
| 12. Commissioner (Water Management), Ministry of Water Resources | - Member
Secretary |

2. The Authority shall exercise the following powers and functions:—

1. to exercise powers under section 5 of the said

Act for issuing directions and for taking measures with respect to matters referred to in clauses (ix), (xi), (xii) of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Act;

- II. to direct the agencies (government/local bodies/ non-governmental) for the following:
- (a) to standardize method(s) for water quality monitoring and to ensure quality of data generation for utilization thereof;
 - (b) to take measures so as to ensure proper treatment of wastewater with a view to restoring the water quality of the river/water bodies to meet the designated-best-uses;
 - (c) to take up research and development activities in the area of water quality management;
 - (d) to promote recycling/re-use of treated sewage/ trade effluent for irrigation in development of agriculture;
 - (e) to draw action plans for quality improvement in water bodies, and monitor and reviews/ assess implementation of the schemes launched/ to be launched to that effect;
 - (f) to draw scheme(s) for imposition of restriction in water abstraction and discharge of treated sewage/..... effluent on land rivers and other water bodies with a view to mitigating crisis of water quality;
 - (g) to maintain minimum discharge for sustenance of aquatic life forms in riverine system;
 - (h) to promote rain water harvesting;
 - (i) to utilize self-assimilation capacities at the critical river stretches to minimize cost of effluent treatment;
 - (j) to provide information to pollution control authorities to facilitate allocation of waste load;
 - (k) to review the status of quality of national water resources (both surface water & groundwater) and identify "Hot Spots" for taking necessary actions for improvement in water quality;
 - (l) to interact with the authorities/ committees constituted or to be constituted under the

provisions of the said Act for matters relating to management of water resources;

- (m) to constitute/ set-up State-level Water Quality Review Committees (WQRC) to coordinate the work to be assigned to such committees; and
 - (n) to deal with any environmental issue concerning surface and groundwater quality which may be referred to it by the Central Government or the State Government relating to the respective areas, for maintenance and/ or restoration of quality to sustain designated best uses.
3. The Authority shall exercise the powers under Section 19 of the said Act.
 4. The Authority may appoint domain experts for facilitating the work assigned to it.
 5. The Ministry of Water Resources shall create a cell to assist the Authority to carry on the assigned functions.
 6. The Authority shall furnish report about its activity at least once in three months to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

[F. No. J-15011/8/2000-NRCD]

A. M. Gokhale Addl Secy

Cases of Terrorist/Naxalite Attack

2637. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of railway tracks/railway stations/railway property being damaged by terrorists/ Naxalites/anti-social elements reported to the Railways during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(b) whether every such case has been investigated;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways for checking such incidents and preventing loss of railway property till date;

(e) the plan prepared by the Railways for proper investigation and nabbing of criminals as well as filing in disposing the cases in this regard; and

(f) the arrangement made for upgradation of security level provided for checking the increase in crimes at railway premises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The number of cases of damage of railway tracks/railway stations/ railway property by terrorists/Left Wing Extremists/ anti-social elements reported during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Upto February) over Indian Railways is attached as enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) 'Policing' on Railways is a State Subject and maintenance of law and order in Railway

premises, Railway tracks as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments.

As such the cases of crime in Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Local Police and Government Railway Police concerned.

Railways maintain regular coordination at different levels with the State Governments to ensure safety and security of Railway staff, property and passengers in affected areas.

(f) Besides steps taken by the State Governments to tackle crime at Railway premises, Railways have adopted following measures:-

- i) Important trains are being escorted by Railway Protection Force in vulnerable areas.
- ii) An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control and Anti-sabotage checks has been finalized to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.

Statement

Railways	Years	No. of cases of damage of Railway Tracks / Stations / Railway property reported
1	2	3
Central	2009	5
	2010	5
	2011	-
	2012 (Upto February)	-
Eastern	2009	2
	2010	3
	2011	-

1	2	3
	2012 (Upto February)	-
East Central	2009	23
	2010	27
	2011	18
	2012 (Upto February)	1
East Coast	2009	5
	2010	9
	2011	14
	2012 (Upto February)	-
Northern	2009	18
	2010	31
	2011	8
	2012 (Upto February)	-
North Central	2009	1
	2010	-
	2011	2
	2012 (Upto February)	-
North Eastern	2009	2
	2010	2
	2011	3
	2012 (Upto February)	-
Northeast	2009	27
Frontier	2010	11
	2011	8
	2012 (Upto February)	-
North Western	2009	

1	2	3
	2010	3
	2011	2
	2012 (Upto February)	
Southern	2009	1
	2010	2
	2011	1
	2012 (Upto February)	2
South Central	2009	-
	2010	-
	2011	-
	2012 (Upto February)	-
South Eastern	2009	21
	2010	15
	2011	10
	2012 (Upto February)	1
South East Central	2009	1
	2010	
	2011	
	2012 (Upto February)	
South Western	2009	
	2010	
	2011	
	2012 (Upto February)	
Western	2009	
	2010	
	2011	

1	2	3
	2012 (Upto February)	
West Central	2009	
	2010	
	2011	
	2012 (Upto February)	
Total	2009	106
	2010	108
	2011	66
	2012 (Upto February)	4

[English]

International Water Treaties

2638. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has signed any river water treaty with any neighbouring country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

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

(b) The details are as under.

(i) With Bangladesh

The Government of India has signed a treaty on 12th December, 1996, with the Government of Bangladesh on sharing of Ganga/Ganges waters at Farakka (India), for the lean period (from 1st January to 31st May) as under:

Availability at Farakka	Share of India	Share of Bangladesh
70,000 cusecs or less	50%	50%
70,000 cusecs-75,000 cusecs	Balance of flow	35,000 cusec
75,000 cusecs or more	40,000 cusecs	Balance of flow

Subject to the condition that India and Bangladesh each shall receive guaranteed 35,000 cusecs of water in alternate three 10-day periods during the period March 11 to May 10.

(ii) With Nepal

Government of India has signed project-specific treaty/ agreements with the Government of Nepal as under:

- (A) Kosi Project Agreement between India and Nepal, 1966

The Kosi Project Agreement envisages that His Majesty's Government of Nepal (now the Government of Nepal) shall have every right to withdraw for irrigation and for any other purpose in Nepal water from the Kosi river and from the Sun-Kosi river or within the Kosi basin from any other tributaries of the Kosi river as may be required from time to time. The Union (The Government of India) shall have the right to regulate all the balance of supplies in the Kosi river at the barrage site thus available from time to time.

- (B) Gandak Project Agreement between India and Nepal, 1964

Gandak Project Agreement envisages that His Majesty's Government of Nepal (now the Government of Nepal) will continue to have the right to withdraw for irrigation or any other purpose from the river or its tributaries in Nepal such supplies of water as may be required by them from time to time in the Valley.

- (C) Mahakali Treaty between India and Nepal, 1996

Article - 3 reads as under: Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") is to be constructed on a stretch of the Mahakali River where, it forms the boundary between the two countries (India and Nepal) and hence both the parties (the Government of India and the Government of Nepal) agree that they have equal entitlement in the utilization of the waters of the Mahakali River without prejudice to their respective existing consumptive uses of the waters of the Mahakali River.

Article - 4 reads as under: India shall supply 10m³/s (350 cusecs) of water for the irrigation of Dodhara-Chandani area of Nepalese Territory. The technical and other details will be mutually worked out.

(III) With Pakistan

The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan signed the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 (with a

representative of the World Bank also for certain provisions) on 19th September, 1960, for the most complete and satisfactory utilization of the waters of the Indus system of rivers comprising the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab (Western Rivers) and Ravi, Beas and Sutlej (Eastern Rivers) including their Tributaries. The waters of the Western Rivers have been mostly allocated to Pakistan except for certain uses specified for India and the Waters of the Eastern Rivers have been allocated to India for unrestricted use, while flowing in its territory and has not yet finally crossed into Pakistan.

[*Translation*]

Ticket Counter at Mau Junction

2639. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received requests from the representatives regarding opening ticket counter in the western part of Mau Junction under North-Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Railways thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Two representations were received in this regard in February, 2010 and December, 2010.

(c) One unreserved ticketing system (UTS) booking counter has been opened on the western side of Mau Junction on 17.12.2011.

[*English*]

Allocation and Utilization of Funds

2640. SHRI ADAGOORU VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to the Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the funds spent as well as unspent during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for not spending the whole amount;

(d) the steps taken/being taken to ensure full utilization of the allocated funds; and

(e) the projects sanctioned by the Government for the benefit and upliftment of minority communities

in the country including Karnataka during the said period?

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

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Head	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Funds unspent w.r.t actual fund made available	Reasons for not spending the whole amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09	Plan	1000.00	650.00	619.02	380.98	Being the first year of its implementation, proposals in respect of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme and pre-matric scheme were not received from all the States/UTs. Further, some funds for ongoing schemes could not be released due to non receipt of proposals from some States/UTs and institutions. In addition, the process of implementation of some schemes/programmes, including Multi-Sectoral Development Programme, was held up during the period when the code of conduct for General Elections was in force, which also resulted in non-utilization of some funds. Funds also could not be released under the scheme of Grants-in-Aid to State Channelizing Agencies of National Minorities Development Finance Corporation due to non-receipt of Utilization Certificates.
	Non-plan	13.83	14.38	10.54	5.01	The funds allocated for Central

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<p>Waqf Council (CWC) could not be released /utilized as before the proposals could be considered by the competent authority in the CWC, the election code of conduct came into force. Owing to austerity measures and saving in salary head due to not filling up of vacant posts, non-receipt of medical bills, no foreign tours undertaken, postponement of some meetings, study tour and printing of booklets of schemes, and non utilization of funds authorized to CPWD, funds could not be fully utilized.</p>
2009-10	Plan	1740.00	1740.00	1710.89	29.11	<p>Some proposals in respect of Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), post-matric scholarship, merit cum-means scholarship, free coaching and allied scheme, computerization of records of states waqf boards were not received from some States/UTs. The new plan scheme, "Leadership Development of Minority Women" was launched on 27.01.2010 and expenditure could not be incurred due to the limited time available for completing the necessary processes for operationalising the scheme.</p>
	Non-Plan	16.50	15.50	14.11	2.39	<p>Due to austerity measures and saving in salary head owing to not-filling up of vacant posts, non receipt of medical bills, no foreign tours undertaken, and non-receipt of the proposals from Central</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Wakf Council under the scheme Grants-in-aid to wakf etc. funds could not be fully utilized.
2010-11	Plan	2600.00	2500	2008.86	591.14	Funds could not be released to SCA of Andhra Pradesh as Andhra Pradesh Govt. had stopped implementing loan schemes of NMDFC The reasons for shortfall of expenditure include non-receipt of comments / views from the respective State Govts., non-receipt of complete proposals from NER states/ UTs/ Wakff Boards, Directorate of film city and NFDC. Planning Commission declined to give in-principle approval for some schemes.
	Non Plan	15.37	14.50	12.11	3.26	Due to austerity measures taken, expenditure was restricted in printing of some booklets of schemes, medical bills, tours, filling up of vacant posts.
2011-12 (As on 28.03. 2012)	Plan	2850	2750	2117.04	732.96	The financial year has not ended and expenditures are being booked. However low utilization of funds was due mainly to non-receipt of proposals from States / UTs and non-submission of Utilisation Certificates for funds disbursed in earlier years to allow for further releases under 2nd instalment for MsDP projects. The other reasons include the non-utilisation of funds meant for the North Eastern States for various Scholarship Schemes which cannot be diverted to other

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						States and virtual stoppage of releases to poll-bound States since December 2011. The "Leadership Development of Minority Women" was revised in December 2011. EoI could not be issued because of the Election Code of Conduct.
	Non Plan	16.00	16.46	12.88	3.12	Due to austerity measures, saving in salary head owing to non-filling up of vacant posts, curtailment of foreign tours and postponement of some meetings etc., funds could not be fully utilized.

(d) The main deficit in expenditure was due to the low off take of MsDP funds. In order to improve utilization in this sector, following steps are being taken:

- (i) Regular review meetings with the State/UT governments to expedite pace of implementation;
- (ii) Officials of the Ministry visited sites to remove bottlenecks; and

(iii) Focused attention was given to the North Eastern States to encourage better utilization.

(e) The details of the projects sanctioned by the Government and funds released under various schemes of the Ministry for the benefit and upliftment of minority communities in the country including Karnataka during last three years and current year is given below.

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(up to Feb 2012)
1	Pre-Matric	62.20	202.74	446.25	540.44
2	Post-Matric	70.63	148.67	228.97	326.93
3	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	Not launched	14.90	29.98	51.98
4	Merit-cum-means	64.73	97.42	108.67	113.20
5	Free Coaching	7.30	11.21	14.37	15.20
6	NMDFC	130.72	197.74	233.26	176.87

Year wise Projects approved under Multi sectoral Development programme (MsDP).

Projects	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Indira Awas Yojna (1AY)	39864	179344	65440	15449	300097
Health Centres/sub-centres	377	1777	296	79	2529
Anganwadi Centre (AWC)	10361	13139	3546	625	27671
School Building	255	304	115	18	692
Additional Class Rooms(ACR)	1082	5667	5953	1124	13826
Drinking Water Supply (DWS)	3662	237	23313	6165	33377
Industrial Training Institute(ITI)		5	20	20	48
Polytechnic Institutes	0	23	3	26	
Hostels	0	8	202	65	275
Integrated Watershed Development Programme(IWDP) (6000 hectares)	1	0	0	1	
Solar Lantern	0	16414	13900	0	30314

[Translation]

Rural Water and Sanitation Committees

2641. SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been laid down for the Rural Water and Sanitation Committees under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) In order to decentralize powers and responsibilities and to give greater focus on water and sanitation issues, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides for setting up of Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) in each Gram Panchayat / Village / Ward for implementation of water supply schemes to ensure the active participation of villagers. The

membership of a VWSC may consist of about 6 to 12 persons, comprising members of Panchayat. Women, SCs, STs and poorer sections of the village are to be given due representation in the VWSC. At least 50% of VWSC members should be women. This Committee shall function as a Standing Committee on Water and Sanitation of the Gram Panchayat and should be an integral part of the Village Panchayat/Block Panchayat for which, if necessary, appropriate amendments in the State Panchayati Raj Act / Rules / Byelaws may be made.

The responsibilities of VWSC are planning, designing, and implementing all drinking water and sanitation activities; providing facts and figures to the Gram Panchayat for reviewing water and sanitation issues; providing inputs for the Village Water Security Plan: ensuring community participation and decision making in all phases of scheme activities; organizing community contributions towards capital costs, both in cash and kind (land, labour or materials), if any; opening and managing bank accounts for depositing

community cash contributions, O&M funds and management of project funds; commissioning and taking over of completed water supply and sanitation works; collection of funds through tariff charges and deposit system for O&M of water supply and sanitation works for proper managing and financing of O&M of the services on a sustainable basis; and empowering of women for day to day operation and repairs of the scheme.

**Decline in Import of
Di-Ammonium Phosphate**

2642. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the decline in the import of Di-Ammonium Phosphate this year in comparison to the last year;

(b) the subsidy released by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) the comparative details thereof vis-a-vis the last year?

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 import of Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) in the country during 2011-12 (April' 2011 to February'2012) compared to same period last year is as under:

(Figures in <lakh metric tonnes>)

FG	2010-11 (April to February)	2011-12 (April to February)
DAP	74.10	68.79

The subsidy for DAP released during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto October) is as under:

(Figures in <Rs. In Crores>)

FG	2010-11	2011-12 (upto October)
DAP	12274.87	6118.24

Subsidy/payments beyond October, 2011 for DAP is under process.

Launch of NELP Ninth Round

2643. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) the total number of blocks awarded under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) during the first eight rounds under Production Sharing Contract (PSC), block-wise and company-wise alongwith the investment made on each of the blocks by the companies;

(b) the details of production from these blocks and the reasons, if any, for not starting exploration activities or production in any of the blocks alongwith the time frame by which the production is likely to be started;

(c) the reasons for delay in launching of the ninth round of NELP alongwith the apprehensions expressed by various stakeholders in this regard;

(d) the details of high level talks held by the Government regarding hurdles being faced in the commencement of work under NELP alongwith the dates of such meetings, names of the parties involved therein and the decision taken in each of these meetings; and

(e) the time frame by which the ninth round of NELP is likely to be launched and whether parts of the Frontier basin consisting of the Himalayan foothills and Punjab plains would be included under 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) So far, a total of 235 exploration blocks have been awarded under eight

rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy(NELP) to various Public Sector and Private/ Foreign Companies. The details of awarded blocks are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of investment made by each of the companies so far are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) So far, a total of 107 hydrocarbon discoveries (37 oil and 70 gas) have been made in 36 NELP blocks. Out of these, crude oil and natural gas production has commenced from 6 discoveries in 3 NELP blocks. The current oil and gas production are about 14,000 barrels/day and 35 Million Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) respectively. Other discoveries are under various stages of evaluation, appraisal and commerciality.

(c) Ninth bid round of NELP (NELP-IX) was launched on 15.10. 2010. A total of 34 blocks covering a sedimentary area of about 88,807 sq. km. were offered under NELP-IX. Bids were received for 33 blocks.

(d) As far as exploration activities are concerned, the activities in some of the NELP blocks have been affected due to various issues such as non- availability of clearances by various agencies such as Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Ministry of Defence (MOD), Department of Space(DOS), Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) etc.

Meetings were convened by Principal Secretary to Prime Minister on 03.01.2012 and 28.02.2012 for expediting the clearances for exploration activities in various blocks under NELP. Representatives of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, MoEF, MOD, DOS, DRDO etc. participated in the Meeting. As per the decision taken in the meeting held on 03.01.2012, a Inter-Ministerial Committee is to be constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary for considering grant of one time clearances for exploration activities.

(e) Ninth bid round of NELP (NELP-IX) was launched on 15.10. 2010. Blocks offered under NELP IX did not include blocks in the Frontier Basins of Himalayan Foothills and Punjab Plains.

Statement-I*Company Wise Blocks Awarded in NELP Rounds as Operator*

Sl. No. Company (Operator)		No of Blocks Awarded
1	2	3
PSUs		
1	ONGC	106
2	OIL	16
3	IOCL	2
4	GSPCL	8
5	NTPC	1
6	GAIL	1
Sub-Total		134
Private Companies		
7	Reliance Industries Ltd	38
8	Hindustan Oil Exp Co	2
9	Essar Oil Ltd.	1
10	Jubilant Oil & Gas Pvt. Ltd.	6
11	Focus Energy Ltd	2
12	Adani Enterprises	2
13	Adani-Welspun	1
14	QUEST Petroleum	1
15	Deep Energy	1
16	Mercator Petroleum	2

1	2	3
17	Omkar Natural Resources	2
18	Vasundhara Resources	1
19	Bengal Eergy International	1
20	Harish Chandra (India) Ltd.	2
21	Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	3
22	Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.	1
	Sub-Total	66
	Foreign Companies	
23	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	8
24	Geoglobal Resources Inc.	2
25	ENI (India) Ltd.	2
26	Santos International Operations Pty Ltd.	2
27	Petrogas	1
28	Naftogaz	3
29	NIKO Resources	2
30	BHP Billiton Petroleum	10
31	BP Exploration (Alpha)	1
32	Gazprom	1
33	Prize Petroleum	1
34	Geopetrol International Inc.	1
35	British Gas Exploration & Production (India) Ltd.	1
	Sub-Total	35
	Grand Total	235

Statement-II

Company Wise Investment done in NELP (as Operator and non Operator)

Sl. No.	Company	Investment made in Exploration and Development (US \$ Million)
1	2	3
1	ONGC	3558.35
2	OIL	256.05
3	IOCL	98.62
4	GSPCL	1495.60
5	NTPC	0.03
6	GAIL	280.07
7	HPCL	78.18
8	BPCL	43.94
9	Reliance Industries Ltd	10273.28
10	Hindustan Oil Exp Co	4.57
11	Essar Oil Ltd.	3.63
12	Jubilant Oil & Gas Pvt. Ltd.	214.66
13	Focus Energy Ltd	6.90
14	Adani Enterprises	351.25
15	Adani-Welspun	16.44
16	Mercator Peroleum	0.36
17	Omkar Natural Resources	0.20
18	ASSAM COMPANY LTD	0.01
19	PRIZE PETROLEUM	11.10
20	TATA PETRODYNE	14.14
21	JP ASSOCIATES	17.85

1	2	3
22	SHIV VANI	4.94
23	JAYCEE MUMBAI	2.33
24	NITINFIRE	2.72
25	Reliance Natural Resources Ltd.	1.32
26	GVK	21.30
27	HPCL-MITTAL	0.21
28	IMC Ltd	0.02
29	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.	191.84
30	Geoglobal Resources Inc.	184.74
31	ENI (India) Ltd.	101.38
32	Santos International Operations Pty Ltd.	53.52
33	Petrogas	18.01
34	Naftogaz	64.03
35	NIKO Resources	993.77
36	BHP Billiton Petroleum	7.48
37	BP Exploration (Alpha)	0.25
38	Gazprom	46.45
39	Prize Petroleum	
40	Geopetrol International Inc.	0.19
41	British Gas Exploration & Production (India) Ltd.	20.01
42	Suntera	15.38
43	HERAMAC	2.70
44	HARDY	66.04
45	MOSBACHER	1.13
46	BIRKBECK	4.13

1	2	3
47	WELSPUN	221.19
48	ENSEARCH	3.56
49	HALLWORTHY (PANAMA)	2.72
50	SILVERWAVE	2.72
51	NOBEL ENERGY	0.20
Grand Total		18759.50

Representation in Judiciary

2644. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure adequate representation of woman in the judicial system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation. However, 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.

Suspension of MGNREGS

2645. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to suspend the operation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) during crop season; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee on Land Reforms

2646. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the Government for suggesting land reforms has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken a decision to implement the measures suggested in the report; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to implement these concrete measures regarding land reforms in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 'Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms' constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development has submitted its report. The details of the report are available on the website of this Department www.dolr.nic.in.

(c) and (d) The Committee has submitted its report for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms" constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister for its consideration and direction. In the mean-time, it has been decided that the recommendations of the committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before these are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". The CoS has submitted its recommendations on the Report which are being placed before the Council. The decisions of the Council on various land reforms issues will give a fresh impetus to the land reforms programmes in the States.

[English]

Facilities for Disabled and Senior Citizens

2647. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing facilities being extended to physically handicapped and senior citizen passengers in trains and at railway stations including booking counters;

(b) whether there is any proposal to enhance the various facilities to such category of persons including provision of separate modified reserved coaches exclusively for the physically handicapped in all the trains;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the toilets and wash basins in the existing portions of coaches for the physically handicapped are designed keeping in mind the special needs of the disabled; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the details of separate ticket counters, bathroom/toilet facilities and wheel chairs being provided in all railway stations to these sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railways have granted various facilities to senior citizens and physically handicapped persons which include concession in fares, earmarking of separate reservation quota, earmarking of reservation counters at major computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centres, provision of wheel chair and Battery Operated Vehicles etc.

Short term facilities viz. standard ramp with railing for barrier free entry, earmarking at least two parking lots for vehicles used by disabled persons, non-slippery walkway from parking lot to building, signages of appropriate visibility, at least one drinking water tap

suitable for use by a disabled person, at least one toilet on the ground floor, "May I help you" booth; and long term facilities viz. inter-platform transfer, engraving on edges of platforms, are to be provided at all stations in a phased manner.

Short term facilities have already been provided at all A1 & A category stations, and are now being extended to all B category stations. Long term facilities are planned to be taken up after provision of short-term facilities. Indian Railways have already manufactured about 2100 coaches which have suitably designed compartment & toilet adapted to the needs of the wheel chair borne/persons with disabilities. Fully air conditioned Garib Rath trains have been provided with Air conditioned disabled friendly compartment & toilet in the power cars.

(b) and (c) Provision/enhancement of facilities for all category of passengers including senior citizens is a continuous process.

Almost all Mail/Express trains (except special type of trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Janshatabdi, AC Special, Duronto Express) including Garib Rath trains have been provided with one specially designed disabled friendly coach. Besides, attachment of such coaches is an ongoing process and efforts are on to provide such coaches in all Mail/Express trains as also in short distance passenger trains.

(d) Yes, Madam. The toilets in the specially designed coaches with one compartment for persons with disabilities have been designed keeping in view the special needs of the persons with disabilities.

(e) For persons with disabilities in the coaches, wider entrance door for entry of wheel chair borne passengers, Wider berths, Wider compartments, space for provision of Wheel chair, Larger lavatory with wider lavatory doors provided. Inside the toilets, additional grab rails on the side walls for support, wash basin and mirror at lower height have been provided.

[Translation]

Prices of Complex Fertilizers

2648. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal for reimbursement of differential cost of the downward revision of prices of complex fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) if no, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Union 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) and (b) No Madam. No such proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

PMGSY in Maharashtra

2649. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal to release funds for Tenth Phase under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for upgradation work alongwith new connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the delay in sanction and release of funds;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(e) the details of new roads whose construction has been undertaken in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 in Maharashtra under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) to (d) The Government of Maharashtra had sent project proposals under Phase-X of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during June, 2010. Out of various categories of proposals sent by the State, the proposals which were not falling under any of the categories, as per the Ministry's Advisory dated 12th June, 2009, were not sanctioned. However, the proposal for 879 missing bridges on already sanctioned road works under PMGSY were approved 'in-principle' by the Ministry for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

As per Advisory dated 12th June 2009 proposals of only following categories were being considered:

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under phase-1 of Bharat Nirman.
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) New habitation connectivity in the identified LWE affected districts.
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

However, the above mentioned Advisory has been relaxed on 15th February 2012 vide circular number 2/2012 (copy enclosed as per Statement).

(e) The State is taken as a Unit for implementation of projects under PMGSY and district-wise details are not maintained. During 2009-10,

project proposals under New Connectivity for 21 road works costing Rs.55.36 crore were sanctioned and during 2010-11, project proposals for 92 road works for New Connectivity costing Rs.72.94 crore were sanctioned under PMGSY in the State of Maharashtra.

Statement

No. P-I 7025/6/2010-RC

Government of India

Ministry of Rural Development

Department of Rural Development

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-1

Dated: 15th February, 2012

Circular No. 2/2012

Subject: Proposals of New Connectivity for Habitations eligible under PMGSY.

Ministry of Rural Development had issued an Advisory letter No. H-12013/1/2009-RC dated 12th June, 2009 regarding proposals under PMGSY and the Circular No. 14/2011 of 12th December, 2011, relaxing the same. This Circular aims at to provide further relaxations.

2. It may be recalled that as per the above advisory, dated 12th June, 2009, only the following categories of proposals were to be considered for clearance under PMGSY:

- (a) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (b) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (c) New habitation connectivity in the 33 identified LWE affected Districts.
- (d) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

Later on, relaxation given to the 33 identified LWE districts as at (c) above was extended

to 60 Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), for which proposals of New Connectivity for eligible unconnected habitations of population of 250 and above (2001 census) are already being considered.

3. In view of progress made in clearance of aforesaid categories of proposals, the aforesaid advisory had been revisited and the Circular No. 14/ 2011, dated 12th December, 2011 was issued, which is also being further relaxed through this Circular and comprehensive mechanism to forward proposals is covered in ensuing paragraphs.

4. The following course of action would be adopted for consideration of proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having a population of 500 and above persons (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and above 250 persons (2001 census) in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

(i) In respect of Plain Areas:

(a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 1,000 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (2001 census).

(b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having

population between 600- 799 persons (as per 2001 census).

(c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 600-799 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 500 to 599 persons (as per 2001 census).

(ii) In respect of Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP):

(a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census).

(b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census).

(c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible habitations having population between 250-299 persons (as per 2001 census).

Works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) may be deducted from the total works sanctioned while calculating the percentage of works awarded as required in para 4 (i) and (ii).

States having areas covered under Para 4 (i) and (ii) above, can send proposals under both the above categories, along with the relevant certificates.

5. The following information should also be sent in formats with the proposals as per Annexure:
 - (i) Number of SQM inspections due and carried out since April, 2011, till the last quarter, in Part A of Annexure.
 - (ii) Information about the amount of maintenance funds required, credited to the Bank Account of SRRDA and actual expenditure made by SRRDA during 2010-11 and subsequent years as per Part B of Annexure.
 - (iii) Details of completed roads out of the total sanctioned works till period ending 12 months ago (excluding the works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) in Part C of Annexure.
6. All data relating to roads, habitations and expenditure should tally with the OMMAS, which may accordingly be updated as per procedure.
7. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Sd/-

(S R Meena)

Enclosed: Annexure as above Director (RC)

To:

All Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries dealing with PMGSY in the States.

[*Translation*]

Loan under PMEGP

2650. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of applications received for setting up of micro enterprises under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned alongwith the number of those pending during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken for according early approval to these applications;

(d) the target set and achievements made under PMEGP for generating employment during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the limit of loan amount under the Programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH):
(a) and (b) The State-wise number of applications received for setting up of micro enterprises under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country including Madhya Pradesh, applications forwarded to Banks, applications sanctioned by Banks, cases in which loan has been disbursed by Banks and cases pending for disbursal at the end of the year during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Applications are scrutinized and forwarded to Banks by the District Level Task Force (DLTF) for decision on sanction. Those applications which are sanctioned by the Banks but remain undisbursed at the end of a financial year are considered for disbursal in the succeeding year.

(c) Review of functioning of the implementing agencies, viz. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs), as well as of Banks, is undertaken on a continuous basis. Issues with Banks are also taken up from time to time.

(d) The State-wise targets under PMEGP are in the form of allocation of margin money subsidy. The allocation of margin money subsidy, its utilization, number of projects assisted and estimated employment created during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) At present, there is no formal proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the limit of loan amount under PMEGP.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise number of applications received, recommended by District Level Task Force (DLTF) as well as those sanctioned and disbursed by Banks.

2009-10

Sl.No.	State	Applications received	Applications recommended by DLTF to Banks	Applications sanctioned by Banks (includes applications pending for disbursal at the end of the previous year)	Cases disbursed by Banks	Cases remaining pending for disbursal at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5-6)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	13272	8373	2180	1782	398
2	Himachal Pradesh	2841	1225	573	485	88
3	Punjab	4424	3196	1356	986	370
4	Chandigarh	175	123	57	50	7
5	Uttarakhand	3526	2730	1488	816	672
6	Haryana	4039	2212	1235	550	685
7	NGT of Delhi	1326	782	198	85	113
8	Rajasthan	10414	5849	2523	1257	1266
9	Uttar Pradesh	39334	26613	10732	4161	6571

1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5-6)
10	Bihar	17634	17280	2449	884	1565
11	Sikkim	255	98	77	60	17
12	Arunachal Pradesh	357	160	138	138	0
13	Nagaland	3724	358	92	17	75
14	Manipur	10128	293	195	195	0
15	Mizoram	2723	876	182	156	26
16	Tripura	1680	935	431	325	106
17	Meghalaya	4698	1137	429	399	30
18	Assam	26251	3043	2430	2430	0
19	West Bengal	42036	24042	9806	7197	2609
20	Jharkhand	4366	3510	1421	353	1068
21	Odisha	23471	5312	2724	1935	789
22	Chhatisgarh	5954	4972	1332	464	868
23	Madhya Pradesh	5348	3574	1561	1138	423
24	Gujarat *	10853	6777	1419	841	578
25	Maharashtra *	17289	16929	7442	3281	4161
26	Andhra Pradesh	15078	8740	4608	2995	1613
27	Karnataka	18124	7154	2339	1509	830
28	Goa	175	172	109	94	15
29	Lakshadweep	74	54	21	11	10
30	Kerala	5856	2922	2029	1597	432
31	Tamil Nadu	23335	13835	5543	3142	2401
32	Puducherry	690	442	194	73	121
33	A & N Islands	252	201	160	96	64
Total.		319702	173919	67473	39502	27971

* including Daman & Diu

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

*State-wise number of applications received, recommended by District Level Task Force (DLTF)
as well as those sanctioned and disbursed by Banks.*

2010-11

Sl.No.	State	Applications received	Applications recommended by DLTF to Banks	Applications sanctioned by Banks (includes applications pending for disbursement at the end of the previous year)	Cases disbursed by Banks	Cases remaining pending for disbursement at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5-6)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	5642	2471	4590	2128	2462
2	Himachal Pradesh	3405	1985	984	961	23
3	Punjab	3504	2084	1326	823	503
4	Chandigarh	101	65	56	30	26
5	Uttarakhand	2988	1761	1417	974	443
6	Haryana	3570	2122	1535	915	620
7	NCT of Delhi	2703	1242	190	149	41
8	Rajasthan	13762	7107	3244	2096	1148
9	Uttar Pradesh	26349	16502	6347	4421	1926
10	Bihar	18161	14173	1983	1429	554
11	Sikkim	243	210	80	78	2
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1728	521	446	232	214
13	Nagaland	9613	1047	470	242	228
14	Manipur	1125	762	250	204	46
15	Mizoram	1416	865	383	380	3
16	Tripura	2751	1895	956	650	306
17	Meghalaya	2440	1012	467	305	162
18	Assam	27307	6328	5105	4756	349
19	West Bengal	64342	27587	10309	5679	4630
20	Jharkhand	4706	4600	2094	1545	549
21	Odisha	18044	6176	2635	2581	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5-6)
22	Chhattisgarh	7360	6005	2698	1576	1122
23	Madhya Pradesh	7377	5377	2407	1880	527
24	Gujarat *	10537	8936	2159	1843	316
25	Maharashtra *	15813	13553	6199	4845	1354
26	Andhra Pradesh	17904	9938	3567	2743	824
27	Karnataka	10840	5546	3772	1871	1901
28	Goa	162	142	170	133	37
29	Lakshadweep	75	69	28	25	3
30	Kerala	5155	2363	1844	1737	107
31	Tamil Nadu	19812	10141	5343	2247	3096
32	Puducherry	510	465	238	216	22
33	A & N Islands	335	272	200	125	75
Total		309780	163322	73492	49819	23673

* including Daman & Diu

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

State-wise number of applications received, recommended by District Level Task Force (DLTF) as well as those sanctioned and disbursed by Banks.

2011-12 (till 29.02.2012)

Sl.No.	State	Applications received	Applications recommended by DLTF to Banks	Applications sanctioned by Banks (includes applications pending for disbursal at the end of the previous year)	Cases disbursed by Banks	Cases remaining pending for disbursal at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5-6)
1	Jammu & Kashmir	4959	2156	1297	1109	188
2	Himachal Pradesh	2776	2492	575	514	61
3	Punjab	269	0	915	640	275
4	Chandigarh	81	57	26	13	13
5	Uttarakhand	1108	440	901	692	209

1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5-6)
6	Haryana	649	134	1060	755	305
7	NCT of Delhi	1619	950	155	105	50
8	Rajasthan	9065	4591	2131	1494	637
9	Uttar Pradesh	2157	390	6744	3342	3402
10	Bihar	10526	8645	3297	2561	736
11	Sikkim	119	84	78	22	56
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2306	596	443	371	72
13	Nagaland	2037	497	651	396	255
14	Manipur	14771	1896	319	319	0
15	Mizoram	1096	468	303	210	93
16	Tripura	4899	3011	1383	413	970
17	Meghalaya	1954	628	551	495	56
18	Assam	30959	8163	5185	3101	2084
19	West Bengal	0	0	6007	5519	488
20	Jharkhand	7342	4613	1675	942	733
21	Odisha	20526	7694	3211	2177	1034
22	Chhatisgarh	6177	5622	2024	1199	825
23	Madhya Pradesh	5104	4337	2182	1780	402
24	Gujarat *	5193	4325	2438	1494	944
25	Maharashtra **	13221	9913	5262	1550	3712
26	Andhra Pradesh	1849	0	2407	1504	903
27	Karnataka	110	0	2662	1678	984
28	Goa	187	160	109	72	37
29	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
30	Kerala	2178	607	1364	1243	121
31	Tamil Nadu	1910	0	4743	2565	2178
32	Puducherry	75	51	59	43	16
33	A & N Islands	187	175	146	131	15
Total		155409	72695	60303	38449	21854

* including Daman & Diu

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (till 29.02.2012)					
		Margin money subsidy	No. of projects assisted	Estimated employment created (no.)	Margin money subsidy	No. of projects assisted	Estimated employment created (no.)	Margin money subsidy	No. of projects assisted	Estimated employment created (no.)			
		Allocation Utilisation#			Allocation Utilisation#			Allocation Utilisation#					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1820.00	1803.94	1782	17820	2544.81	2941.26	2128	15986	2780.57	1478.71	1109	9890
2	Himachal Pradesh	567.79	615.2	485	1963	1374.78	1339.70	961	4781	1141.28	757.99	514	2617
3	Punjab	1290.13	2104.37	986	8764	1833.28	1773.04	823	8239	1695.61	1360.59	640	5938
4	Chandigarh	0.00	40.63	50	500	63.98	28.96	30	302	0.00	10.42	13	41
5	Uttarakhand	332.94	1017.49	816	8345	1120.18	1189.89	974	8766	1123.74	850.5	692	3738
6	Haryana	1066.22	1344.2	550	4283	1887.82	1889.64	915	10508	1396.25	1345.72	755	10673
7	NCT of Delhi	150.00	60	85	348	173.83	103.71	149	605	213.02	147	105	1190
8	Rajasthan	1125.77	2867.86	1257	13299	4401.64	3904.93	2096	24085	3684.10	2722.59	1494	13987
9	U.P.	9739.75	13520.33	4161	41536	13848.08	13245.69	4421	45685	18034.45	11403.8	3342	32260
10	Bihar	900.00	1123.56	884	5112	3504.32	3207.20	1429	8316	7417.30	5351.69	2561	16272
11	Sikkim	270.00	120.81	60	226	173.77	153.86	78	284	0.00	34.72	22	73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Arunachal	351.43	97.02	138	1380	248.00	249.40	232	2320	174.63	443.03	371	3710
13	Nagaland	350.00	33.95	17	286	466.00	548.41	242	1396	695.46	843.4	396	4289
14	Manipur	300.00	181.15	195	1166	0.00	304.55	204	1626	630.42	600.01	319	2111
15	Mizoram	327.40	266.07	156	1705	306.00	578.67	380	3658	508.00	366.46	210	2100
16	Tripura	350.00	417.25	325	1710	811.25	969.78	650	2290	2868.06	789.56	413	4601
17	Meghalaya	606.01	640.89	399	2167	515.00	571.50	305	1609	833.42	876.31	495	1955
18	Assam	1635.00	1895.36	2430	15280	5538.00	4808.10	4756	38473	2022.14	3212.65	3101	28699
19	West Bengal	7200.00	9055.94	7197	69203	6719.17	6719.06	5679	56794	5581.67	5454.76	5519	45394
20	Jharkhand	300.00	779.36	353	3250	1562.68	2306.05	1545	15450	3620.64	1511.91	942	6448
21	Odisha	3422.13	3881.64	1935	17812	4949.26	4925.75	2581	25842	4220.87	4093.59	2177	21770
22	Chhattisgarh	1952.54	1582.05	464	7410	2983.58	3643.69	1576	18213	3182.97	2583.12	1199	6163
23	Madhya Pradesh	709.91	3295.87	1138	12294	5440.13	5195.12	1880	17467	5172.54	4610.07	1780	14682
24	Gujarat*	234.52	1866.06	841	7892	3042.54	4157.65	1843	21232	6101.97	5215.84	1494	8058
25	Maharashtra**	3150.15	4769.3	3281	21961	4793.82	6193.48	4845	33285	4730.07	2333.18	1550	9668
26	Andhra Pradesh	6159.93	8956.36	2995	73417	7443.94	7750.26	2743	53808	5568.30	5049.65	1504	34194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27	Karnataka	1979.34	3000.87	1509	17198	3696.02	3725.38	1871	14000	3863.96	3501.52	1678	16744
28	Goa	136.59	168.9	94	1409	391.71	294.78	133	2456	215.22	149.32	72	1245
29	Lakshadweep	0.00	6.48	11	120	77.00	21.84	25	200	0.00	0	0	0
30	Kerala	1245.20	3007.44	1597	15970	3164.19	3141.21	1737	11375	2910.66	2247.94	1243	12430
31	Tamil Nadu	3930.61	5677.29	3142	45511	4389.80	4476.99	2247	31895	7383.44	5848.01	2565	35536
32	Puducherry	6.57	28.34	73	396	85.64	103.24	216	757	82.16	44.6	43	234
33	A&N Islands	33.76	50.42	96	264	171.83	78.22	125	321	83.22	66.8	131	357
Grand Total		51343.69	74276.40	39502	419997	87722.0	5 90541.01	49819	482024	97936.1	4 75305.48	38449	357067

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman & Diu.

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

@ Due to slow utilization, this amount was withdrawn from the unspent balance of 2008-09 and re-distributed to other States

[English]

PMGSY Scheme

2651. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to include shifting cost of utilities like telephone, electricity and piped water supply under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) to (c) Yes Madam, the Government of Kerala had requested to allow cost of shifting of utilities like telephone, electricity and piped water supply under Pradhan MJantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Scheme.

The same was examined within the parameters of the programme guidelines, however, as there is no provision under the scheme for such components, the State Government was apprised accordingly.

Natural Gas Requirement

2652. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether strategic plan of the Government for 2011-16 has identified action plan to meet the natural gas requirement of the country through import via trans-national pipelines and LNG;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for not emphasising the need to enhance domestic resources;

(c) whether the Government has accorded higher priority for development of LNG/imported gas through pipeline compared to domestic gas;

(d) whether as per Government's revised assessment, domestic resources in India are not of commercial interest and have not assigned any priority for domestic resource development; and

(e) if so, whether the Government plans to continue with award of blocks under New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP)?

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 order to increase availability of natural gas in the country, the Government is pursuing several options one of which is import of natural gas through transnational pipelines, viz., Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) and Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) gas pipeline. The availability of natural gas on a long term basis, would be beneficial for the country's economy in the long run.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The perceptions of the investors about the hydrocarbon prospectivity of India have changed after major oil discovery in Rajasthan and gas discoveries in East Coast. In order to accelerate the pace of exploration and production of domestic oil and gas, a total of 248 Production Sharing Contracts have been signed under NELP. So far, 107 oil/gas discoveries have been made in 36 blocks, including the major gas discoveries in East Coast. The current oil and gas production from 6 NELP discoveries are about 14,000 bbl/day and 35 Million Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD) respectively. Further, it is estimated that average CBM production in the country will be about 4 MMSCMD by the year 2016-17 as compared to the current level production of 0.23 MMSCMD.

(e) No proposal has been received from Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) to launch new round of bidding for oil and gas exploration under NELP.

Revival of Sick PSUs

2653. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of functional & sick pharmaceutical Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide

a boost to these PSUs through upgradation and revival; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Details of Pharmaceutical Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the country are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	Functional/ Closed	Profit making/ sick
1.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bangalore(Government Venture)	Functional	Profit making
2.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Jaipur (Government Venture)	Functional	Profit making
3.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune	Functional	Sick
4.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata	Functional	Sick
5.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon	Functional	Sick
6.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Limited, Chennai (Subsidiary of IDPL)	Functional	Sick
7.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Limited, Odisha(Joint Venture of IDPL)	Functional	Sick
8.	Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Limited, Mujaffarpur, Bihar (Subsidiary of IDPL)	Closed	
9.	Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL), Kolkata	Closed	
10.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), Kolkata	Closed	
11.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MAPL), Nagpur(Joint Venture of HAL)	Closed	
12.	Manipur State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MSDPL), Imphal (Joint Venture of HAL)	Closed	

(b) to (c) Government approved the Rehabilitation Scheme of HAL on 9th March 2006 which inter alia involves Cash Infusion of Rs. 137.59 crore and waiver of past loans and interests thereupon to the extent of Rs. 259.43 crore (as on 31.3.2005). Similarly, Government of India also approved the Revival Scheme

of BCPL on 21st December 2006 which inter alia involves Cash Infusion of Rs. 207.19 crore and waiver of past loans and interests thereupon to the extent of Rs. 233.41 crore (as on 31.3.2005). Revival Scheme of IDPL is under active consideration of this Department.

[Translation]

Survey on Irrigation

2654. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the requirement of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the water requirement for irrigation in district Ujjain in the State; and

(c) the details of the resources of irrigation enhanced during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Total Irrigation Potential in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been assessed as 16.21 Million Hectares.

(b) As per District Wise Irrigation Statistics for the year 2009-10, available on website www.mp.gov.in, the culturable area in Ujjain district is 489868 hectares. The water requirement for irrigation would depend on the cropping pattern, etc.

(c) During last five years (2006-07 to 2010-11), 484.409 Thousand Hectares of additional irrigation potential capacity has been created in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Drug Manufacturing Units in Assam

2655. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the number of drug manufacturing units functioning in Assam?

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): According to information provided by Drug

Controller General of India, there are 21 Drug Manufacturing Units functioning in Assam.

Contract for Ethanol Supply

2656. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the current contract for Ethanol supplies had expired on 30 September, 2011;

(b) if so, the status of new contract in this regard;

(c) the reasons for non-renewal of the contract along with reaction of the Government thereon; and

(d) the corrective measures taken in this regard so far?

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. The contract for Ethanol supplies for the year 2010-11 for Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme has expired on 30.09.2011.

(b) For the year 2011-12 i.e for the period 01.10.2011 to 30.09.2012, based upon the offers received against the Expression of Interest floated, the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have contracted 41.89 crore litres of Ethanol in 12 States for implementation of the EBP Programme.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Dacoities in Barak Valley

2657. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the fact that there are increasing number of dacoities in the trains passing through Barak Valley region of Assam;

(b) if so, the arrangements of security being provided to the staff and passengers of the said trains;

(c) whether any culprit in such cases have been apprehended; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) There is no increase in the incidents of dacoity reported in the trains passing through Barak Valley region of Assam. The number of such incidents reported in the years 2009, 2010 & 2011 are as under:

Year	No. of cases reported	No. of persons arrested
2009	02	07
2010	01	06
2011	01	01

Prevention of crime, registration of cases, its investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the States concerned. As such, the cases of crime including dacoity in trains are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police.

Railways maintain regular coordination with the State Governments at various levels to ensure better security to the travelling public.

16 passenger carrying trains are being escorted by Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force in Barak Valley.

[Translation]

Restoration of Water Logged Areas

2658. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government from the State Government of

Rajasthan for the restoration of water logged areas of Indira Gandhi Canal Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per information furnished by the Government of Rajasthan, a proposal for reclamation of water logged areas in Indira Gandhi Canal Project in Rawatsar tehsil was sent to the Union Ministry of Rural Development and Reclamation of Barren Land during 1999-2000.

(b) and (c) The sanctioned cost was Rs 460.66 lakh with the provision of Rs 304.748 lakh as central assistance. The project envisaged construction of 18 kilometer (Km) long main drain, 9 Km lateral drain and 10 Km seepage drain, to reclaim 5600 hectare of water logged saline land and 9 Nos. 154 BHP Diesel engine of 15 cusecs discharging capacity were to be installed. The actual central assistance provided was Rs 205.39 lakh.

[English]

Natural Gas at APM Rate

2659. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi and Mumbai, natural gas at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate is allocated for providing CNG in the transportation sector;

(b) whether the State Governments including Gujarat have requested the Union Government for allocation of APM gas for the transportation sector in the States; and

(c) if so, the response of Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) State Governments including Gujarat, have been requesting the Ministry from time to time for allocation of APM gas to various sectors including transportation sector. However, presently no APM gas is available for allocation.

[Translation]

Booking of Goods

2660. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI :
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to implement any scheme for taking the booked goods/ items from the source residences itself to improve their goods/ parcel booking services in the country;

(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) and (c) Do not arise.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

2661. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the extent of success achieved in Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms adopted in this regard;

(c) the details of the improvements made under NGP Yojana;

(d) the details of role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(e) whether any complaints have been received against NGOs under TSC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) An independent National level study was conducted by the Ministry in 2010 for impact assessment of Nirmal Gram Puraskar. The study covered 664 Gram Panchayats awarded NGP in 12 States. Main findings of the study are as under:

1. 19.1% of the total surveyed households reported lack of access to any type of sanitation facility.
2. 67% of the surveyed households reported all members using the latrine regularly.
3. 91% of the schools and 71% of the Anganwadis had sanitation facilities.
4. Reasons for not using toilets:
 - Poverty as the single biggest factor
 - Poor quality/ incomplete installation
 - Water scarcity
 - Was not a priority

(c) The improvements and amendments of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar guidelines based on experience of the previous year is continuous process in order to make the award norms more transparent, effective and sustainable keeping the basic selection criteria same.

(d) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is operated in a project mode taking district as a unit. TSC is implemented at the district level by respective district

level implementing agencies. As per the guidelines of (TSC), NGOs have an important role in the implementation of TSC in the rural areas. They have to be actively involved in Information Education and Communication (IEC) (software) activities as well as in hardware activities. Their services are required to be utilized not only for bringing about awareness among the rural people for the need of rural sanitation but also ensuring that they actually make use of the sanitary latrines. NGOs can also open and operate Production Centers and Rural Sanitary Marts. NGOs may also be engaged to conduct base line surveys and PRAs specifically to determine key behaviours and perceptions regarding sanitation, hygiene, water use, O&M, etc.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Negligence of Duty by TTEs

2662. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that during train journey, majority of Train Ticket Examiners (TTEs) are not rendering their duty responsibly;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to keep complaint box in each compartment to take prompt and stringent action against erring TTEs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Indian Railways have laid down clear cut responsibilities for ticket checking staff while working on trains. In order to ensure that these duties are rendered responsibly, regular inspections are conducted by officers and inspectors on trains to oversee the working of the Train Ticket Examiners (TTEs). Special

checks are also conducted by Vigilance Officers. Action under Discipline and Appeal Rules is taken against staff found to be negligent in the performance of their duties. In addition, Customer Care Training is imparted to the frontline staff including ticket checking staff to ensure that such staff discharge their duty responsibly and behave courteously with the customers.

(c) and (d) here is no proposal to keep a complaint box in each compartment of the train. However, instructions already exist to provide complaint books with the guard of all passenger carrying trains, except suburban trains. Conductors of all Mail/Express, Coach Attendants of AC First Class coaches and Managers of the pantry cars also carry complaint books. Necessary action is taken on complaints/suggestions received.

MGNREGS in Naxal Affected Districts

2663. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revamp Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in naxal affected districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which revamped guidelines are likely to include more people in developmental activities and be beneficial in naxal affected districts; and

(d) the role of Panchayats under the scheme in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The following initiatives have been undertaken for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts affected by left wing extremism:

1. To ensure timely wage payment to the MGNREGA workers, cash wage payments has been allowed in areas where the outreach of Banks/Post Offices is inadequate.

2. To ensure adequate human and technical support to the district and sub-district levels for implementing MGNREGA, the Ministry has suggested that States can deploy core professional staff namely Panchayat Development Officer and Technical Assistant in each Gram Panchayat of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts.
3. Ministry has issued notification allowing construction of play grounds under MGNREGA in these districts.
4. Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows will be appointed in IAP districts for fixed duration to provide managerial support to district administration in the implementation of rural development and other developmental programmes.

(d) Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. Further, the Act mandates that 50% of the works in terms of cost will be implemented through Gram Panchayats. Panchayats have been given a pivotal role in the planning and implementation of projects under MGNREGA.

Expenditure by OMCs for LPG Supply

2664. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring huge expenditure on procurement of new cylinders to meet supply of LPG for new customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the OMCs are demanding 100 per cent depreciation on LPG cylinders and regulators;

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

(e) the details of the new customers enrolled during 2009, 2010 and 2011 in each State?

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) New LPG cylinders are procured by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to meet the requirement of new customers, Double Bottle Cylinder (DBC) connections, replacement of scrapped cylinders etc. During the year 2010-11 and the period April, 2011 to January 2012, OMCs have incurred an expenditure of Rs.4525.55 crore for procuring 378.49 lakh LPG cylinders.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) OMCs have enrolled 243.73 lakh new LPG customers in the country during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of LPG Connections released in the Country during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Sl. No. State/UTs		Number of LPG connections (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.422
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.281
3.	Assam	3.124

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	8.500
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.140
6.	Delhi	5.432
7.	Goa	0.692
8.	Gujarat	9.516
9.	Haryana	6.204
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.899
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.241
12.	Jharkhand	2.194
13.	Karnataka	17.438
14.	Kerala	12.317
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8.904
16.	Maharashtra	26.367
17.	Manipur	0.226
18.	Meghalaya	0.176
19.	Mizoram	0.261
20.	Nagaland	0.217
21.	Odisha	2.967
22.	Punjab	7.951
23.	Rajasthan	13.731
24.	Sikkim	0.339
25.	Tamil Nadu	35.138
26.	Tripura	0.544
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26.952
28.	Uttarakhand	3.187
29.	West Bengal	12.967

1	2	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.250
31.	Chandigarh	0.782
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.230
33.	Daman and Diu	0.087
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000
35.	Puducherry	2.056
Total		243.732

Medical/Engineering Colleges

2665. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI BAIDYA NATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up Medical and Engineering Colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the locations identified for the purpose;

(c) the present status of work towards setting up of these colleges, location-wise;

(d) the estimated cost of these colleges alongwith the funds allocated/spent thereon so far, college-wise; and

(e) the time frame set for setting up of these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) 18 locations identified for Medical Colleges are Kharagpur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Chennai, Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Bilaspur, Barasat, Bhubaneswar, Mysore, Dibrugarh, Jodhpur, B.R.Singh Hospital, Garden Reach, Nagpur, Bhopal, Jammu and

Trivandrum. No Engineering College has been proposed.

(c) to (e) Initially 5 Medical Colleges viz. Kharagpur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Chennai and Secunderabad are being taken up in Phase - I. Bids for appointment of Consultant for Kharagpur were invited and the tender has been discharged on technical grounds and retendering for the same is being processed. For the remaining four Medical Colleges, Zones are processing for appointment of a Consultant.

Medical Colleges at remaining locations viz. Ahmedabad, Bilaspur, Barasat, Bhubaneswar, Mysore, Dibrugarh, Jodhpur, B.R.Singh Hospital, Garden Reach, Nagpur, Bhopal, Jammu and Trivandrum shall be taken up subsequently. The costs & time frame for the projects would be determined from the Reports of the Consultants.

[Translation]

Setting up of Bio-technology University

2666. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Bio-Technology University in either Jaunpur or Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal to set up a Biotechnology University in either Jaunpur or Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Currently, Government's efforts are focused on improving education and research in existing universities in the country.

Earthquake in Delhi

2667. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intensity of the earthquake which hit Delhi on 5 March, 2012 at 01.11 p.m. was 4.9 on the Richter Scale while America has measured it as 5.2;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cities which were affected by this earthquake and the impact thereon with the details of damage to property and lives therein; and

(d) the maximum intensity of earthquake that the buildings in the National Capital Region can tolerate so that damage to property and life is negligible?

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 magnitude of an earthquake is estimated on various magnitude scales, depending upon the size, the focal depth and distance of the epicenter from the recording station within the seismicity monitoring network. The magnitude reported by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) as 4.9 (with its epicentre at Latitude 28.7° N & Longitude 76.7° E at a distance of about 28km from Bahadurgarh, Haryana state) is based on the recordings of nearby seismic stations in India and is on Richter (Local) magnitude scale, where as the magnitude reported by United States Geological Survey (USGS) is based on recordings of far off stations commissioned by other country agencies and is on a different scale, called "Body wave magnitude scale". Considering the above, variation in the magnitude estimates made by various national and international agencies of the order of + 0.2 to 0.3 units, as happened in this particular case, is not unusual.

(c) The effect of the earthquake was widely felt in the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi and

parts of adjoining states. However, no significant damage to property or loss of life has been reported due to this earthquake.

(d) As per the seismic zoning map of India, prepared under the auspices of Bureau of Indian Standards [IS-1893 (Part-1): 2002], the country is grouped into four seismic zones viz. Zone-II, -III, -IV and -V. Of these, Zone-V is the most seismically prone area, while zone-II is the least. As per this classification, the NCR falls in seismic Zone-IV of the seismic zoning map of India having fairly high seismicity with the general possibility of earthquakes occurrence is of 5-6 magnitude, a few of magnitude 6-7 and occasionally of 7-8 magnitude exists. The NCRs settlement pattern has never been viewed in relation to location and geological characteristics. So far as housing is concerned, vulnerability analysis has not been carried out and preliminary estimate of damages is not available for strengthening of structures under normal improvement development schemes. Recently, Reserve Bank of India has circulated National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines for ensuring disaster resilient construction of buildings and infrastructure for adoption by all scheduled commercial banks and other lending institutions so as to incorporate relevant provisions as part of their loan policies, procedures and documentation.

Despite the above, detailed macro-level microzonation studies for NCR Delhi, involving preparation of geological, geomorphological and land use maps followed by drilling, geological logging, standard penetration test and geophysical studies, to demarcate the zones of least to most damage prone areas within the urban areas helps the respective town and country planning agencies to formulate perspective planning within the overall earthquake impact minimization efforts. Guidelines have also been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and NDMA for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures to minimize the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes. Loss of life and damage to property due

to earthquakes could be considerably reduced through proper planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster preparedness and management strategies by respective State and Central Government agencies in a coordinated manner following the above mentioned guidelines.

[English]

Problems related to Online Reservation

2668. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present on-line reservation facility is not available to physically disabled persons thereby causing lot of hardships to them;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures proposed in this regard;

(c) the reasons for non-availability of rail reservations after 11 p.m. on official website;

(d) the necessary steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the poor performance of IRCTC website causing lot of inconveniences to the passengers while booking ticket online have come to the notice of the Railways; and

(f) if so, the details of measures taken to address the said issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) All persons including physically handicapped persons can book full fare tickets on payment through the internet. However, booking of concessional tickets requiring verification of the requisite concession certificate and also retention of copies of the said certificate issued/signed by the competent authority at the railway counter as documentary evidence is not done through internet. Accordingly, the facility of e-

ticketing has not been extended to such cases where the physical document is to be verified at the time of booking on concessional fare in case of disabled persons.

(c) and (d) Rail Reservations through the IRCTC website are available from 00:30 hours to 23:30 hours. The services are not available for only one hour from 23:30 hours to 00:30 hours when the system is shut down for maintenance activity.

(e) No, Madam. Online Booking of tickets has facilitated passengers. However, some instances of inconveniences caused due to technical reasons have come to notice.

(f) The working of the system is regularly monitored. The following measures have been taken to improve the functioning of the IRCTC website.

- Capacity of the servers has been upgraded to meet the demand.
- Internet Bandwidth has been increased to 450 Mbps.
- Agents have been restricted from booking Tatkal tickets and on the opening day of the Advance Reservation Period (ARP) between 0800 hours and 1000 hours.

Poverty Alleviation Schemes in Bihar

2669. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) the amount allocated and utilized by Bihar under the said schemes;

(c) whether many schemes in Bihar are lying incomplete on account of non-receipt of funds from the Union Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has received reminders from the Government of Bihar in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether the State Government of Bihar has requested to provide additional funds under Indira Gandhi National Old Aged Pension Scheme; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN):

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations two major poverty alleviation schemes/ programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in rural areas of the country, including Bihar.

(b) Central release and utilization by Government of Bihar under MGNREGA was Rs. 2103.66 Crore and Rs.2664.25 crore respectively during 2010-11. Similarly under SGSY/NRLM Central allocation and utilization reported by the Government of Bihar was Rs. 298.72crore and Rs.273.34 crore respectively during the same period. The expenditure is out of the total available funds which includes Central releases, State releases, Opening balance and miscellaneous receipts. Central allocation under MGNREGA is not made to the States, being demand driven.

(c) to (f) None of the rural development schemes in Bihar is lying incomplete on account of non-receipt of funds from the Ministry of Rural Development.

(g) and (h) The Ministry of Rural Development has released sufficient funds to the state of Bihar on the basis of number of beneficiaries intimated by the state government under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Catering Stalls at Railway Stations

2670. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stalls and trolleys being run by the Catering Department of the Indian Railways, zone-wise;

(b) the number of commission vendors employed in these catering stalls/trolleys at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railways have been incurring huge financial loss due to these departmental catering units;

(d) if so, the details of financial loss to the Railways due to these departmental catering units during each of the last three years and the current year and zone-wise; and

(e) whether some of the said catering units have been closed and the reasons for not closing departmental catering units which are incurring losses in all the zones?

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

[*English*]

Setting up of Sovereign Wealth Fund

2671. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested setting up of a Sovereign Wealth Fund with an initial corpus to invest in mining assets during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No formal suggestion has been made by the Planning Commission for setting up of a Sovereign Wealth Fund. Although creation of 'Sovereign Wealth Fund' for acquisition of fertilizer assets abroad is being studied by the Department of Fertilizer in consultation with Department of Economic Affairs.

Book Stall Contractors

2672. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licence fee/royalty alongwith any additional charges/royalty being levied on the existing book-stall contractors, contractor-wise; and

(b) the reasons for charging such fees/royalties on various contractors?

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

[*Translation*]

Collusion of Medical Practitioners and Drug Manufacturers

2673. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the alleged collusion of medical practitioners, chemist shops and drug manufacturers for augmenting the sale of drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the drug manufacturers to check this improper method of augmenting the sale of drugs being adopted by them;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) There were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggested that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the matter, Department felt the need to take up the matter with the Pharma Associations/ Industry and after consultation the Department has prepared a draft 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices' (UCPMP) which is to be adopted voluntarily in the first instance. The UCPMP was put up on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in for inviting for the comments from all the stakeholders. The comments received were examined and draft UCPMP has been prepared and circulated to the pharma association for their comments.

[English]

Relocation of Refinery

2674. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether an old oil refinery is being relocated from United States to Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the concerns being raised by various environmental agencies in this regard have been adequately addressed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for installation of this refinery 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) to (d) Consequent to de-licensing of refinery sector since June, 1998, a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a private or public sector company depending on its techno-commercial viability. At present, however, there is no firm proposal to set up a refinery in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

Water Famine

2675. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced setting up of a Rs. 24,000 crore Action Plan to meet the 'water famine' in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives and the broad contours of the proposed Plan;

(c) whether the Government is aiming at a nation-wide strategy to improve the water quality, especially in States like Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time frame by which it is 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) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Conservation of rivers & Lakes is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Ministry of Environment & Forests is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments towards conservation of rivers and lakes under the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP). In the State of Rajasthan, projects for pollution abatement amounting to Rs. 150.96 crore under NRCP and Rs. 222.30 crore under NLCP have been sanctioned so far.

Freight/Cargo Loading/ Transportation

2676. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for freight/cargo loading/ transportation alongwith the achievement made in this regard during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether demand for bulk cargo transportation of various commodities such as coal and iron - ore etc. has increased over the period;

(c) if so, the further projection in terms of demand, capacity and viability; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Railways to effectively meet the said projection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of the freight loading targets as per Revised Estimates and loading achieved by Indian Railways excluding Konkan Railway during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Freight loading target in million tonnes	Freight loading achieved in million tonnes
2008-09	848.64	833.39
2009-10	888.44	887.79
2010-11	922.39	921.73

(b) Demand for movement of coal has been consistently increasing in the above period. However, demand for Iron Ore fell sharply during the year 2010-11 due to continuing ban on export of iron ore in Karnataka and Bellary district for all ore and cumbersome process of obtaining clearance from State Government of Odisha.

(c) and (d) Projected freight loading of Indian Railways by the terminal year of 12th Plan i.e. 2016-

17 is 1405 million tonnes, out of which coal loading is projected to be at a level of 686 million tonnes and Iron ore loading will be at a level of 178 million tonnes. Necessary throughput enhancement works in key growth areas have been sanctioned and are ongoing. The induction of Rolling stock including locomotives on Indian Railways is being progressively increased for higher levels. Alongwith this, operating innovations, like long haul running, have been introduced for mitigating capacity constraints.

Freight services would be transformed by segregation of freight and passengers' corridors, through construction of Dedicated Freight Corridors leading to improved speed of transit and cost efficiencies in bulk transport. The Dedicated Freight Corridors both on the Eastern and Western Sectors are expected to be commissioned by the terminal year of the 12th Plan.

The above measures will help the Railways to effectively meet the said projections.

[*Translation*]

Laying of Pipeline by IGL

2677. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) had completed laying of gas pipeline for supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in Madangir DDA Flats of South Delhi or some gas agencies in the area are obstructing these pipelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time frame by which PNG supply will commence in the aforesaid area?

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 areas/ colonies to be covered with Piped Natural Gas (PNG) supply by Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) is based on

the availability of trunk steel pipelines, technical feasibility, and safety aspects. IGL had undertaken a survey of Madangir DDA Flats of South Delhi to determine technical feasibility. Due to very narrow lanes in the area, it has been found unsafe from operations and maintenance angle, to lay underground network of pipelines to provide connectivity to houses.

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

Shortage of LPG

2678. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is acute shortage of LPG in the Karimganj town of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposal for alternative measures to construct pipelines for supply of natural gas found in North Patharia to households;

(c) the time frame for setting up of such pipelines;

(d) whether such a project would be taken up on priority basis keeping in view the shortage of LPG and also providing employment to large number of local people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and other remedial measures taken by the Government?

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. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has reported a backlog of about 60 Metric Tonne (MT) LPG in Karimganj town of Assam due to shortage of LPG during the month of February 2012 and March 2012. Government has reviewed the overall backlog situation and advised IOC to liquidate it by operating the bottling plants on holidays and during extended hours.

At present, the bottling capacity in Assam is sufficient to meet the present demand. A 24 point electronic Carousel has been commissioned by IOC at their Silchar plant and related equipment for bottling operations are being upgraded to take care of the increase in future demand. In addition to this, the storage capacity is planned to be augmented.

(b) to (e) In order to encourage investment in gas sector and trunk pipeline, the Government has set up Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006. Under the said Act, the Board is *inter-alia*, responsible for giving authorization for building natural gas trunk pipelines and City Gas Distribution Projects (CGD) throughout the country. To provide natural gas to customers in the State of Assam, the Assam Gas Company Limited (AGCL), a Government of Assam enterprises is operating a gas pipeline network of 1000 km with design capacity to carry 7 MMSCMD of gas in Assam. In addition GAIL (India) Limited is also operating 8 km pipeline with design capacity of 3 MMSCMD in Assam. As on date AGCL is supplying Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to 23384 numbers of households.

Information related to Reservation Position

2679. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been received in the Railways for providing Train Ticket Examiners (TTEs) in trains with electronic ticket checking machines connected to central servers which would enable access to real time information about vacant seats/berths;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Electronic devices in the form of Hand Held Terminals (HHT) have been provided to the Ticket Checking Staff in 12

pairs of trains as a pilot project. These devices are used for marking passengers as turned up/ not-turned up, giving information on vacant berths availability to passengers at stations and on the website, facilitating greater transparency in the on-board allocation of berths and system accountal of ticket checking transactions.

Drugs under NLEM

2680. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the turn over of the drugs coming under the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) and the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) respectively;

(b) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has recommended that more drugs be brought under the purview of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority;

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

(d) whether the Government plans to bring all the drugs in the NLEM under the purview of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The turnover of drugs as under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM)-2011 is over Rs. 10,159 crores based on the prices to retailer. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is an attached office under Department of Pharmaceuticals. It fixes/ revises price of 74 drugs appearing in Schedule-I of DPCO, 1995 and their resultant formulations. The prices of non-scheduled drug are monitored by them.

(b) and (c): The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is of the view that all the medicines included in the NLEM, 2011 should be brought within the ambit of price control under the DPCQ.

(d) and (e) Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare through National List of Essential Medicines - 2011. The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) was circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders. The draft Policy was also available for comments of any other interested person on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in till 30.11.2011. The views/inputs received on the draft NPPP-2011 are being examined.

Irregularities in Functioning of CAPART

2681. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently decided that the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) would be run by professional management;

(b) if so, whether the Government is also aware about the irregularities/corruption in the functioning of the CAPART;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the professional management in CAP ART would curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to(d) Executive Committee, CAP ART had constituted Sub-Groups for suggesting reform measures for restructuring of CAP ART. These Sub Groups had submitted its report, which were evaluated by IRMA. IRMA has also submitted it report. These reports have identified certain areas for reforms. The said reports have been considered and a project document outlining the framework for implementation of reform measures have been prepared. The project Document has been sent to DG, CAP ART for inputs and suggestions.

Vansadhara Water Dispute Tribunal

2682. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether logistics and support have been provided to the Vansadhara Water Dispute Tribunal for its proper functioning hearing of the disputes and award within the time frame; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The logistics and support for the Vansadhara Water Dispute Tribunal (VWDT) has been provided as given below:

The Government has sanctioned 14 Temporary posts (Gazetted/Non Gazetted) out of which 12 posts have been filled. Apart from this, official staff car, with driver and 2 attendants (on outsourcing basis) has been provided to the Chairman and 2 Members of the tribunal. Further, in consultation with the Chairman, Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) VWDT has been allowed to hold its meeting/hearing at the CWDT court till VWDT gets its own accommodation ready.

Residential accommodation for the chairman, VWDT has been provided and office space for the Tribunal has been allocated by Ministry of Water Resources at 5 Floor, Mohan Singh Place, New Delhi vide MoWR order dated 31st October, 2011. The work of reengineering & re furnishing of the same has been allocated to National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC).

SMS Campaign

2683. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have launched/proposed to launch an SMS campaign for the awareness of the rail commuters to prevent the accidents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The SMS campaign issues suitable advisories to the road - users in the areas where unmanned level crossings are located. This is done by obtaining the details of subscribers residing around such areas.

More than 2 crore SMS messages have been sent by Zonal Railways in the last month long campaign held in November - December, 2011. The dissemination of safety information through SMSs is an ongoing process.

[Translation]

Multipurpose Projects

2684. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held any discussion with the Nepal Government regarding multipurpose projects on Sharda river, Kosi river and Rapti river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of meetings held for this purpose during the last three years and the decision taken in each meeting;

(d) whether no progress has been made so far due to the indifference of the Government in regard to the said project; and

(e) if so, the reformatory steps taken by the 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) and (b) Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on river Sharda (Mahakali in

Nepal), Saptakosi High Dam Project on river Kosi and West Rapti (Naumure) Multipurpose Project on river Rapti are under discussion with the Government of Nepal.

(c) Details of meetings in which above mentioned multipurpose projects were discussed during last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Committee and name of the team Leader from India	Dates of meetings held	Important decision taken
1	2	3	4
1.	India-Nepal Joint Ministerial level Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR) headed by Minister (WR)	15.02.2012	1. Both sides agreed to expedite the setting up of Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) at the earliest for implementation of the Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project.2. Both sides agreed to expedite the completion of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Saptakosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme.3. JMCWR recommended that the maintenance of 15 km length of eastern Kosi embankment presently being maintained by the Government of Nepal, may be taken up by the Government of India.
2.	India-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) headed by Secretary (WR)	12-13 March, 2009	1. Terms of Reference (TOR) of Joint Ministerial Level Commission on Water Resources was finalized.2. TOR of PDA was discussed and it was decided to discuss it further in the next meeting.
	India-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) headed by Secretary (WR)	20-22 November, 2009	1. Terms of reference of Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) was finalized.2. Indian side offered to host the 1st Meeting of Joint Ministerial Level Commission on Water Resources.

1	2	3	4
	India-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) headed by Secretary (WR)	'24-25 November, 2011	1. JCWR directed Joint Project Office (JPO) to expedite the award of the drilling work so that DPR could be completed by February, 2013.2. It was agreed that a dedicated 11 kV line would be provided for uninterrupted quality power for the operation and lighting of the Gandak Barrage.3. JCWR agreed that 1st Meeting of Joint Ministerial Level Commission on Water Resources may be held in early 2012.

(d) to (e) It has been decided to set up Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) for development, execution and operation of the Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project. Joint Project Office (JPO) in Nepal is preparing the DPR of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage-cum Diversion Scheme.

Halt Stations

2685. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of halt stations set up on Darbhanga - Jaya Nagar - Nirmali, Sitamarhi and Samastipur rail section as well as the distance of each halt;

(b) whether the civic amenities have been provided on each such halt station;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Hariharpur halt on Darbhanga - Sitamarhi rail section is being demanded since the last many years and the same has also been examined; and

(d) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) 16 halt stations

have been set up in these sections. The names of these halt stations and distance from the nearest adjacent station are as under:

Halts	Distance from the nearest station (KM)
1	2
Mandan Mishra	4.01
Mithila Deep	3.96
Nemua	3.15
Parsa Basuari	4.88
Bijuli	2.99
Shaheed Suraj Narayan Singh	3.22
Ugna	3.59
Salempur	3.47
Mangarpatti	4.91
Lahit Lakshmipur	4.13
Korahiya	5.46
Sisho	3.93

1	2
Deora Bandhali	3.00
Chandauna	3.40
Bachharpur	2.37
Bhisa	3.61

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Minimum essential amenities like booking office, waiting hall, shelter, water taps/hand pumps, sitting arrangement and shady trees have already been provided at these halt stations.

The demand regarding opening of Hariharpur halt on Darbhanga - Sitamarhi section has been received and examined by the Zonal Railway.

(d) The proposal for opening of Hariharpur halt station has not been found commercially justified.

Export of Agro and Rural Industries

2686. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the total quantum and value of khadi, agro and rural products exported during each of the last three years and the current year, separately State-wise & Union territory wise;

(b) whether any decline has been registered therein during the said period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of these products?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH):
(a) Exports of khadi and village industries (KVI) products, which are highly diverse in nature, are compiled by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in terms of value (in rupees). The State/UT-wise value of KVI products exported during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) No study has been commissioned by KVIC to ascertain the reasons for decline in exports of KVI products. However, the Government, in order to boost export of KVI products, has given deemed 'Export Promotion Council' status to KVIC under which KVIC has already enlisted more than 800 exporters so far. There is provision of incentive in the form of 5% FOB value of direct export of KVI products. XII plan proposals inter alia focus on technological upliftment, high value addition and patenting, which are also envisioned to boost exports. KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for KVI products.

Statement

State-wise value of KVI products exported (Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Value of export			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	-	12.69	-	-
2	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3	Punjab	3631.56	-	509.48	41.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
5	Uttarakhand	-	11.80	1.11	-
6	Haryana	149.46	236.60	464.39	123.00
7	NCT of Delhi	181.88	301.30	21.04	-
8	Rajasthan	3700.06	3405.88	5026.34	3662.00
9	Uttar Pradesh	34.23	384.30	110.11	62.98
10	Bihar	-	-	-	-
11	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
12	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
13	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
14	Manipur	-	-	7.34	-
15	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
16	Tripura	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
18	Assam	-	-	-	-
19	West Bengal	1.40	12.54	13.75	-
20	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
21	Odisha	-	-	-	-
22	Chhattisgarh	28.86	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	-	103.16	2.50	-
24	Gujarat **	60.89	80.50	374.49	-
25	Maharashtra***	2375.3	2924.14	3732.59	3500.66
26	Andhra Pradesh	112.05	158.10	163.03	-
27	Karnataka	17.81	276.56	169.90	55.50
28	Goa	-	-	-	-
29	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Kerala	171.45	130.45	139.28	9.38
31	Tamil Nadu	19.28	226.10	851.19	260.71
32	Puducherry	-	18.56	97.59	8.00
33	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
Total		10484.23	8282.68	11684.13	7723.23

#The performance shown is provisional.

** Including Daman & Diu

*** including Dadara & Nagar Haveli

[English]

Mandays under MGNREGS

2687. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mandays generated in the country under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year. State-wise;

(b) whether the quality of life of labourers has improved as a result of implementation of the Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of households registered under the scheme. State-wise;

(e) the total number of households provided 100 days and less than 100 days employment and the total expenditure incurred during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the various types of works undertaken and completed in Maharashtra during the said period and expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of total number of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years and/current year as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Feedback from the field and independent assessments suggest that MGNREGA has helped bring about improvement in the quality of life of labourers. The multiplier effects of the programme include livelihood diversification in rural areas, increase in household income, increase in per capita food consumption and increase in savings. The framework and provisions of MGNREGA has contributed toward the larger objective of generating productive employment, empowering rural women and promoting social equity. Some of these studies are:

- Study by Indian School of Business, Hyderabad indicating that MGNREGA has significantly led to increase in the monthly per capita expenditure on food by Rs. 25.80 (9.6%) and on non-food consumption by Rs 11.17 (23%). It has found that the programme has improved food security by a significant reduction in the number of meals fore-gone by households per week and

has raised the probability of holding savings for a rural household by 21% and the per capita saving has increased by Rs. 18.60. The health outcomes impacted by the program include a significant reduction of 12% in the incidence of reported depression and improvements in mental health indicators.

- Study by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore indicating reduction in water, agriculture and livelihood vulnerability indices on account of MGNREGA.

(d) The details of cumulative number of households issued job cards under MGNREGA as on

16.3.2012 as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The total number of households provided employment under MGNREGA and the number of households which were provided 100 days of employment and total expenditure incurred during the last three years and current year as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) The details of works under MGNREGA undertaken and completed during last three years and current year in Maharashtra and expenditure involved as reported by the State are indicated in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Number of Persondays generated (in lakh)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 as on 16/02/12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2735.45	4044.30	3351.61	2243.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	34.98	16.98	31.12	0.14
3	Assam	751.07	732.95	470.52	225.95
4	Bihar	991.75	1136.88	1602.62	239.46
5	Chhattisgarh	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35	833.60
6	Gujarat	213.07	585.09	491.84	234.32
7	Haryana	69.11	59.04	84.20	70.93
8	Himachal Pradesh	205.28	284.94	219.46	177.09
9	Jammu & Kashmir	78.80	128.71	210.68	70.44
10	Jharkhand	749.97	842.47	830.90	441.87
11	Karnataka	287.64	2003.43	1097.85	310.49
12	Kerala	153.75	339.71	480.34	430.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Madhya Pradesh	2946.97	2624.00	2198.18	1018.17
14	Maharashtra	419.85	274.35	200.00	332.55
15	Manipur	285.62	306.18	295.61	63.51
16	Meghalaya	86.31	148.48	199.81	95.38
17	Mizoram	125.82	170.33	165.98	66.61
18	Nagaland	202.70	284.27	334.34	84.56
19	Odisha	432.58	554.09	976.57	346.88
20	Punjab	39.89	77.17	75.40	45.65
21	Rajasthan	4829.55	4498.10	3026.22	1548.95
22	Sikkim	26.34	43.27	48.14	16.20
23	Tamil Nadu	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93	2042.42
24	Tripura	351.12	460.22	374.51	343.54
25	Uttar Pradesh	2272.21	3559.23	3348.97	2008.37
26	Uttarakhand	104.33	182.41	230.20	111.93
27	West Bengal	786.61	1551.68	1553.08	600.82
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	5.83	4.03	4.02
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.48	0.70	0.47	NR
30	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	0.00	1.85	3.70	2.83
32	Lakshadweep	1.82	1.41	1.34	1.15
33	Puducherry	1.64	9.07	11.27	8.12
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		21632.48	28359.46	25715.24	14019.47

NR= Not Reported

Statement-II

			1	2	3
Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Number of Households issued job cards (as on 16/3/2012)			
1	2	3			
1	Andhra Pradesh	11853964	18	Nagaland	370080
2	Arunachal Pradesh	49393	19	Odisha	6124910
3	Assam	3884253	20	Punjab	855121
4	Bihar	11798826	21	Rajasthan	9719952
5	Chhattisgarh	4329014	22	Sikkim	77591
6	Gujarat	4072689	23	Tamil Nadu	8062287
7	Haryana	646512	24	Tripura	600261
8	Himachal Pradesh	1088618	25	Uttar Pradesh	14352712
9	Jammu and Kashmir	631331	26	Uttarakhand	1004902
10	Jharkhand	3992337	27	West Bengal	10974750
11	Karnataka	5510135	28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56318
12	Kerala	1779021	29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
13	Madhya Pradesh	11775437	30	Daman and Diu	NR
14	Maharashtra	6393124	31	Goa	28076
15	Manipur	411129	32	Lakshadweep	7508
16	Meghalaya	444711	33	Puducherry	65299
17	Mizoram	203407	34	Chandigarh	NR
			Total		121163668

NR= Not Reported

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Number of Households provided employment completed 100 days					Cumulative Number of Households as on 16/02/12					Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	as on 16/02/12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	as on 16/02/12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	as on 16/02/12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	6158493	6200423	4606635	483058	1395537	964713	604052	296390.38	450918.00	543938.55	323299.54			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	68157	134527	2381	12788	276	602	0	3289.54	1725.74	5057.31	14.56			
3	Assam	1877393	2137270	1798372	1002870	176778	130457	45490	9131	95380.73	103389.76	92104.35	49597.14			
4	Bihar	3822484	4127330	4738464	774277	102597	282797	284063	46109	131647.97	181687.63	266425.17	58995.16			
5	Chhattisgarh	2270415	2025845	2485581	2338507	251674	160851	184497	75618	143447.52	132266.65	163397.81	143890.52			
6	Gujarat	850691	1596402	1096223	698168	49160	103752	67653	23310	19600.66	73938.25	78822.00	44012.02			
7	Haryana	162932	156406	235281	218332	9855	8837	9077	5793	10988.22	14355.28	21470.43	17935.14			
8	Himachal Pradesh	445713	497336	444247	413693	50193	48283	22052	14729	33227.64	55655.76	50196.38	33351.89			
9	Jammu & Kashmir	199166	336036	492277	207129	7643	21360	60224	6586	8772.02	18531.34	37776.70	17128.67			
10	Jharkhand	1576348,	1702599	1987360	1323293	95473	133296	131149	28763	134171.70	137970.19	128435.40	81830.89			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	Karnataka	896212	3535281	2224468	976339	27009	445930	131575	19147	35787.46	273919.35	253716.51	131934.34
12	Kerala	692015	955976	1175816	1341199	14344	43596	67970	18267	22453.65	47151.35	70434.07	67476.94
13	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	4714591	4407643	2942608	979026	678717	467119	100958	355496.21	372228.08	363724.90	213092.55
14	Maharashtra	906297	591547	451169	922355	32510	22630	28240	59337	36154.33	32109.32	35811.97	70429.67
15	Manipur	381109	418564	433856	252199	137006	101	109339	113	34965.82	39316.87	44070.51	8075.66
16	Meghalaya	224263	300482	346149	274576	26323	13453	19576	6421	8945.10	18352.79	31902.39	16056.79
17	Mizoram	172775	180140	170894	167307	91758	705)	131970	0	16455.70	23823.99	29315.12	9855.96
18	Nagaland	296689	325242	350815	228245	34070	103436	190261	917	27231.15	49945.76	60537.48	17108.62
19	Odisha	1199006	1398300	2004815	1172044	52459	82710	204229	20263	67829.29	93898.37	153314.26	71792.60
20	Punjab	147336	271934	278134	197562	3970	7702	5243	1773	7177.06	14991.96	16584.21	11469.87
21	Rajasthan	6373093	6522264	5859667	4274896	2631892	1514420	495830	120033	616439.73	566903.40	328907.14	223964.68
22	Sikkim	52006	54156	56401	37482	2863	12633	25695	2067	4275.61	6408.99	8525.72	3164.28
23	Tamil Nadu	3345648	4373257	4969140	5614541	508122	760689	1102070	168729	100406.47	176123.49	232331.96	190390.21
24	Tripura	549022	576487	557055	556068	56930	214218	81442	26200	49077.13	72940.80	63186.85	66201.30

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25 Uttar Pradesh	4336466	5483434	6431213	6379217	647525	796929	600559	147164	356887.72	590003.87	563120.10	359850.23		
26 Uttarakhand	298741	522304	542391	334340	12633	20664	25412	7802	13579.33	28309.06	38019.88	23717.25		
27 West Bengal	3025854	3479915	4998239	3639878	23050	72123	104967	17068	94038.47	210898.16	253246.13	153357.63		
28 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5975	20337	17636	13103	12	657	174	516	327.54	1226.12	903.66	811.64		
29 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1919	3741	2290	0	66	24	0	0	1.03	133.95	123.00	0.00		
30 Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
31 Goa	0	6604	13897	10582	0	121	413	85	249.96	470.12	993.28	644.81		
32 Lakshadweep	3024	5192	4507	3183	481	20	71	116	178.68	201.48	251.70	181.44		
33 Puducherry	12264	40377	38118	39774	0	385	137	73	136.10	726.90	1082.11	978.07		
34 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	45112792	52585999	54947068	40962783	6521268	7083663	5561812	1531140	2725009	3790522	3937727	2410610		
									.92	.78	.05	.07		

Statement-IV

	Maharashtra				(In Nos)
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 as on 16/02/2012	
Works undertaken	25076	24926	49205		177155
Works completed	10778	10613	18707		4486

	Maharashtra				(Rs. in lakh)
	Expenditure on Wages	Expenditure On semi- skilled and skilled wages	Expenditure On material	Administrative Expenses	Total Expenditure
2008-09	31377.00	1327.08	1783.48	1666.77	36154.35
2009-10	25857.74	2946.47	1831.12	1473.99	32109.32
2010-11	26886.86	950.22	6253.70	1721.15	35811.97
2011-12 as on 16/02/2012	55796.08	2183.96	10383.80	2065.84	70429.66

Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization

2688. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned grants for Afro-Asian Rural Development Organisation in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such grants provided by India to AARDO since its inception;

(d) the details of the activities carried out by Afro-Asian Rural Development Organisation during each of the last three years and the current year in India; and

(e) the benefits likely to be accrued from such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not apply.

(d) Afro-Asian Rural Development Organisation (AARDO) is an Inter-Governmental, International Organisation with headquarters at New Delhi. The major activities of AARDO are Human Resource Development, Development Pilot Projects and Dissemination of Information in the field of Rural Development and Agriculture for AARDO Member countries. AARDO is devoted to develop understanding among members for better appreciation of each others problems and explore opportunities collectively for coordination of efforts for promoting welfare and eradication of thirst, hunger, illiteracy, disease and poverty amongst rural people. India is one amongst the 30 members of

AARDO and is one of the key founder members of this Organisation. The Govt, of India, as of now, gives an annual membership contribution of US \$116,600 to AARDO.

Government of India, during its Presidentship of AARDO for the triennium 2009-2011, committed an additional contribution of about US\$ 600,000 (US\$ 200,000 per annum) in order to enable AARDO to expand the scale and scope of its activities. To best utilize the additional contribution provided by the Government of India, a number of specialized training institutes and courses were identified which are not covered under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) of the Government. The additional contribution has been provided to be utilized for capacity building of member countries through training in the institutions of excellence in India as well as study visits to areas where successful and innovative models of rural development and poverty alleviation have been implemented. These programmes were attended by a total of one hundred seventy three (173) participants from the member countries as per the following year-wise details.

Year	No. of Training Programmes/workshops/seminars/courses	No. of Participants
2009	5	30
2010	8	43
2011	6	60
2012	3	40

(e) The likely benefits from the activities of AARDO are :

- By utilizing the platform of AARDO, India cultivates bilateral relationships with other member countries.
- Support provided by Government of India is a reflection of India's proactive policy of encouraging South-South cooperation and Afro-Asian solidarity.
- AARDO serves as a forum for India to promote collaboration and networking with other Afro-Asian member countries in the field of rural development by way of transfer of technology, sharing of experience and best practices.
- AARDO's workshops/seminars have been a useful forum for Indian experts, policy makers, planners and agricultural scientists to exchange their experiences and learn from successful models particularly those followed in agriculturally advanced AARDO member countries.
- The capacity building programmes have not only exposed the participants to the rich and varied Indian experiences in agricultural and rural development but has also enriched the Indian participants and faculties through cross fertilization of ideas and experiences of participants from other member countries.

[*Translation*]

Cottage Industries

2689. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

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

(a) the criteria adopted for census of cottage industries in the village;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide marketing facilities and to protect the said industries against the effect of liberalization;

(c) the success achieved by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether there is provision to promote traditional cottage industries through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of financial assistance provided to various States including Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not conducted any census per se of cottage industries in villages.

(b) to (f) Marketing of khadi and village industries (KVI) products including products of cottage industries is primarily undertaken through KVI sales outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and Khadi Institutions (KIs).

KVIC conducts District, State, Zonal as well as National Level exhibitions to showcase and promote KVI products including those of cottage industries. KVIC also participates along with KVI units in International exhibitions to explore overseas markets and promote exports.

Further, KVIC is implementing a 'Scheme of Fund

for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)' for developing clusters in KVI sector including cottage industries, inter alia through replacement of equipments, setting-up of common facilities centres, development of innovative products, marketing support, etc. Under SFURTI, so far 29 khadi clusters and 47 village industries (VI) clusters have been developed, including 4 khadi clusters and 3 VI clusters in Uttar Pradesh.

Entrepreneurship is also promoted under a credit-linked subsidy scheme named 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)'. Under PMEGP, margin money subsidy and entrepreneurship training is provided to beneficiaries for setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, KVIBs and District Industries Centres (DICs), with the involvement of Banks. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBC, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

From its inception in 2008-09 till 29 February 2012, 1,53,277 micro-enterprises, including those relating to cottage industries, have been provided margin money assistance of Rs. 2809.87 crore under PMEGP to create employment for an estimated 15.14 lakh persons. The State-wise amount of margin money subsidy released, the amount utilised, projects assisted as well as employment generated under PMEGP during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Sl. No.	State	2009-10					2010-11					2011-12 (till 29.02.2012)				
		Margin money subsidy	No. of projects assisted	Estimated employment created (no.)	Margin money subsidy	No. of projects assisted	Estimated employment created (no.)	Margin money subsidy	No. of projects assisted	Estimated employment created (no.)	Margin money subsidy	No. of projects assisted	Estimated employment created (no.)	Margin money subsidy	No. of projects assisted	Estimated employment created (no.)
		Allocation Utilisation#					Allocation Utilisation#					Allocation Utilisation#				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Jammu & Kashmir	1820.00	1782	17820	2544.81	2941.26	2128	15986	2780.57	1478.71	1109	9890				
2	Himachal	567.79	485	1963	1374.78	1339.70	961	4781	1141.28	757.99	514	2617				
3	Punjab	1290.13	986	8764	1833.28	1773.04	823	8239	1695.61	1360.59	640	5938				
4	Chandigarh	0.00	50	500	63.98	28.96	30	302	0.00	10.42	13	41				
5	Uttarakhand	332.94	816	8345	1120.18	1189.89	974	8766	1123.74	850.5	692	3738				
6	Haryana	106622	550	4283	1887.82	1889.64	915	10508	1396.25	1345.72	755	10673				
7	NCT of Delhi	-150.00@	60	348	173.83	103.71	149	605	213.02	147	105	1190				
8	Rajasthan	1125.77	1257	13299	4401.64	3904.93	2096	24085	3684.10	2722.59	1494	13987				
9	U.P.	9739.75	4161	41536	13848.08	13245.69	4421	45685	18034.45	11403.8	3342	32260				
10	Bihar	900.00	884	5112	3504.32	3207.20	1429	8316	7417.30	5351.69	2561	16272				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	Sikkim	270.00	120.81	60	226	173.77	153.86	78	284	0.00	34.72	22	73
12	Arunachal	351.43	97.02	138	1380	248.00	249.40	232	2320	174.63	443.03	371	3710
13	Nagaland	350.00	33.95	17	286	466.00	548.41	242	1396	695.46	843.4	396	4289
14	Manipur	300.00	181.15	195	1166	0.00	304.55	204	1626	630.42	600.01	319	2111
15	Mizoram	327.40	266.07	156	1705	306.00	578.67	380	3658	508.00	366.46	210	2100
16	Tripura	350.00	417.25	325	1710	811.25	969.78	650	2290	2868.06	789.56	413	4601
17	Meghalaya	606.01	640.89	399	2167	515.00	571.50	305	1609	833.42	876.31	495	1955
18	Assam	1635.00	1895.36	2430	15280	5538.00	4808.10	4756	38473	2022.14	3212.65	3101	28699
19	West Bengal	7200.00	9055.94	7197	69203	6719.17	6719.06	5679	56794	5581.67	5454.76	5519	45394
20	Jharkhand	300.00	779.36	353	3250	1562.68	2306.05	1545	15450	3620.64	1511.91	942	6448
21	Odisha	3422.13	3881.64	1935	17812	4949.26	4925.75	2581	25842	4220.87	4093.59	2177	21770
22	Chhatisgarh	1952.54	1582.05	464	7410	2983.58	3643.69	1576	18213	3182.97	2583.12	1199	6163
23	Madhya Pradesh	709.91	3295.87	1138	12294	5440.13	5195.12	1880	17467	5172.54	4610.07	1780	14682
24	Gujarat *	234.52	1866.06	841	7892	3042.54	4157.65	1843	21232	6101.97	5215.84	1494	8058

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	Maharashtra **	3150.15	4769.3	3281	21961	4793.82	6193.48	4845	33285	4730.07	2333.18	1550	9668
26	Andhra Pradesh	6159.93	8956.36	2995	73417	7443.94	7750.26	2743	53808	5568.30	5049.65	1504	34194
27	Karnataka	1979.34	3000.87	1509	17198	3696.02	3725.38	1871	14000	3863.96	3501.52	1678	16744
28	Goa	136.59	168.9	94	1409	391.71	294.78	133	2456	215.22	149.32	72	1245
29	Lakshadweep	0.00	6.48	11	120	77.00	21.84	25	200	0.00	0	0	0
30	Kerala	1245.20	3007.44	1597	15970	3164.19	3141.21	1737	11375	2910.66	2247.94	1243	12430
31	Tamil Nadu	3930.61	5677.29	3142	45511	4389.80	4476.99	2247	31895	7383.44	5848.01	2565	35536
32	Puducherry	6.57	28.34	73	396	85.64	103.24	216	757	82.16	44.6	43	234
33	A & N Islands	33.76	50.42	96	264	171.83	78.22	125	321	83.22	66.8	131	357
Grand Total		51343.69	74276.40	39502	419997	87722.05	90541.01	49819	482024	97936.14	75305.48	38449	357067

* including un-utilized balance funds of previous year, including Daman & Diu, including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

** Due to slow utilization, this amount was withdrawn from the unspent balance of 2008-09 and re-distributed to other States

Bench of Allahabad High Court

2690. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal to set up new bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up the said bench in Gautambudh Nagar of Western Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any proposal has been received from any of the State Governments for setting up such benches and circuit benches; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

During the last three years, the Union Government has not received any proposal from the

State Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh or in Gautambudh Nagar.

(f) and (g) The following four proposals for establishing Benches of High Courts have been received from the State Governments:

(i) Proposal received from the State Government of Karnataka for establishing two Circuit Benches of Karnataka High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga as Permanent Benches.

(ii) Proposal received from the State Government of West Bengal for establishment of circuit bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri.

(iii) Proposal received from the State Government of Kerala for establishing a Bench of Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram.

(iv) Proposal received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for establishing of a Bench of Himachal Pradesh High Court at Dharamsala.

Prices of Crude and Refinery Products

2691. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether there is uncertainty about the prices of crude and refinery products despite augmentation of refining capacity in the country had expanded considerably during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for bringing stability in the prices of crude oil in the country so far and extent to which the steps for bringing stability in the crude oil has proven effective, in percentage;

(d) whether higher percentage of residue in Barmer crude required a higher capacity of conversion units;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the refining capacity of Barmner Refinery; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Union 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 (c) The cost of petroleum products mainly depends upon the price of crude oil, which constitutes over 90% of the total cost of petroleum products. Since India imports about 83% of its crude oil requirements, the international oil prices necessarily have a bearing on the domestic prices of petroleum products. The Government does not have any control on the prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the international market and these prices fluctuate on daily basis depending on several factors including demand and supply conditions in the world. There is no linkage between the price of petroleum products with the refinery capacity.

(d) Barmer crude (Rajasthan- Mangala) crude contains 64% of Low Sulphur atmos residue which requires higher capacity conversion units to make value added products from the atmos residue.

(e) to (f) There is no refinery at Barmer, Rajasthan.

Demand and Supply of Fertilizers

2692. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant increase in the demand of fertilizers across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study as to the estimated difference between the demand and supply by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any scheme in view of the gap between the demand and supply; 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 demand of fertilizer in on increase on year to year basis. The requirement (demand) of Urea, DAP, MOP & Complex fertilizers during last three years and current year i.e. 2011-12 are as under:

(Figures in lakh metric tonnes)

Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex
2008-09	281.33	94.82	37.85	92.31
2009-10	281.89	106.98	43.85	87.73
2010-11	290.79	120.92	47.80	92.00
2011-12	304.96	126.17	48.16	107.15

(c) to (f) The estimated requirement of fertilizer during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (on the basis of 5% increase over the previous year) would be as follows:

(Figures in lakh metric tonnes)

Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex
2012-13	320.19	132.47	50.53	112.51
2013-14	336.20	139.09	53.05	118.13
2014-15	353.01	146.05	55.70	124.04
2015-16	370.66	153.35	58.49	130.24
2016-17	389.19	161.02	61.41	136.75

In case of urea, the gap between the indigenous production and requirement (demand) would be met with appropriate quantity of imports on 'Government Account'. In case of phosphatic fertilizer (DAP & NPK)

about 90% of the requirement is met through either direct import or import of raw materials/ intermediates. In case of potassic fertilizers (MOP), 100% of the requirement of the country is met through imports. Department of Fertilizers is committed to supply of fertilizer as per assessment made by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

[English]

Monitoring System for Mullaperiyar Dam

2693. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to instal a real time monitoring system for water build up in Mullaperiyar Dam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this decision was taken after consulting the Government of Tamil Nadu and Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) The Government of Kerala has requested Mission for Geospatial Applications (MGA), under Ministry of Science & Technology to established the Real Time Monitoring system in Mullaperiyar Dam. An Empowered Committee for Mullaperiyar Dam constituted on the directions of the Supreme Court, to look into issues raised before it, is examining the issue of safety of Mullaperiyar dam (including seismic safety) through expert agencies and the matter is subjudice. Ministry of Science & Technology has asked MGA not to initiate any work on application of their technologies in the Mullaperiyar dam related areas.

[Translation]

Rail Yatri Niwas at Shirdi

2694. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made for renovation of existing Rail Yatri Niwas and construction of another Rail Yatri Niwas or Budget Hotel at Shirdi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon alongwith the present status thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Accident in Palakkad Division

2695. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred in Palakkad Division during the current year;

(b) whether all the trains operating in the Palakkad Division have been equipped with Anti-Collision Devices;

(c) if not, the details of the trains which have not been equipped with this equipment; and

(d) the time frame within which this will be installed on all the trains in the division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No consequential train accident has occurred on Palakkad Division of Southern Railway during the current year 2011-12 till date.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Anti Collision Devices (ACD) have not been provided on sections of Palakkad Division.

(d) Deployment of ACD was initially approved as a pilot project on Northeast Frontier Railway covering 1736 Kilometres. Based on experience, the specifications and design configuration of ACD were revised and the system as evolved was tried on electrified multiple lines and automatic signaling section of Southern Railway. Operational and technical problems noticed in trials are being looked into and a new ACD Version II after successful validation and certification will undergo extensive conformity trials once again before implementation on Indian Railways.

Farmers Access to Capital

2696. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Ministry of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many farmers in the country don't have access to enough capital to buy fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation in the current Five Year Plan especially in Andhra Pradesh?

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 Fertilizers is responsible for making adequate and timely availability of fertilizers at affordable prices to the farmers in the country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh. Presently, the farmers in the country, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh, are paying only around 50% of the trade cost of the P&K fertilizers and the rest of the cost is borne by the Government of India in the form of subsidy. Urea is provided to all farmers at statutory MRP of Rs.5310 per MT, which is far below the actual cost. The Department of Fertilizers is providing subsidy on 25 grades of P&K fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy and for Urea under New Pricing Scheme Stage-III.

[*Translation*]

Development of Infrastructure in Newly Created States

2697. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special action plan has been prepared by the Union Government for the development of infrastructure in the water resources sector in newly created States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand; and

(b) if so, the amount released to the said States under various projects under the said action plan alongwith the amount outstanding, State-wise and project-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) No, Madam. No special Action Plan has been prepared by the Union Government for the development of infrastructure in the water resources sector in newly created States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand. The irrigation projects including minor irrigation projects are undertaken by the respective State Governments as per their priorities. With a view to encourage, the completion of ongoing projects and help states in creation of irrigation potential, Government of India provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). Details of total Central Loan Assistance/grants released so far to the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand for major, medium and minor irrigation projects under AIBP is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of Grant released to Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand for MMI & MI Schemes under AIBP since inception upto 26.03.2012

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Total CLA /grant released		
		MMI	MI Schemes	Total
1	Chhattisgarh	465.394	548.3187	1013.71270
2	Jharkhand	450.249	419.9780	870.22700
3	Uttarakhand	609.753	1412.0008	2021.75380

Eradication of Poverty

2698. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to eradicate poverty in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said measures have been effective in poverty eradication;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development are implementing Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NLRM) now known as Aajeevika as self employment programme and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment. These schemes are implemented to facilitate employment generation and poverty alleviation.

NLRM, started by restructuring the existing SGSY, has brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to poverty alleviation. MGNREGA provides for enhancement of livelihood security of the rural

households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage-employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. This scheme is demand driven. The average wages paid under this programme has increased from Rs. 75 in 2007-08 to Rs. 117.09 in 2011-12 (up to 16.3.2012) at National level. Increase in income has resulted in increase in ability of rural household to purchase foodgrains, other essential commodities, and to access education and health care.

For effective implementation of rural development programmes, the Ministry of Rural Development has taken certain measures which includes conducting meeting of Performance Review Committee, appointment of National Monitors, Field visits by the officials of the Ministry, monthly progress reports, on-line monitoring, Management Information System (MIS) and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V[^]MC) at States and Districts.

[English]

Conservation of Water

2699. SHRI VUNDAVALLI ARUNA KUMAR:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage water conservation through small dams and/or check dams (KT Weirs);

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to organize mass awareness programmes and water management training programmes to create awareness on water conservation in a big way in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds being spent during the current financial year (2011-12) on various campaigns on water conservation?

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) Several measures for development and management of water resources including water conservation through small dams and/or check dams are undertaken by the respective States

Governments. Some States have authorized Panchayats /Local Bodies to undertake construction of check dams as per their local requirements. Details about construction of such check dams are maintained by respective State Governments / Panchayats / Local Bodies.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Ministry of Water Resources has initiated a Scheme titled "Information, Education and Communication (IEC)" during the XI Plan with an outlay of Rs.83 crore for spreading mass awareness which includes the subject of judicious use of water and necessity for conservation of water.

(e) The major mass awareness activities carried out and funds placed under the IEC scheme during the year 2011 -12 are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of major mass awareness activities carried out and Funds placed in 2011-12

Sl. No.	Activity	Amount in Lakh Rupees
1	For mass awareness through Print Media	197.96
2	For mass awareness through Digital Cinema	59.23
3	For mass awareness through AIR Channels	100.95
4	For mass awareness through Doordarshan & its channels	599.34
5	For participation in Fairs, exhibitions etc. across the country	58.70
6	For mass awareness in Tribal regions of the country	80
7	For organising Painting Competition across the country	230.38
8	For mass awareness through Lok Sabha TV	25
9	Grant-in-Aid for organising workshops, seminars etc. to NGOs/ organisations	6
10	For organising India Water Week 2012 by National Water Development Agency	100
11	For Training Programmes	25.68

Sub-Standard Urea

2700. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-standard urea is being provided to the farmers damaging their agricultural produce;

(b) if so, whether the fertilizer quality testing infrastructure in the country is grossly inadequate;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) the number of samples of urea fertilizer tested and found sub-standard during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check marketing of sub-standard urea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) No large scale cases of sale of sub-standard urea has been reported and also no case of incurring losses by the farmers have been brought to notice. There are 74 notified fertilizer quality control laboratories in the country including 4 laboratories of the Government of India i.e Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute (CFQC&TI, Faridabad and its regional labs at Kalyani, Mumbai and Chennai with an annual analyzing capacity of 127930 samples per annum.

(d) The number of urea samples analyzed and found non-standard during last three years are as under:

Year	Urea samples analyzed	Found Non-Standard %	Non-Standard (urea)
2008-09	18880	96	0.5
2009-10	18747	83	0.4
2010-11	18215	132	0.7

(e) The quality of the fertilizer manufactured/

imported or marketed in India is covered under Fertilizer Control Order, 1985. The order prohibits the manufacture/import for sale, sell, offer for sale, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute any fertilizer which is not of prescribed standard.

The State Governments are primarily the enforcement agencies to inspect and draw the fertilizer samples. The Central Government also appoint Fertilizer Inspectors who mainly inspect the imported fertilizers arriving at various ports. The Government regularly reviews the various provisions of FCO and make necessary need based amendments as and when required to ensure the effective enforcement in the country.

The State Government are empowered to take follow up action for sale of non-standard fertilizers. All the offences committed under FCO are punishable by a punishment of 3 months to 7 years imprisonment and fine.

[Translation]

Potential of Oil and Gas

2701. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of availability and potential of oil and natural gas in the country;

(b) the total consumption of oil and natural gas in the country at present;

(c) the percentage of consumption met through indigenous production;

(d) the total oil and gas imports made during each of the last three years to meet the domestic needs; and

(e) the total foreign exchange spent during the said period for this purpose?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Total indicative potential hydrocarbon reserves in the country is estimated at approximately 28 billion tonne, as on 01.04.2011. Out of this, reserves of 10.499 billion tones have so far been discovered in place by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture Companies (Pvt/Jvs), which contains proven, probable as well as possible categories of reserves.

(b) and (c) Total consumption of natural gas in the country during June 2011 is around 166.16 million metric standard cubic metre per day (mmscmd) including 46.33 mmscmd of RLNG which is around 28% of total consumption. Total consumption of petroleum products in the country during April, 2011 to February, 2012 is 134.429 million metric tonnes (MMT). The domestic production of crude oil can meet the product demand to the extent of 25% approximately of the country and balance demand of petroleum product is made by imports.

(d) and (e) The total gas imports made during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 to meet the domestic needs and foreign exchange spent is detailed below:

Financial Year	Quantity of LNG imported (in MMT)	Foreign Exchange spent (in million USD)
2009-10	8.86	2146.72
2010-11	9.51	2682.49
2011-12	9.38	4052.08

Note: The above quantity of LNG/foreign exchange do not include the imports made directly by GSPC.

In addition to above, GAIL has imported approximately 1.14 MMT of LNG during 2010 to 2012 (till March) for which 747.19 USD (in million) were spent.

The total crude oil and petroleum products (in MMT) imported during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 to meet the domestic demand and total foreign exchange spent is detailed below:

Financial Year	Crude oil	Foreign Exchange (value in Rs. Crore)	Petroleum Products	Foreign Exchange (value in Rs. crore)
2009-10	159.263	375277	14.665	33800
2010-11	163.594	455276	17.380	55998
2011-12 (upto January, 2012)	142.161	539647	12.602	39954

[English]

Diversion of Trains

2702. DR. AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to divert the route of Kolkata-Ajmer Express via Tatanagar instead of Asansol; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be provided?

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

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Piped Drinking Water Project**

2703. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether piped drinking project has been started for providing clean drinking water in rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the norms laid down for implementation of the said project in the rural areas;

(c) whether the Government has started the said project keeping in view the quantity of hazardous toxic substances present in the ground water in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details of the said project started in the rural areas of the country including Uttar

Pradesh till date?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has not fixed any quantity or cost norms for piped water supply schemes. The piped water supply should be planned to provide a minimum of 40 litres of safe water per capita per day (lpcd). It is for the State Government to fix higher norms based on local conditions and requirements.

(c) Piped water supply projects are taken up by States to provide higher quantity of safe drinking water at a convenient distance both for quality affected habitations and for other habitations.

(d) A statement giving of State-wise details of piped water supply schemes including Uttar Pradesh for three years (2009-10 to 2011 -12) is enclosed.

Statement*Piped Water Supply Schemes*

Sl.No.	State	Number of Piped Water Supply schemes taken up under NRDWP											
		2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		On-going	New	Acb	Habs benifitted	On-going	New	Acb	Habs benifitted	On-going	New	Acb	Habs benifitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	2827	1704	3199	9121	1524	3414	3986	9057	1504	1337	155	6474
2	Bihar	168	143	238	527	18	215	230	242	61	25	77	429
3	Chhattisgarh	655	964	677	2883	170	1424	456	2357	529	2094	373	3644
4	Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	47	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	268	1310	1386	2056	213	1191	1329	2947	31	717	456	2060
6	Haryana	807	184	721	1189	676	948	1006	1961	461	1061	610	1840

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	Himachal Pradesh	1232	536	889	10501	1101	613	652	13753	792	288	281	10351
8	Jammu and Kashmir	409	7	182	1406	630	152	196	2620	927	203	378	3576
9	Jharkhand	108	1	2	107	154	1185	948	1761	586	5269	311	6564
10	Karnataka	8559	5921	6647	12761	6240	7883	9020	14536	3785	17550	12545	19165
11	Kerala	31	1	13	570	224	6	118	3121	160	1	17	2712
12	Madhya Pradesh	249	401	610	636	430	1151	1474	2447	211	1282	658	1541
13	Maharashtra	7141	169	3781	12517	6771	300	5227	12201	5219	6222	2768	15964
14	Odisha	2083	1102	1237	10203	2005	985	1685	9722	1322	1117	555	7218
15	Punjab	997	335	802	2178	591	781	974	1895	559	904	760	1725
16	Rajasthan	949	1174	1830	4669	755	4473	3728	9370	482	3657	1775	7606
17	Tamil Nadu	418	7464	7759	10606	152	8794	8670	12016	10	5673	4705	12937
18	Uttar Pradesh	290	0	8	791	182	0	156	938	26	0	0	180
19	Uttarakhand	606	285	656	2163	975	479	1050	3385	566	242	308	2172
20	West Bengal	383	13	43	5431	387	424	472	6244	424	4	29	5552
21	Arunachal Pradesh	631	449	640	1046	65	889	654	874	115	508	161	617
22	Assam	1051	861	1203	8141	857	594	930	5790	943	591	627	5953
23	Manipur	389	103	323	458	363	80	224	449	410	48	273	469
24	Meghalaya	777	149	153	1565	1020	613	474	2590	1292	629	141	2473
25	Mizoram	112	0	112	112	22	71	91	95	1	104	1	105
26	Nagaland	1	81	51	82	123	4	124	128	5	91	1	96
27	Sikkim	107	264	203	229	183	49	163	180	68	169	117	233
28	Tripura	146	431	229	1200	309	234	100	1217	638	538	334	2049
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	17	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	7	17	24	40	6	4	10	18	0	0	0	0
Total		31401	24069	33618	103188	26148	36966	44150	121978	21127	50324	28416	123705

Upto 29.2.2012 as reported on IMIS

Area under Desert and Barren Land

2704. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area under desert and barren land in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the increase or decrease in the said areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the reasons behind land becoming barren or desert; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the increase of barren/desert land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, desert land and barren land come under category of barren and unculturable land. As per the available estimates, the total area of barren & unculturable land was about 17.40 million ha in

2006-07 which has reduced to 17.02 million ha in 2008-09. Thus there was a decrease of 0.38 million ha over a period of 3 years. State-wise extent of barren & unculturable land during 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in Statement.

(d) Department of Land Resources is not implementing any scheme/programme exclusively for prevention of barren/desert land. However, the Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. These programmes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009 to be implemented as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. Under IWMP, major activities taken up are soil & moisture conservation measures, rain water harvesting measures, afforestation, horticulture and pasture development, livelihood activities including production system & micro-enterprises, capacity building and awareness generation.

Statement*State wise Barren and Unculturable land in India*

(Area in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of States	State-wise extent of Barren/ unculturable land		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2098	2059	2056
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42	39	39
3	Assam	1447	1408	1408
4	Bihar	436	432	432
5	Chhattisgarh	313	312	308
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	2595	2595	2595
8	Haryana	103	103	103
9	Himachal Pradesh	658	656	656
10	Jammu and Kashmir	289	289	288
11	Jharkhand	564	564	569
12	Karnataka	788	788	788
13	Kerala	26	26	25
14	Madhya Pradesh	1406	1379	1351
15	Maharashtra	1719	1718	1718
16	Manipur	1	1	1
17	Meghalaya	137	136	134
18	Mizoram	9	9	9
19	Nagaland	0	4	3
20	Odisha	840	840	840
21	Punjab	27	24	24

1	2	3	4	5
22	Rajasthan	2427	2418	2295
23	Sikkim	107	107	107
24	Tamil Nadu	502	492	492
25	Tripura	3	3	3
26	Uttarakhand	312	224	224
27	Uttar Pradesh	507	507	507
28	West Bengal	21	22	21
29	A & N Islands	3	3	3
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	Delhi	16	16	16
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		17396	17174	17015

Source: Land Use Statistics at a Glance, (December, 2010), Directorate of E&S, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.

Railway Recruitment Boards

2705. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) in the country, zone-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent on revival/upgradation of these boards during the last three years; and

(c) the other steps being taken by the Railways for making these boards more effective and efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) In order to make the system of recruitment more effective and efficient, a technical audit of the system was carried out in August 2010. This was followed with various instructions for streamlining the working of Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs). Under the new methodology, examination for the particular post is held on the same day simultaneously by all the RRBs. In addition to Hindi, Urdu and English, the question papers are set in local languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India falling within the jurisdiction of that RRB.

Statement

Details of Railway Recruitment Boards in the country Zone-wise is as under:

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	Name of Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs)
1.	Central	Mumbai
2.	Eastern	Kolkata, Malda
3.	East Central	Muzaffarpur, Patna, Ranchi
4.	East Coast	Bhubaneshwar, Secunderabad
5.	Northern	Allahabad, Chandigarh, Jammu Srinagar
6.	North Central	Allahabad
7.	North Eastern	Gorakhpur
8.	Northeast Frontier	Guwahati, Siliguri
9.	North Western	Ajmer
10.	Southern	Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram
11.	South Central	Mumbai, Secunderabad
12.	South Eastern	Kolkata, Malda, Ranchi
13.	South East Central	Bilaspur
14.	South Western	Bangalore
15.	Western	Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Mumbai
16.	West Central	Ajmer, Bhopal
17.	Metro	Kolkata

Statement

The Railway Recruitment Boards have been functioning normally. The Budget allotments made and expenditure incurred on operation of these Railway Recruitment Boards during last three years is as under:

(Rupees in crore)

Name of RRBs	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012	
	BG*	RG**	Actual	BG	RG	Actual	BG	RG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	3.81	2.21	1.83	4.08	3.71	2.98	4.51	2.78
Ajmer	3.65	3.75	4.07	6.73	6.83	6.03	7.92	1.90
Allahabad	6.83	6.37	4.38	8.04	6.12	5.03	8.13	6.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore	3.91	2.07	2.82	3.40	2.71	2.90	4.45	1.24
Bhopal	5.49	5.52	6.78	4.30	1.84	1.85	3.32	2.29
Bhubaneshwar	2.89	2.28	2.08	2.71	2.87	2.32	2.88	2.87
Bilaspur	2.25	1.31	0.56	2.58	2.50	2.79	3.20	1.85
Chandigarh	3.39	1.59	1.71	2.35	3.80	4.90	2.81	2.81
Chennai	5.14	3.63	2.85	4.62	3.38	4.13	3.77	3.06
Gorakhpur	3.79	5.29	4.82	5.26	2.23	2.08	2.80	1.91
Guwahati	2.24	1.30	0.58	3.71	3.55	2.39	3.71	2.45
Jammu Srinagar	3.97	2.57	1.73	3.97	3.10	2.49	3.67	2.70
Kolkata	4.50	4.31	3.45	4.70	7.40	6.33	8.97	8.40
Malda	2.71	1.75	1.44	2.53	1.47	1.19	2.61	1.09
Mumbai	5.95	3.00	3.35	4.50	6.42	2.61	7.00	7.00
Muzaffarpur	1.74	1.06	0.53	2.95	5.95	3.38	7.26	7.26
Patna	3.76	1.76	0.99	2.94	3.65	3.02	4.02	4.02
Ranchi	3.37	1.16	1.26	2.70	2.80	3.08	3.63	2.50
Secunderabad	3.55	1.36	1.66	2.11	6.48	4.30	6.61	6.55
Siliguri	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	1.98	0.61	2.96	2.96
Thiruvananthapuram	1.57	3.02	2.48	2.96	3.54	2.88	3.90	2.56
Total	74.50	55.81	49.36	77.64	82.34	67.30	98.12	75.00

*BG - Budget Grant

**RG - Revised Grant

[English]

Safety of Dams

2706. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dams that are more than a century old, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Committee on Dam Safety has submitted any report with regard to the safety of the above dams;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) State-wise details of dams that are more than a century old, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) National Committee on dam Safety (NCDS) oversees dam safety activities in various States/Organisations and suggests improvements to bring these in line with the latest state-of-art consistent with the Indian conditions. It acts as a forum for exchange of views on techniques adopted for remedial measures to relieve distress in existing dams. Generally the issue of distress in any of the dams is brought before the NCDS by the owners of dams who are responsible for their safety. As such NCDS has not prepared any report with regard to the safety of century old dams.

(c) and (d) Do not arise (b) as above.

Statement

List of Dams more than 100 years old

Sl.No.	Name of Dam	Year of Completion
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Cumbhum	1500
2.	Shanigram	1891
3.	Large Tank, Peddamallareddy	1892
4.	Large Tank, Kachapur	1896
5.	Large Tank, Kamareddy	1897
6.	Large Tank, Jangampally	1898
7.	Large Tank, Adloor Yellareddy	1901
8.	Pakhal Lake	1902
9.	Mallareddy Cheru, Bhiknoor	1905
10.	Udayasamudram	1906

1	2	3
11.	Choudari Cheru, Polkampet	1908
12.	Lakhnavaram Tank	1909
Bihar		
13.	Kharagpur Lake	1876
Chhattisgarh		
14.	Khapri Tank	1908
15.	Kurud	1909
16.	Pindrawan Tank	1909
Gujarat		
17.	Bhadhaka	1868
18.	Panelia	1882
19.	Revania	1882
20.	Ajwa	1892
21.	Lalpari	1895
22.	Veri	1900
23.	Khambhala	1901
24.	Vijarkhi	1901
25.	Adhia	1902
26.	Alansagar	1902
27.	Hanshtal	1902
28.	Moldi	1902
29.	Rajavadala	1902
30.	Mota Ankadia	1903
31.	Chimnabai-Lake	1906
32.	Paneli	1906
33.	Anandpar	1907

1	2	3	1	2	3
34.	Kuvadwa	1908	58.	Ekrukh	1871
Karnataka			59.	Mayani	1872
35.	Thonnur Tank	1000	60.	Mukti	1873
36.	Madaga Tank (Old)	1867	61.	Rankala	1877
37.	Kottur Tank	1888	62.	Shirsufal	1879
38.	Boranakanive Tank	1892	63.	Tulshi	1879
39.	Maidal Amanikere Tank	1895	64.	Khadakwasla	1880
40.	Hesaraghatta Reservoir	1896	65.	Ashti	1883
41.	Bijawara Tank	1906	66.	Parsul	1884
42.	Deepambudikere Tank	1906	67.	Shanimandal	1885
43.	Hanumanthapura Tank	1906	68.	Mhaswad	1887
44.	Kadaba Tank	1906	69.	Nher	1889
45.	Kunigal Dodakere Tank	1906	70.	Bhatodi	1892
46.	Nidasale Tank	1906	71.	Tansa	1892
47.	Nittur Tank	1906	72.	Shetfal	1901
48.	Ranikere Tank	1907	73.	Wadshivane	1902
49.	Vanivilasa Sagar Dam	1907	74.	Khairbandha	1903
50.	Madagamasur Tank	1908	75.	Khirdisathe	1904
51.	Mavathur Tank	1908	76.	Pathari	1905
Maharashtra			77.	Kumbhali	1907
52.	Dhamapur	1600	78.	Pawanpar	1909
53.	Rushi	1800	Madhya Pradesh		
54.	Mudana	1800	79.	Tekanpur	1895
55.	Kalapvihir	1800	80.	Sarra	1896
56.	Vihar	1860	81.	Jawahargarh	1899
57.	Ambazari	1870	82.	Khanpura	1907

1	2	3	1	2	3
83.	Dinora	1907	105.	Ram Garh	1901
84.	Birpur	1908	106.	Mandal	1903
85.	Antalwasa	1908	107.	Sardar Samand	1905
86.	Belgaon	1909	108.	Udai Sagar	Old Dam
87.	Basinkhar	1909	109.	Uncha	Old Dam
88.	Lokpal Sagar	1909	110.	Sonaria	Old Dam
Odisha			111.	Mundliya Kheri	Old Dam
89.	Soroda	1896	112.	Jaisamand	Old Dam
Rajasthan			113.	Soniyana	Old Dam
90.	Rajsamand	1671	114.	Nahar Sagar	Old Dam
91.	Jai Samand	1730	115.	Bankali	Old Dam
92.	Swaroop Sagar	1795	116.	Borda	Old Dam
93.	Hingonia	1862	117.	Kukas	Old Dam
94.	Chandrana	1871	Tamil Nadu		
95.	Kharad	1877	118.	Periyar *	1895
96.	Kalakh Sagar	1883	119.	Pechiparai	1906
97.	Tordi Sagar	1887	Uttar Pradesh		
98.	Madho Sagar	1887	120.	Barwa Sagar	1694
99.	Fateh Sagar	1889	121.	Magarpur	1694
100.	Buchra	1889	122.	Pachwara Lake	1694
101.	Jaswant Sagar	1889	123.	Parichha	1886
102.	Chaparwara	1894	124.	Dhekwan	1909
103.	Sainthal Sagar	1898	125.	Pahuj	1909
104.	Sheel Ki Dungri	1900	126.	Sukhra	1909

*Periyar dam is located in Kerala, but owned and controlled by Tamil Nadu.

Autonomous Research Institute

2707. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the number of autonomous research institutions currently functioning under the Department of Biotechnology;

(b) the number of research publications per year with impact factor of five or above during the above period;

(c) the number of patents filed and number of patents awarded during the said period, year wise; and

(d) the number of Ph.Ds. awarded to students per year by each autonomous research institutions during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Department of Biotechnology has 14 autonomous research institutions under its administrative control.

(b) to (d) The details of publications with impact factor of five or above, number of patents filed and awarded as well as Ph.Ds. awarded during the last five years (2007-2011) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution (year of establishment)	Item	Year				
			2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	National Institute of Immunology (Nil), New Delhi (1981)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	13	22	12	17	14
		No. of patents filed	25	7	20	13	23
		No. of patents awarded	4	4	3	5	4
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	17	16	11	12	23
2.	National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune (1998)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	8	9	16	15	13
		No. of patents filed	5	6	4	1	2
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	1	Nil	2	2
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	18	11	18	12	38
3.	Centre for DNA Finger Printing and Diagnostics	No. of research publication with impact	47	36	40	37	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(CDFD), Hyderabad (1996)	factor 5 and above					
		No. of patents filed	03	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
		No. of patents awarded	03	06	06	02	01
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	03	13	10	11	5
4.	National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, Haryana (NBRC) (1999)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	3	7	7	10	5
		No. of patents filed	3	3	1	Nil	2
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	1 *	6	3	10	7
5.	National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi (1998)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	2	8	5	6	8
		No. of patents filed	3	5	3	1	2
		No. of patents awarded	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	4	6	11	7	7
6.	Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal (2001) •	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
		No. of patents filed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	5	5	5		
7.	Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, Orissa (2003)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	2	4	1	6	5
		No. of patents filed	1	0	4	3	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	1	3	4	5	2
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala (2007)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	12	Nil	8	8	8
		No. of patents filed	2	3	1	2	1
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	3
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	5	11	10	10	23
9.	Translational Health Sciences and Technology Institute (THSTI), Faridabad, Haryana (2009)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
		No. of patents filed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani, West Bengal (2009)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
		No. of patents filed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	UNESCO Regional Centre for Education, Training & Innovation in Biotechnology (RCB), Faridabad (2009)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2
		No. of patents filed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	National Agri Food Biotechnology Institution and Bioprocessing Unit (NABI), Mohali, Punjab (2009)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
		No. of patents filed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicines (in stem), Bangalore (2009)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	Nil	Nil	5	11	7
		No. of patents filed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad (2011)	No. of research publication with impact factor 5 and above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of patents filed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of patents awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		No. of Ph.D students awarded	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The institutions from serial number 9 to 14 were established recently during the years 2009 and 2010 therefore, the information available is minimal.

High Prices of Life Saving Drugs

2708. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that due

to shortage, life saving drugs are being sold at high prices;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any information of stock of sellers
of life saving drugs is received from time to time;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the research of the new life saving drugs; and

(f) the amount likely to be spent on the research of new life saving drugs by the Government during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

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) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises price of scheduled drugs / formulations as per the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). No one can sell any scheduled drugs/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by the NPPA. The life saving drugs are not defined in the DPCO, 1995.

A number of drug companies have been found to be selling medicines at a higher price to consumers. In such cases, NPPA initiates action of overcharging against the companies as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995 and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Based on detection of overcharging cases since its inception and till 29th February 2012, NPPA has issued demand notices in 816 no of cases involving an amount of Rs. 2456.89 crore (overcharging along with interest) for selling the medicines at a price higher than the prices fixed under DPCO, 1995. Of this, Rs. 217.67 crore has been realized till 29th February 2012 leaving a balance of Rs. 2239.22 crore to be realized. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 2126.72 crore is under litigation & pending in various courts and Rs. 44.18 crore is pending for recovery with Collectors of various States and the balance is under process.

The NPPA monitors the shortage and availability of the drugs in the country through State Drug Control Administration. Whenever shortage is reported by the State Drug Controller, NPPA takes remedial steps for ensuring availability of drugs by impressing upon manufacturers to rush the stocks to the places of shortage. The shortages reported are the brand specific and in most cases equivalent substitutes are available in the market.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Apart from various efforts being done by Ministry of Science & Technology, Department of Biotechnology and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (details enclosed as Statement-I, II and III respectively) the Faculty and researchers of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), under the administrative control of Department of Pharmaceuticals are also working in the area of most neglected diseases.

Statement-I

Ministry of Science & Technology

Department of Science & Technology

Department of Science and Technology (DST) has so far funded 105 industries - institutional alliances both in modern and Indian system of medicine including veterinary drugs under its Plan Scheme on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research Programme (DPRP). The programme has supported R&D projects on Tuberculosis, Malaria, Diarrhoea, Filariasis, Diabetes, Psychosomatic disorders, Kala Azar, Cataract, Cancer, Dementia, HIV/AIDS, Anti Fungal, Anti Virals, Anti Cancer Anti Bacterial, Anti Rabies, Anti Obesity, Anti Asthma, Arthritis, Anti Amoebiasis etc., vaccine for Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis, Hepatitis-B etc.

46 state of the art infrastructure for pharmaceutical R&D have been created in different premier institutions and Universities on Bio-availability, Pharmacoinformatics, Regulatory Toxicology, Safety Pharmacology at NIPER, Mohali; Pharmacokinetic & Metabolic Studies, Regulatory Pharmacology & Toxicology, Medium Throughput Screening at CDRI, Lucknow; Transgenic & Gene Knockout Mice, Clinical Research facility to stem Cell Technologies and regenerative medicine, Biosafety Level 4 Laboratory at CCMB, Hyderabad; Bioequivalence, Pharmacovigilance, New Chemicals Entities development, Animal Facility for Indian System of Medicine etc have been created in other Universities & Institutions.

Since 2004-05, the programme extended 69 Soft Loans for Indian Pharma Industry R&D projects at a simple interest rate of 3% per annum with repayment duration of 10 years. Also two grants-in-aid projects funded for conducting clinical trials in neglected diseases.

The amount likely to be spent on R&D activities during the 12th Five Year Plan for Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research Programme of DST is not yet decided by the government.

Statement-II

Department of Biotechnology

R&D programmes on Infectious Diseases

The Department has a collaborative effort with Indian Council of Medical Research on HIV/AIDS and Microbicides with emphasis on development of HIV/AIDS Vaccine and effective Microbicides to block the transmission through sexual route.

The Department has also a collaborative effort with International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) towards HIV/AIDS Vaccine Development with focus on Broad

Neutralizing Antibodies. In addition, HIV Vaccine Discovery Programme has been initiated between IAVI and THSTI.

In the National Programme, R&D efforts have been initiated towards development of vaccine candidates for Leishmaniasis (Kala Azar), Typhoid, Enteric Infections. The Department has also major emphasis on infectious disease research where major projects have been funded in important diseases like HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Viral Hepatitis, Respiratory Infections, etc.

Quantum of money likely to be spent during 12th Five Year Plan is Rs.200 crore approximately.

R&D programmes on Vaccine Research

Though vaccines are not categorically drugs but are the most successful disease prevention technology and constitute the most cost effective and efficient means of preventing morbidity and mortality. Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has made concerted efforts in vaccine research and development since its inception in 1986-87, recently vaccine research and development and clinical trials are being implemented through Vaccine Grand Challenge Programme (VGCP).

Current Status of Major Vaccine Development Projects Supported By DBT

Vaccines under Development	Institutes	Current Phase
1	2	3
Rotavirus Vaccine	First rotavirus vaccine 116E developed in India at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi in collaboration with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA.	Rotavirus vaccine 116E is undergoing Phase III clinical trial at three sites: Society for Applied Studies (SAS), Delhi; Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore; KEM Hospital, Pune.
Cholera Vaccine	Live oral cholera vaccine candidate VA1.4 developed at Institute of Microbial Technology (MTECH), Chandigarh & National Institute of Cholera &	Enteric Diseases (NICED), Kolkata. The candidate vaccine strain VA1.4 will be undergoing Phase II studies.

1	2	3
Malaria Vaccine	Malaria vaccine candidates JAIVAC-1 for P.falciparum&PvDBP II for P. vivax developed at International Center for Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology (ICGEB), N. Delhi.	JAIVAC-1 vaccine for P.falciparum have been developed and transferred to Bharat Biotech India Ltd (BBIL), Hyderabad. Phase I clinical trials completed.
Typhoid Vaccine	A Vi-conjugate typhoid vaccine developed at AIIMS, N.Delhi.	Technology has been transferred to USV Ltd., Mumbai.
Dengue Vaccine	Dengue vaccine candidate being developed at ICGEB, N.Delhi.	Efforts on the possibility of developing safe, efficacious and inexpensive tetravalent dengue vaccine candidate are underway.
Tuberculosis Vaccine	Collaborative efforts are underway between University of Delhi South Campus (UDSC) & Vaccine and Infectious Disease Research Center (VIDRC) of Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI): an autonomous institution of DBT, for the development of recombinant BCG.	Several candidates for tuberculosis have been developed at DUSC with promising results in animal models, (rBCG85c) is being developed as an effective vaccine for tuberculosis.

The amount allocated for Vaccine Research & Development in the 12th five year plan is Rs. 70 crores.

PPP Programmes

The details of the private industries and their collaborating public institutions to whom the support has been given under the PPP schemes of DBT is given as under:

A. Drugs

Sl. No.	Title of the project	Company & collaborator (s)
1	2	3
1.	Development of commercialization of a recombinant uricase for the prevention and treatment of tumor lysis syndrome associated with leukamia, lymphoma & solid tumor malignancies	Virchow Biotech (P) Limited, Hyderabad

1. SBIRI

Projects on therapeutics (drugs including biogenerics and vaccines) are being supported under the Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRO. This is a public-private partnership programme of DBT supporting research initiatives of biotech industries across India.

The details of projects aimed at developing life-saving drugs supported in this scheme are listed below:

1	2	3
2.	Development of an alternate technology to Anti Snake Venom Serum (ASVS) using monoclonal F(ab) ₂ cocktail	Mediclone Biotech Pvt. Ltd, Chennai
3.	Development and standardization of manufacturing and testing methodologies for human neonatal rotavirus vaccine candidate	Bharat Biotech International Limited, Hyderabad
4.	Development of humanized monoclonal antibodies against human epidermal growth factor receptor	Zenotech Laboratories Ltd., Hyderabad.
5.	Expression of recombinant Proteins for development of synthetic pulmonary surfactant for Respiratory Distress Syndrome	Bharat Serum and Vaccines Ltd., Mumbai
6.	Clinical development, process development and scale-up of a commercially viable manufacturing process of recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) expressed in recombinant Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell-line	Bharat Serum and Vaccines Ltd., Mumbai,
7.	Product development, regulatory toxicology and pharmacology and Phase I human clinical trial of three recombinant therapeutic proteins	ARA Healthcare Pvt. Ltd, Gurgaon
8.	Development of affordable, toxicity free Amphotericin B loaded liposomal preparation for treatment of Kala-azar: A Pre-Proof of Concept	Lifecare Innovations Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
9.	Indigenous development of a recombinant fuzeon for the treatment of AIDS	Virchow Biotech Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad
10.	Apoptosis-inducing human-origin Fee-based chimeric proteins for targeted elimination of mast cells and basophils: a new approach for allergy & asthma treatment	CenturyPharmaceuticals Ltd., Vadodara
11.	Development, optimization and characterization of ligand (RGD peptides) targeted nano constructs encapsulating anticancer chemotherapeutic agents for effective treatment of lung cancer (Gemcitabine) and stabilization of lyophilized or spray dried formulation for direct local delivery or by injection through systemic circulation	Jupiter Bioscience Limited, Secunderabadin collaboration with Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara
12.	Scale-up and evaluation of high-value biosimilar product (Etanercept) aimed at providing cost-effective healthcare solutions to the emerging markets	Avesthagen Ltd, Bangalore
13.	Development of high value phyto-pharmaceuticals for treating cataract	Lailalmpex, Vijaywada
14.	Production of recombinant exenatide (Incretin mimetic likeGLP-1)	Vivo Bio Tech Ltd., Hyderabad
15.	Wound healing efficacy of novel formulation SLS-03: Pre-clinical studies Ltd, Tirupati	Sugen Life Sciences Pvt

1	2	3
---	---	---

B. Vaccines

1. Development of a Vaccine capable for eliciting immunological memory for the prevention of typhoid	USV Ltd., Mumbai
2. Production and evaluation of a novel hexavalent lipo-oligosaccharide vaccine for <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> against meningococcal disease	Pochiraju Industries Limited, Ranga Reddy District

About Rs 25 crores is expected to be spent on new life saving drugs research in the 12th Plan under SBIRI.

2. BIPP

Projects are being supported on drugs/vaccines/generics under the Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) scheme. This is a Public Private Partnership Programme where in the industries are involved in innovative, high risk, R&D and Clinical Trials for product validation. This is done either independently by the company or in collaboration with the Public Sector Partners.

Details of projects supported so far under this scheme are given below:

Sl. No.	Company/Collaborator(s)	Title Drugs Basic
1	2	3
1.	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Ahmedabad	A Strategy for the Development of Alternative Treatments for Heart failure Complicated with Diabetes Mellitus
2.	ARA Healthcare Limited, Haryana,	Development And Pilot Scale Production Of ANTI-TNF-a Antibody scFv For Treatment Of Inflammatory Diseases
3.	TCG Life Sciences Limited, Kolkata	Process for Asymmetric Synthesis of Hexahydrobenzophenanthrenes, Dopamine D1 Agonists
4.	Biocon Limited, Bangalore	Open label, randomized, Multicentric studies to Compare safety and efficacy of Recombinant insulin aspart-biphasic and regular with NovoLog® Mix 70/30 and NovoRapid in T1DM and T2DM patients
5.	(i) Revelations Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (ii) RAS Life Sciences Ltd., Hyderabad	Development of Novel and Economic process for production of recombinant human Insulin

1	2	3
6. Rasayani Biologies Pvt. Ltd.		Evaluation of Platinum Nano Particles for the Treatment of Hormone Refractory Prostate Cancer
7. Life Care Innovations Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon		Production of poly (lactide-co-glycolide) nanoparticles (PLG-NP) and poly (lactide-co-glycolide) nanoparticles encapsulating antitubercular drugs (rifampicin, isoniazid and pyrazinamide-PLG-NP-ATDs) in GMP facilities
8. (i) Sphaera, Manesar (ii) International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, New Delhi (iii) Leadinvent, Delhi		Novel combination therapy for treatment of resistant and non responsive cancers
9 Stempeutics Research Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore		A Randomized, Double Blind, multicentric, placebo controlled, Phase-II study assessing the safety and efficacy of Intraarterial (Hepatic) Ex-vivo cultured adult allogenicmesenchymal stem cells in patients with liver cirrhosis
Clinical Trial		
10 Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Ahmedabad		Clinical development of TRC 150094, a novel Diiodofltyronine (T2) analogue for the treatment of cardiovascular (CV) risk factors defined by metabolic Syndrome (MS)
11 Crystalin Research Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad		Clinical trials of novel anticancer drug cocrystal
Vaccines		
Basic		
12 Virchow Biotech Private Ltd., Hyderabad		Development Of A Novel Mucosal Vaccine For Hpv
13 Genova Biopharmaceuticals Limited, Pune		Development of a cost effective prophylactic and Therapeutic Recombinant Human Papillomavirus vaccine

1	2	3
14	(i) Serum Institute of India Limited, Pune (ii) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (iii) National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi	Design and evaluation of novel immunogens and monoclonal antibodies against pandemic H1N1
15	Serum Institute of India Ltd., Maharashtra	Development of HPV Vaccine
16	Tergene Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	Development of an Affordable, Asia specific 15 valent Pneumococcal Ploysaccharide - CRM 197 protein conjugate Vaccine
17	Panacea Biotec Ltd., New Delhi	Development of safe and highly efficacious 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine against Streptococcus pneumoniae infections
18	(i) RAS Life Sciences, Hyderabad (ii) Institute of Liver and Billiary Sciences, New Delhi	Development of HCV genotype 3a based replicon system
Clinical Trial		
19	(i) Bharat Biotech International Limited, Hyderabad (ii) Christian Medical College, Vellore (iii) KEM Hospital Research Centre, Pune (iv) Translational Health Science and Technology Institute, New Delhi	Phase III Testing and Evaluation of Safety and Efficacy of Oral Rotavirus Vaccine Candidate 116E
Biogenerics		
20	GennovaBiopharmaceuticals Limited, Pune	Bio-similar interferon beta 1a: process development.
21	Serum Institute of India Limited, Pune	Clinical Development of polysialylated erythropoietin
22	Wockhardt Limited, Aurangabad	Development of animal component free biosimilar recombinant protein therapeutics using mammalian platform technology

The approximate committed contribution by DBT in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the above projects is Rs. 200 crores.

Statement-II*Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)*

As informed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) it has focused on development of Streptokinase which is an effective and inexpensive clot dissolving drug used in the treatment of myocardial infarction and pulmonary embolism. The constituent laboratory of CSIR, namely CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology (CSIR-IMTech), Chandigarh has developed the technology for synthesis of Recombinant Streptokinase. In collaboration with an industry it was launched in the market in 2009. Earlier, the technology for natural streptokinase developed by the institute was commercialized by another company. These products are available in Indian market. Institute has also licensed an improved, new clot-specific thrombolytic for further development to an industry.

Depletion of Underground Water Level

2709. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
 SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
 SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
 SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the underground water level in the country for the current assessment year, State-wise, particularly for Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the fall in groundwater level in Chhattisgarh is mainly due to reckless exploitation of groundwater by the private companies/power plants/industries and if so, the steps taken by the Government;

(c) whether there have been any positive outcomes from the measures taken by the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the drinking water crisis in the States including Chhattisgarh?

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) State wise details of depth of water level including that of Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh as observed during May, 2011 and November, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) As per the latest assessment of ground water resources (as on 2009) carried out jointly by the Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organization, out of the total annual ground water withdrawal of 3.60 billion cubic metres (bcm) in the state of Chhattisgarh, withdrawal for domestic and industrial uses together is 0.52 bcm, which accounts for about 14% of the total ground water extraction. The remaining 86% (3.02 bcm) of ground water withdrawal is for irrigation. Out of 146 blocks, 14 blocks fall under semi-critical category and rest under safe category.

'Water' being a State subject, necessary measures to check depletion of ground water levels are to be undertaken by the State Governments. Government of Chhattisgarh has implemented artificial recharge measures in Gujra watershed (Patan block, Durgdistt.) and rain water harvesting under Joint Forest Management Programme in parts of Dhamtari District. Water conservation measures have been implemented by 'Action For Food Production (AFPRO)' in parts of Bilaspur, Kanker and Bastar districts. Besides these, Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources has been promoting rain water harvesting and artificial recharge through various activities like mass awareness campaigns, training programmes, painting competitions, display of hoardings, distribution of pamphlets etc.

(c) Artificial recharge measures implemented by the Government have shown significant improvement in water levels. The details of impact assessment of artificial recharge projects implemented by Central Ground Water Board are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation provides financial assistance to State Governments

under the centrally sponsored scheme 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)'. Under ARWSP, upto 20% of the allotted funds can be utilized to tackle water quality problems.

Statement-I

State-wise Depth to water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of Pre Monsoon-2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level in metres below ground level	
			Min	Max
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	679	0.05	41.80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1.59	11.01
3	Assam	209	0.05	19.58
4	Bihar	269	1.16	15.00
5	Chandigarh	18	2.65	37.67
6	Chhattisgarh	360	0.53	24.90
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2.35	9.95
8	Delhi	142	0.96	66.45
9	Goa	44	1.21	26.09
10	Gujarat and Daman-Diu	665	0.34	64.58
11	Haryana	315	0.53	63.30
12	Himachal Pradesh	77	0.38	29.95
13	Jammu and Kashmir	134	0.82	37.40
14	Jharkhand	180	1.61	19.80
15	Karnataka	901	0.38	30.68
16	Kerala	700	0.12	41.20
17	Madhya Pradesh	857	1.75	47.00
18	Maharashtra	812	0.10	62.58
19	Meghalaya	27	1.03	8.09

1	2	3	4	5
20	Odisha	873	0.00	16.55
21	Puducherry	7	2.04	3.66
22	Punjab	193	0.67	33.00
23	Rajasthan	824	0.65	11.70
24	Tamil Nadu	654	0.55	50.40
25	Tripura	27	1.39	6.60
26	Uttar Pradesh	723	0.51	40.51
27	Uttaranchal	46	2.03	18.29
28	West Bengal	520	0.32	24.90
Total		10274		

Statement-II

State-wise Depth to water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of November-2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (mbgl)	
			Min	Max
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	697	0.00	44.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	1.87	6.07
3	Assam	236	0.22	16.24
4	Bihar	266	0.40	11.85
5	Chandigarh	25	2.38	54.60
6	Chhattisgarh	308	0.51	19.00
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2.70	8.68
8	Delhi	131	0.91	66.73

1	2	3	4	5
9	Goa	40	0.45	14.52
10	Gujarat	741	0.12	98.80
11	Haryana	308	0.21	63.20
12	Himachal Pradesh	78	0.46	27.32
13	Jammu and Kashmir	130	0.20	35.27
14	Jharkhand	167	0.89	13.33
15	Karnataka	873	0.05	26.75
16	Kerala	646	0.15	34.40
17	Madhya Pradesh	868	0.25	47.00
18	Maharashtra	1036	0.14	27.10
19	Manipur	1	2.70	2.70
20	Meghalaya	27	0.40	4.71
21	Odisha	889	0.02	11.32
22	Puducherry	7	0.37	2.50
23	Punjab	189	0.06	34.20
24	Rajasthan	850	0.01	116.40
25	Tamil Nadu	888	0.00	53.00
26	Tripura	22	1.69	5.66
27	Uttar Pradesh	802	0.47	37.20
28	Uttaranchal	47	0.23	16.23
29	West Bengal	786	0.02	22.39
Total		11075		

Statement-III**Impact Assessment of Artificial Recharge Projects Implemented by Central Ground Water Board**

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of schemes for which impact assessment done	Artificial Recharge Structures	Impact assessment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	Percolation Tanks	4500-5900 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		3	Check dams	1000-1250 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Combination of recharge pits and lateral shafts	370 Cubic meter runoff recharged in one year
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	7000 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
3.	Assam	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	5500 Cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
4.	Bihar	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	4700 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
5.	Chandigarh	6	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	1440-13,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Rain Water Harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	34.50 lakhs cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Recharge Trenches	9.50 lakh cubic meter rainwater runoff recharged in one year

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	3	Rain Water Harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	11000-45000 runoff water recharged in one year
7.	Haryana	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	2350 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Combination of Recharge shafts and injection wells	3.50 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Declining rate reduced from 1.175 m/yr to 0.25 m/yr.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Check dams	1.20-21.00 lakhs cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	300-1200 Cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
10.	Jharkhand	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	4500 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
11.	Karnataka	1	Combination of Percolation Tanks, Watershed Structures, Recharge wells, Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	2-3.5 m. rise in water levels and 9-16 ha area benefited from percolation tanks. 60 lakh cubic meter water recharged through recharge well. 3-5 m rise in ground water levels through watershed structures. 530 cubic meter recharged from Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting.
12.	Kerala	1	Sub-surface Dyke	Augmented 5000 Cubic meter of ground water in upstream side with 2 m rise in groundwater levels.
1	Recharge wells	2800	Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year	
		3	Percolation tanks	2000-15000 Cubic meter runoff water

1	2	3	4	5
				recharged in one year
		1	Tidal regulator	4000 Cubic meter runoff water conserved and a difference of 1.5 m was observed in upstream and downstream water level.
		1	Check Dam	30,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
13.	Lakshadweep	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	300 Cubic meter rainwater harvested in one year
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Sub-surface Dykes	Rise in water level in dugwells in the range of 0.80-3.80 m and 6-12 m in hand pumps has been observed.
		1	Percolation Tank	Rise in ground water levels by 1-4 m. in command areas downstream of tanks has been observed.
		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (1000 houses)	More than 2 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Combination of sub-surface dykes and check dam	Rise in water levels in existing tubewells in upstream area by 0.30 m to 2.00 m has been observed.
15.	Maharashtra	2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting System	196-280 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Combination of Percolation Tanks and Check Dams.	Benefited area -About 60 to 120 ha. per Percolation Tank, 3 to 15 hectare per Check Dam Water level rise - Upto 1.5 m.
		1	Percolation tanks, Recharge Shaft, Dugwell Recharge.	Benefited area - 400-500 hectare around the scheme.

1	2	3	4	5
16. Meghalaya	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting		6800 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
17. Mizoram	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting		50,000 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
18. Nagaland	2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting		3700 - 12,800 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
19. NCT Delhi	2	Check dams		Water levels have risen upto 2.55 m in the vicinity of Check Dams and area benefited is upto 30 hectare from each check dam in JNU & IIT. 1.30-lakh cubic meter of rainwater was recharged in one year in Kushak Nala.
	7	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting		800 - 5000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
	8	Rain water harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments		8500 - 20,000 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
20. Odisha	1	Rain water harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments		19,000 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
21. Punjab	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting		500 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
	3	Recharge wells		9 - 15.50 lakhs cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
	1	Trenches		Average rise in water level to 0.32-0.70 m has been observed.
	2	Combination of vertical shafts, injection wells & recharge trenches		Recharge of 1.70 lakh cubic meter runoff water caused average rise of 0.25

1	2	3	4	5
				m. in ground water levels around the scheme area.
22. Rajasthan			1 Combination of recharge shafts and injection wells	14,400 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
			1 Check dams	88,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Water level rise - 0.65 m.
			12 Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	350-2800 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
			3 Sub-surface Barriers	2000-11500 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Water level rise from 0.25 to 0.60 m.
23. Tamil Nadu			1 Sub-surface Dyke	39.25 ha. area benefited.
			7 Percolation Tanks	10,000-2,25,000 runoff water recharged in one year.
			1 Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	3700 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
24. Uttar Pradesh			5 Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	350-1100 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
25. West Bengal			1 Combination of Farm Ponds, Nala Bunds, Sub-surface Dykes	Water level rise of 0.15 m. observed.
			1 Sub-surface Dykes	Rise in water levels by 0.45 m. observed

Schemes for Educational Development of Minorities

2710. PROF. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: S H R I
NEEARJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being run by the Union Government for educational development of minorities in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and spent on schemes for the said purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated for development of education among minorities during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government for educational upliftment of minorities during 2012-13;

(e) whether the Government proposes to simplify the criteria and eligibility conditions for the scholarship schemes and Maulana Azad Fellowship;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the amount for awarding these scholarships & fellowships is likely to be enhanced by the Government; and

(h) 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) The details of the schemes run by Union Government for educational development of minorities include:-

(1) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme, Merit-cum-means Based Scholarship Scheme and Maulana Azad National

Fellowship implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs.

(2) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) implemented by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(3) Establishment of Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities/SCV ST and Women, Establishment of Urdu Academy/ Centre for Professional Development of Urdu Teachers, Establishment of a satellite campus of Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad, Establishment of Model Degree Colleges and Establishment of Women Hostels in Minority Concentrated Districts, General Development Scheme implemented by Ministry of Human Resources Development through University Grant Commission (UGC); Details of (a)(1), (2) and (3) above are enclosed as Statement

(b) The details of fund allocated and released in respect of above mentioned schemes during the Eleventh Five year Plan are enclosed as Statement-2A, 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B and 3C.

(c) and (d) Fund allocation for 12th Five year Plan has not been finalized by the Planning Commission.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

(g) No such proposal is under consideration.

(h) Does not arise in view of (g) above.

The details of the schemes run by Union Government for educational development of minorities are as under:

Statement-I*Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs:*

- (1.1) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme:- This is awarded to the students belonging to the notified five minority communities who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and annual income of whose parents/ guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships is earmarked for eligible girl students. (Annexure-2.A)
- (1.2) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme:- This is awarded to the students belonging to the notified five minority communities who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents/ guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh. (Annexure-2.B)
- (1.3) Maulana Azad National Fellowship For Minority Students:- This Scheme provides integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from notified minority communities to pursue M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grant Commission (UGC). Prior clearance of National Eligibility Test (NET)/ State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) examination is not a prerequisite for award of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students for M.Phil/PhD 30% of the scholarships is earmarked for eligible girl students. (Annexure-2.C)
- (1.4) Merit-Cum-Means Based Scholarship:- Scholarships are available for pursuing professional and technical courses, at graduate and post-graduate levels, 30% of these scholarships are earmarked for eligible girl students. To be eligible, a student from one of the five notified minority communities should have secured admission in any technical or professional institution, recognized by an appropriate authority. In case of students admitted without a competitive examination, students

should have secured not less than 50% marks. The annual income of the family from all sources should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakhs. (Annexure-2.C)

Schemes of Ministry of Human Resources Development:

- (2.1) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM):- The scheme seeks to bring about qualitative improvement in Madarasas to enable Muslim children attain standards of national education system in formal education subjects. The SPQEM is a demand driven scheme. (Annexure-3.A)
- (2.2) Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI):
- IDMI is a scheme to augment infrastructure in private aided/ unaided minority schools/ institutions in order to enhance quality of education of minority children. Preference is given to eligible minority institutions (private aided/ unaided elementary/ secondary/ senior secondary schools) located in districts, blocks and towns having a minority population about 20% based on available census data. The scheme covers the entire country. (Annexure-3.B)
- (2.3) Establishment of Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities for SC/ST and Women:- The coaching programmes are provided without tuition fee and students are provided hostel and mess facilities either free of cost or with a nominal fee. The programme aims facilitating the above categories of students to enter into Central or State Government jobs, private sector jobs and also to enter into IITs and Medical colleges. (Annexure-3.C)
- (2.4) Establishment of a satellite campus of MANUU for undergraduate/ postgraduate programmes in Arabic and Persian:- UGC has provided an additional allocation of rupees 14.00 crore to MANUU for the establishment of a satellite campus at Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) for undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in Arabic and Persian. (Annexure-3.C)

(2.5) Establishment of Model Degree Colleges: This scheme is to provide Central financial assistance for establishment Model Degree Colleges in each of identified 374 backward districts. The objective is to achieve expansion in higher education with inclusion, equity and quality. Essentially the scheme is a motivational one for State Governments to uplift educationally under-served districts by providing appropriate financial assistance. Under the scheme, the UGC provides financial assistance up to Rs. 2.67 crore of the total capital cost of Rs. 4.00 crore. So far, 14 Model Degree colleges have been established in Minority Concentrated Districts. (MCDs)

(2.6) Establishment of Women Hostels in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs): 285 Women Hostels during 11th Five Year Plan in Minority Concentrated Districts / areas have been established. Out of total allocation of Rs. 370.19 crore till 27th February 2012, Rs. 203.69 crore have been released.

(2.7) General Development Scheme: Under this scheme, UGC releases grants for building, campus development, creation of new

departments, books, equipments, salary etc. During the 11th Plan, UGC has released grants to Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Jamia Millia Islamia and Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU). (Annexure-3.C)

(2.8) Fatima Committee Recommendations: To formulate a plan of action on the findings of Sachar Committee report, a high level committee called the Fatmi Committee was constituted. The committee made certain specific recommendations for establishment of Model Schools, B.Ed Colleges, and Polytechnics- ITI etc. in MANUU. For AMU, committee recommended support for adequate infrastructure and other facilities.

Accordingly, MANUU submitted proposal for setting Colleges for Women, Colleges of Nursing and pharmacy and a college of Unani Medicine and a hospital. UGC has released a grant of Rs. 26.15 crore for implementation of the recommendations of Sachar Committee during the 11th Plan Period. UGC has also conveyed the approval of establishment of 2 campuses under the AMU at Mallapuram (Kerala) and Murshidabad (West Bengal) to for running various academies programmes. (Annexure-3.C)

Statement-2A

State/UT-wise detail of allocation and fund released for Pre-matric Scholarship for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on 29.02.2012)	
		Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh				5.37		13.90	16.29	42.85	25.62	19.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh				0.00		0.00	0.72	0	1.39	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	Assam				0.00		16.83	18.43	8.37	35.55	21.25
4	Bihar				10.71		9.22	27.39	34.12	43.08	21.54
5	Chhattisgarh				0.24		1.07	1.86	1	2.93	2.93
6	Goa				0.02		0.04	0.92	0	1.45	0.00
7	Gujarat				0.00		0.00	9.82	0	15.44	0.00
8	Haryana				0.51		1.58	4.83	2	7.60	2.03
9	Himachal Pradesh				0.18		0.09	0.57	0	0.89	0.41
10	Jammu and Kashmir	The scheme was not Launched	The scheme was not Launched	There was no State-wise financial allocation	1.02	There was no State-wise financial allocation	7.44	14.15	13	22.25	11.10
11	Jharkhand				2.71		2.10	9.75	4	15.34	7.51
12	Karnataka				1.89		13.93	15.63	33.16	24.58	38.71
13	Kerala				3.50		12.24	27.59	42.69	43.40	43.40
14	Madhya Pradesh				2.44		2.18	8.68	7	13.65	17.93
15	Maharashtra				4.51		15.78	34.49	41	54.26	54.72
16	Manipur	0.46	3.10	1.85	0	3.57	1.19				
17	Meghalaya	0.71	1.26	3.43	2	6.61	0.00				
18	Mizoram	0.44	1.58	1.72	2	3.31	2.49				
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	3.64	1	7.01	0.00				
20	Odisha	0.28	1.34	3.36	1	5.29	2.00				
21	Punjab	3.79	15.10	30.27	26	47.61	24.49				
22	Rajasthan	1.83	4.72	11.29	11	17.76	10.14				
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.09	0.40	0	0.77	0.61				
24	Tamil Nadu	2.33	7.82	14.41	28.17	22.66	25.70				
25	Tripura	0.07	0.08	0.91	0	1.75	0.00				
26	Uttar Pradesh	12.98	48.63	63.32	65.27	99.60	148.11				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
27	Uttarakhand				0.00		0.07	2.50	0	3.93	0.43	
28	West Bengal				5.36		19.72	41.76	76.53	65.68	82.98	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0.04		0.01	0.22	0	0.52	0.03	
30	Chandigarh				0.04		0.17	0.38	0	0.92	0.00	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0.01		0.02	0.05	0	0.12	0.07	
32	Daman and Diu				0.01		0.02	0.04	0	0.11	0.00	
33	Delhi				0.71		2.77	4.64	3.03	4.75	1.35	
34	Lakshadweep				0.00		0.00	0.13	0	0.31	0.00	
35	Puducherry				0.05		0.01	0.25	0	0.26	0.00	
Total					79.90	62.21	200.00	202.94	375.7	446.25	600.00	540.44

Statement-2B

*State/UT-wise detail of allocation and fund released for Post-matric Scholarships
for the years 2007-08 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on 29.02.2012)	
		Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased	Allo- cation	Fund Rele- ased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh		0		6.23		19.96	10.00	35.24	19.12	17.28
2	Arunachal Pradesh		0		0.00		0.00	0.44	0.00	1.04	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	Assam		0		4.87		8.32	11.32	5.60	26.71	0.00
4	Bihar		0		10.86		3.80	16.83	15.96	32.15	23.81
5	Chhattisgarh		0		0.24		0.60	1.14	1.03	2.18	1.57
6	Goa		0		0.13		0.00	0.57	0.21	1.08	0.00
7	Gujarat		0		1.97		2.88	6.03	4.47	11.53	6.99
8	Haryana		0.13		0.93		0.68	2.97	1.48	5.67	1.48
9	Himachal Pradesh		0.04		0.08		0.17	0.34	0.21	0.66	0.20
10	Jammu and Kashmir		0		0.98		3.67	8.69	5.24	16.61	2.13
11	Jharkhand		0		2.86		3.67	5.99	6.15	11.45	8.85
12	Karnataka		2.91		0.46		8.82	9.60	12.35	18.35	24.85
13	Kerala		0.84		2.43		11.21	16.96	9.98	32.39	21.69
14	Madhya Pradesh		0.62		1.85		1.10	5.33	3.31	10.19	6.17
15	Maharashtra		2.22		4.03		8.17	21.17	20.09	40.58	23.44
16	Manipur		0		0.75		2.85	1.14	2.67	0.00	
17	Meghalaya		0.02		0.03		0.04	2.11	0.19	4.96	0.00
18	Mizoram		0.42		0.87		2.54	1.05	2.81	2.48	1.24
19	Nagaland		0		0.01		0.02	2.24	0.05	5.26	0.04
20	Odisha		0.06		0.35		0.46	2.07	1.03	3.95	0.00
21	Punjab		0.56		1.26		10.73	18.55	14.83	35.61	38.23
22	Rajasthan		0.64		2.14		4.00	6.93	4.66	13.25	12.05
23	Sikkim		0		0.00		0.10	0.25	0.31	0.57	0.40
24	Tamil Nadu		0.96		2.42		11.04	8.85	10.67	16.91	14.43

There was no State-wise financial allocation

There was no State-wise financial allocation

There was no State-wise financial allocation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25	Tripura		0.01		0.05		0.07	0.56	0.17	1.31	0.12
26	Uttar Pradesh		0		16.46		24.78	38.91	46.42	74.34	74.81
27	Uttarakhand		0		0.10		0.06	1.53	0.08	2.93	0.19
28	West Bengal		0		7.72		18.43	25.66	25.77	49.02	46.87
29	Andaman and Nicobar		0		0.03		0.01	0.13	0.01	0.52	0.00
30	Chandigarh		0		0.05		0.05	0.24	0.09	0.95	0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.17		0.01		0.01	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.00
32	Daman and Diu		0		0.02		0.02	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.00
33	Delhi		0		0.39		0.43	2.85	0.38	4.75	0.00
34	Lakshadweep		0.01		0.00		0.00	0.09	0.29	0.00	
35	Puducherry		0		0.04		0.03	0.16	0.13	0.25	0.10
Total			9.61	69.93	70.62	150.00	148.72	230.77	228.96	450	326.93

Statement-2C

Year-wise funds allocated and release in the 11th Five Year Plan.

(a) Maulana Azad National Fellowship:-

Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Year	Funds Allocated	Fund Released
1.	2007-08	Scheme was not in operation	
2.	2008-09		
3.	2009-10	15.00	14.90
4.	2010-11	30.00	29.98
5.	2011-12	52.00	57.98 (upto 29.02.2012)

(b) Merit-Cum-Means Based Scholarship:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Funds Allocated	Fund Released
1.	2007-08	154.00	40.90
2.	2008-09	165.00	64.73
3.	2009-10	100.00	97.51
4.	2010-11	125.00	108.75
5.	2011-12	140.00	113.20 (up to 29.02.2012)

Statement-3A

State-wise fund allocation is not made in respect of Merit-cum-means based Scholarship and Maulana Azad National Fellowship.

State/UT-wise detail of fund released for Area Intensive Madarsa Modernisation Programme for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on 29.02.2012)	
		Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh				2.600		
2	Arunachal Pradesh						
3	Assam				10.390		4.595
4	Bihar						
5	Chhattisgarh				8.117		2.297
6	Goa						
7	Gujarat						
8	Haryana				0.375		5.386
9	Himachal Pradesh						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Jammu & Kashmir				3.479		
11	Jharkhand		4.972				
12	Karnataka				4.902		2.106
13	Kerala				14.901		10.855
14	Madhya Pradesh		5.614		13.432		
15	Maharashtra				0.366		1.475
16	Manipur						
17	Meghalaya						
18	Mizoram						
19	Nagaland						
20	Odisha						
21	Punjab						
22	Rajasthan				5.475		0.720
23	Sikkim						
24	Tamil Nadu						
25	Tripura		3.742				
26	Uttar Pradesh		31.905		35.546		104.275
27	Uttarakhand				1.889		0.346
28	West Bengal						
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
30	Chandigarh		0.004				
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
32	Daman and Diu						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Delhi						
34	Lakshadweep						
35	Puducherry						
Total	50.00	46.235	104.0	101.470	150.00	132.055	

State/UT-wise detail of fund released for Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on 29.02.2012)			
		Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Andhra Pradesh	There is no statewise financial allocation. The scheme is demand driven		There is no statewise financial allocation. The scheme is demand driven		There is no statewise financial allocation. The scheme is demand driven			
2	Arunachal Pradesh								
3	Assam								
4	Bihar								
5	Chhattisgarh								
6	Goa								
7	Gujarat						1.912		
8	Haryana							2.011	1.454
9	Himachal Pradesh								
10	Jammu and Kashmir							0.250	
11	Jharkhand								
12	Karnataka							2.820	2.740

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Kerala				3.377		9.407
14	Madhya Pradesh				2.529		
15	Maharashtra				3.876		1.775
16	Manipur						
17	Meghalaya						
18	Mizoram	There is no statewise financial allocation. The scheme is demand driven					
19	Nagaland						
20	Odisha						
21	Punjab						
22	Rajasthan					1.028	
23	Sikkim						3.456
24	Tamil Nadu						
25	Tripura						
26	Uttar Pradesh		4.480		3.277		2.004
27	Uttarakhand				1.903		1.833
28	West Bengal						
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
30	Chandigarh						
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli						
32	Daman & Diu						
33	Delhi						
34	Lakshadweep						
35	Puducherry						
Total		5.000	4.480	25.750	22.984	50.000	22.668

Statement-3C

(a) Details of funds allocated and released during the 11th Five Year Plan under the Scheme of Establishment of Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities/SC/ST and Women:

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Total Allocation	Grant released so far
1.	Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)	1328.78	664.39
2.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1500.00	750.00
3.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	828.78	414.39
4.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University	1078.78	539.39
5.	Jamia Hamdard	1395.38	697.69
Total		6131.72	3065.86

(b) Details of funds allocated, released during the 11th Five Year Plan under the Scheme of Establishment of Urdu Academy/Centre for Professional Development of Urdu Teachers:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Total Allocation	Grant released so far
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	4.00	3.70
2.	Jamia Millia Islamia	4.00	3.50
3.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU)	4.00	3.67
Total		12.00	10.87

(c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has already released grant of Rs. 26.15 crore for implementation of the recommendations of Sachar Committee during the 11th Plan Period.

(d) UGC has released a grant of Rs, 35.00 crore to AMU i.e. Rs 25.00 crore for Murshidabad campus and Rs. 10.00 crore for Mallapuram campus. The status of grants released and utilization of funds by these two campuses of AMU are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Campus	Grant released by UGC	Expenditure incurred by the University
1.	Murshidabad campus	2500.00	287.44
2.	Mallapuram campus	1000.00	637.41
Total		3500.00	924.85

(e) UGC has released a grant to AMU, JMI and

MANUU under general development scheme as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the University released During XI Plan	Name of the Scheme	XI Plan Allocation	Grant
Aligarh Muslim University	General Development	15337.13	10015.34
	Merged Scheme	677.50	452.00
	Fellowship	3500.00	3250.00
	Additional Grants	3600.00	3600.00
	Total	2114.63	17317.34
Jamia Milia Islamia	General Development	18500.00	17650.00
	Merged Scheme	617.50	597.35
	Fellowship	1500.00	1350.00
	Additional Grants	7239.76	7239.76
	Total	27857.26	26837.11
Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU)	General Development	12455.00	11249.50
	Merged Scheme	617.50	617.50
	Fellowship	350.00	313.47
	Additional Grants	865.64	865.64
	Total	14288.14	13046.11

Per Capita Income

2711. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the National Per Capita Income at present in the country;

(b) whether as per recent survey, the per capita income has increased by 15.6 percent and reached Rs. 50,000 mark;

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

(d) whether the aforesaid statistics and figures are applicable to all villages and farmers in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether per capita income in several States are higher than that of national average resulting in a situation of regional imbalance and disparity in the country, State-wise; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of 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) and (b) The Per Capita Income at current prices at the national level, stands at ₹ 60,972 in the year 2011-12, vis-a-vis ₹ 53,331 in the year 2010-11, showing an increase of 14.3% during last year.

(c) The details of State/UT-wise per capita income (Net State Domestic Product) at current prices, for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, as compiled and provided by the Directorates of Economics & Statistics

of the States/UTs, are given in the enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) This per capita income is an average of incomes of residents of all villages, towns and cities, and all persons in different occupation groups.

(f) and (g) Per capita income of several States

is more than the national average. However, the regional imbalance and disparity among various States and UTs in the country is largely due to historical difference in initial conditions, natural resource endowments, level of industrialization and differences in human capital indicators viz. education, health, etc. Per capita income is only an indicator of disparity and not the cause.

Statement

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11 (Rupees)	2011-12 (Rupees)	2011-12 %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62912	71540	13.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55789	62213	11.5
3.	Assam	30569	33633	10.0
4.	Bihar	20708	24681	19.2
5.	Jharkhand	29786	31982	7.4
6.	Goa	168572	192652	14.3
7.	Gujarat	75115	N.A	N.A
8.	Haryana	94680	109227	15.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	65535	73608	12.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	37496	41833	11.6
11.	Karnataka	60946	69493	14.0
12.	Kerala	71434	83725	17.2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32222	N.A	N.A
14.	Chhattisgarh	41167	46573	13.1
15.	Maharashtra	83471	N.A	N.A

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16.	Manipur	29684	32284	8.8
17.	Meghalaya	50427	56643	12.3
18.	Mizoram	48591	N.A	N.A
19.	Nagaland	52643	56116	6.6
20.	Odisha	40412	46150	14.2
21.	Punjab	69737	78171	12.1
22.	Rajasthan	42434	N.A	N.A
23.	Sikkim	81159	N.A	N.A
24.	Tamil Nadu	72993	84058	15.2
25.	Tripura	44965	50750	12.9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26355	29417	11.6
27.	Uttarakhand	66368	75604	13.9
28.	West Bengal	48536	55864	15.1
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76883	82272	7.0
30.	Chandigarh	128634	N.A	N.A
31.	Delhi	150653	175812	16.7
32.	Puducherry	98719	95759	-3.0
All-India Per Capita Net National Income (2004-05 base)		53331	60972	14.3

NA - Not Available

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 — Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India - Central Statistics Office

Notes:

1. Population as per the Provisional figures released by RGI for Census 2011 have been used by the States of Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Delhi.

2. The Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli do not compile the estimates of per capita income.

[*Translation*]

Reserved Items under SSI

2712. RAJ KUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the items for exclusive manufacture of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs);

(b) whether some items reserved for exclusive manufacture in MSEs have been dereserved;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years including the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(a) There are at present twenty items reserved for

exclusive manufacture in micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) During the last three years the item at Sl. No. 147 of the reserved list consisting of two sub items, namely (i) PVC Pipes including conduits - upto 110 mm dia (ii) Fittings for PVC Pipes including conduits upto 110 mm dia, was dereserved. The dereservation of the item took place in 2010.

The issue of reservation/de-reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the MSE Sector is examined on a continual basis by the Government through consultations with various stakeholders and by the Advisory Committee constituted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. These reviews consider various relevant aspects including trends and developments in external trade, domestic and global competitiveness, potential for employment and export, technical feasibility and economic viability of manufacture in the small scale sector etc.

Statement

*List of Items Reserved for Exclusive Manufacture by Micro and Small Enterprises Sector
(As on 30 July 2010)*

Sl. No.	S. No. (As per Gazette Notification)	Product Code	Name of the Product
1	2	3	4
		20-21	Food and Allied Industries
1.	3	202501	Pickles & chutneys
2.	7	205101	Bread
3.	11	21100102	Mustard Oil (except solvent extracted)
4.	13	21100104	Ground nut oil (except solvent extracted)
		27	Wood and Wood Products

1	2	3	4
5.	47	276001	Wooden furniture and fixtures
		28	Paper Products
6.	79	285002	Exercise books and registers
			Other Chemical and Chemical Products
7.	253	305301	Wax candles
8.	308	314201	Laundry soap
9.	313	317001	Safety matches
10.	314	318401	Fire works
11.	319	319902	Agarbatties
			Glass and Ceramics
12.	335	321701	Glass bangles
		33-35	Mechanical Engg., Excluding Transport Equipment
13.	364	340101	Steel almirah
14.	394	341004	Rolling shutters
15.	402	34200602	Steel chairs-All types
16.	404	34200702	Steel tables-All other types
17.	409	342099	Steel furniture-All other types
18.	428	343302	Padlocks
19.	447A	345207	Stainless steel utensils
20.	474	345202	Domestic utensils-Aluminium

Delivery of LPG Cylinders

2713. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR :
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH :

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

(a) the guidelines being followed by the various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) regarding home delivery of LPG cylinders to consumers ;

(b) whether the Government has received some complaints especially from Jyotiba Phule Nagar of Uttar Pradesh for not providing home delivery of LPG cylinders to the consumers and charging extra delivery cost by the gas agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of enquiry conducted and the punitive action taken against the erring agencies during the last three years; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken by the Government to ensure home delivery of LPG cylinders to the consumers across the country without any extra cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per existing policy guidelines, LPG distributors are under instructions to deliver the LPG refill at the customers' premises, as per the Retail Selling Price. In case of authorized cash-n-carry customers, a rebate of Rs.8/- per refill is given to the customers. However, in case of extended areas, an extra transportation charge is collected as per the rate fixed by the District Administration/ local authority.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Complaints have been received by Indian Oil Corporation Limited, against their LPG distributors of J.P. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the period April, 2011 to February 2012, for not providing home delivery and overcharging, which was investigated and action has been taken in 3 established cases where action is being initiated in 4 cases against LPG distributorships. Details in respect of these Agencies including the action taken, is enclosed as Statement.

(d) The officials of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) carry out regular and surprise inspections, including customer contacts to ensure that customers get cylinder at their residence. Retail Selling Price is also printed on the cash memos.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints of distributors not providing home delivery, these are investigated and if the complaint is established, suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor(s) in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

Statement

2009-10

Distributor	Dt. of Inspection	Irregularities Observed	Action Taken/ Penalty Imposed
1	2	3	4
Joya Indone Gas Agency, Joya JP Ngr	28.02.2009	Not giving rebate on no home dellvery excluding Undue delay in refill supply Non home delivery of refill Overcharging by distributor staff on refill	Penalty of Rs. 10000/- imposed and distributor Cautioned.
Manglom Flames, Amroha, Distt.JP Cautioned.. Nagar	10.01.2010	Shortage of equipments Induction of spurious equipments Diversion of domestic cylinders to non domestic use (6 cyls) Not giving rebate on no home	Penalty of Rs. 66994/- Impoiell and distributor

1	2	3	4
		<p>delivery excluding C&C supplies within the area of distributor made on specific request of customer</p> <p>Non home delivery of refill Undue delay In refill supply Overcharging by distributor staff on refill</p>	
2010-11			
Hasanpur Gas Agency. Hasanpur, DisttJP Nagar	29.04.2010	<p>Not giving rebate on no home delivery excluding C&C supplies within the area of distributor made on specific request of customer</p> <p>Diversion of domestic cylinders to non domestic use (26 cyls) Out of turn-delivery Non home delivery of refill Undue delay in refill supply Overcharging by distributor staff on refill</p>	<p>Penalty of Rs 95736/- Imposed and/distributor Cautioned</p>
Joya Indane Gas. Joya	18.3.11	<p>Not giving CNC rebate, Manipulation of record/Delay in refill supply/FIFO (FIRST IN FIRST OUT) not being implemented</p>	<p>Action Initiated as provisions of MDG and explanation received from Distributor. Further action under process</p>
2011-12 (Up to Feb 12)			
Amroha Gas	25.1.12	<p>Not giving Cash & Carry Rebate/ Facility of Home delivery of refill is not provided</p>	<p>Action Initiated as provisions of MDG. Explanation called from the distributor.</p>
Hasanpur Gas	30.9.11/1.10.11	<p>Shortage of Corporation's Equipment/ Not giving Cash & Carry Rebate/ Over charging on refills/non-home delivery of refill/charged extra money for refill/ Diversion of Domestic Cylinders.</p>	<p>Action initiated as provisions of MDG. Explanation called from the distributor</p>
Hasanpur Gas	24.1.12	<p>Unauthorized Point of Delivery of</p>	<p>Action initiated as</p>

1	2	3	4
		Cylinders/ FIFO Not Maintained/ Over charging/non-home delivery/ No C&C etc.	provisions of MOG. Explanation called from the distributor
Manglam Flames	4.11.2011	Not Giving Cash & Carry Rebate/ Over Charging on Refills/ Recovering unauthorised chares from new customers/ shortage of corporation's equipment/ insufficient weighing scales.	

Evaluation of Shale Resources

2714. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the details and the present status of exploration of Shale gas in the country including parts of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh alongwith the status of completion of resource assessment and framing of Shale Gas Policy;

(b) whether there has been a delay in carrying out the resource assessment and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimates of Shale gas reserves in the country; and

(d) the time frame by which the bidding process for exploration of Shale gas is likely to be started?

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) A total of 6 basins namely Cambay, Krishna Godavari, Cauvery, Assam-Arakan, Indo - Gangetic & Gondwana have been identified under Phase-I for Shale Gas resource assessment based on Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical

data gathered during exploration of conventional oil / gas over the years.

Based on the findings of studies on the potential of Shale Gas resources, the policy on Shale Gas is to be formulated after incorporating views of the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(b) So far, resource assessment for Shale Gas in 3 basins (KG, Cauvery and Cambay) has been done by United States Geological Survey (USGS). Further, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons(DGH) has assigned Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Ranchi with the task of identification of areas and assessment of Shale Gas potential in Damodar and Sohagpur sedimentary basins.

(c) Different agencies have reported upon the Shale Gas resources in India. Energy Information Administration(EIA), United States of America (April, 2011) has reported a risked gas-in-place of the order of 293 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) with 69 TCF as recoverable in 4 Indian basins. USGS (January, 2012) has estimated 6.1 TCF as technical recoverable in 3 Indian basins and mention potential for shale oil/ gas.

(d) Shale Gas Policy is proposed to be announced tentatively by 31.3.2013. After announcement of Shale Gas Policy, action will be initiated to launch bidding round for exploration of Shale Gas.

*[English]***Prices of LNG**

2715. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the action plan of the Government to deal with the wide variation between the prevailing prices of the imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) cost and the gas produced domestically under NELP;

(b) whether the Government plans to frame a transparent mechanism for pricing of natural gas in the same manner as has been done for domestic crude; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and 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) Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is imported directly by various entities under Open General License (OGL). While the price of LNG under long-term contract is generally linked to international price of crude oil/other indices, the price of spot purchase is based on demand-supply position in the international market. The price of gas produced domestically under NELP is fixed based on the terms of Production Sharing Contract.

(b) There is no such proposal.

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

Projects Sanctioned by CAPART

2716. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of activities/projects carried out by the Council for Advancement of People's Action

and Rural Technology (CAPART) in the State of West Bengal; and

(b) the amount spent on such activities/ projects by CAP ART during the year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A total number of 3253 projects have been carried out by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in the State of West Bengal since its inception. In the year 2011-12, no project was sanctioned in the State of West Bengal.

(b) During the year 2011-12, no amount has been spent on these projects by CAPART.

Stoppage of Trains

2717. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for providing stoppage of all express trains at Aluva (Kerala), Coimbatore (Tamilnadu), Mahendargarh (Haryana), Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg (Maharashtra) and Thivim station in North Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which necessary action is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present, there is no proposal to provide stoppage of all express trains at Aluva (Kerala), Coimbatore (Tamilnadu), Mahendragarh (Haryana), Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg (Maharashtra) and Thivim stations in north Goa.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Role of the State in Water Sector

2718. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World bank had recommended that the role of the Indian State must change from that of builder and controller to creator of an enabling environment and facilitator of the actions of water users, large and small and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the aforesaid proposal could mean sharp rises in the cost of water for both rural and urban users and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government plans to abolish all forms of water subsidies to the agricultural and domestic sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is also a proposal to set up a permanent tribunal at the Centre for expeditious resolution of inter-state water disputes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is also true that a cleanup can make a lot more of India's water bodies and groundwater available for use by people and 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) The World Bank in its report "India's Water Economy : Bracing for a Turbulent Future" had recommended that the role of Indian Water State must change from that of a builder and controller to creator of an enabling environment and facilitator of the actions of the water users, large and small.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Providing subsidies on water supplied to the agricultural and domestic sectors is within the purview of the State Governments.

(d) The Draft National Water Policy (2012) has recommended setting up of a permanent Water Dispute Tribunal to resolve the inter-State water disputes expeditiously in an equitable manner.

(e) Cleaning up and improving water quality of water bodies and ground water would increase water available for use.

Survey of Groundwater Level

2719. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ground Water Board has conducted any survey to find out the groundwater level in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey for the current assessment year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Central Ground Water Board regularly monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the country. Water levels are monitored four times in an year during the months of January, April/ May, August and November.

(b) State wise details of .depth to water level as observed during May, 2011 and November, 2011 are given in Statements-I and II respectively.

Statement-I**State-wise Depth to water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of Pre Monsoon-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells analysed	Depth to Water Level in metres below ground level		Number & Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (metres below ground level) in the Range of																
			Min	Max	0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40						
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
1	Andhra Pradesh	679	0.05	41.80	84	12.37	250	36.82	248	36.52	92	13.55	4	0.59	1	0.15					
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1.59	11.01	2	16.67	5	41.67	3	25.00	2	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00					
3	Assam	209	0.05	19.58	40	19.14	122	58.37	42	20.10	5	2.39	0	0.00	0	0.00					
4	Bihar	269	1.16	15.00	8	2.97	90	33.46	150	55.76	21	7.81	0	0.00	0	0.00					
5	Chandigarh	18	2.65	37.67	0	0.00	3	16.67	6	33.33	5	27.78	4	22.22	0	0.00					
6	Chhattisgarh	360	0.53	24.90	12	3.33	78	21.67	200	55.56	69	19.17	1	0.28	0	0.00					
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	2.35	9.95	0	0.00	3	50.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00					
8	Delhi	142	0%	66.45	8	5.63	35	24.65	38	26.76	33	23.24	18	12.68	10	7.04					
9	Goa	44	1.21	26.09	3	6.82	20	45.45	14	31.82	6	13.64	1	2.27	0	0.00					
10	Gujarat & Daman-Diu	665	0.34 *	64.58	27	4.06	141	21.20	239	35.94	199	29.92	53	7.97	6	0.90					
11	Haryana	315	0.53	63.30	22	6.98	80	25.40	79	25.08	90	28.57	41	13.02	3	0.95					
12	Himachal Pradesh	77	0.38	29.95	8	10.39	24	31.17	23	29.87	19	24.68	3	3.90	0	0.00					
13	Jammu & Kashmir	134	0.82	37.40	17	12.69	68	50.75	27	20.15	12	8.96	10	7.46	0	0.00					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14 Jharkhand	180	1.61	19.80	2	1.11	16	8.89	106	58.89	56	31.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15 Karnataka	901	0.38	30.68	79	8.77	259	28.75	374	41.51	186	20.64	3	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
16 Kerala	700	0.12	41.20	68	9.71	200	28.57	310	44.29	109	15.57	12	1.71	1	0.14	1	0.14
17 Madhya Pradesh	857	1.75	47.00	1	0.12	69	8.05	364	42.47	385	44.92	36	4.20	2	0.23	2	0.23
18 Maharashtra	812	0.10	62.58	40	4.93	192	23.65	423	52.09	141	17.36	13	1.60	3	0.37	3	0.37
19 Meghalaya	27	1.03	8.09	4	14.81	21	77.78	2	7.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20 Odisha	873	0.00	16.55	85	9.74	359	41.12	390	44.67	39	4.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
21 Puducherry	7	2.04	3.66	0	0.00	7	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22 Punjab	193	0.67	33.00	8	4.15	32	16.58	53	27.46	70	36.27	30	15.54	0	0.00	0	0.00
23 Rajasthan	824	0.65	11.70	14	1.70	57	6.92	179	21.72	246	29.85	174	21.12	154	18.69	154	18.69
24 Tamil Nadu	654	0.55	50.40	64	9.79	258	39.45	228	34.86	79	12.08	18	2.75	7	1.07	7	1.07
25 Tripura	27	1.39	6.60	3	11.11	16	59.26	8	29.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26 Uttar Pradesh	723	0.51	40.51	9	1.24	261	36.10	295	40.80	136	18.81	21	2.90	1	0.14	1	0.14
27 Uttaranchal	46	2.03	18.29	0	0.00	19	41.30	15	32.61	12	26.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28 West Bengal	520	0.32	24.90	12	2.31	154	29.62	220	42.31	122	23.46	12	2.31	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	10274	620	6.03	2839	27.63	4039	39J1	2134	20.77	454	4.42	188	1.83				

Statement-II**State-wise Depth to water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of November-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level in metres below ground		Number & Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (metres below ground level) in the Range of												
			Min	Max	0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40		
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Andhra Pradesh	697	0.00	44.30	182	26.11	252	36.15	194	27.83	68	9.76	0	0.00	1	0.14	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	1.87	6.07	2	18.18	7	63.64	2	18.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
3	Assam	236	0.22	16.24	85	36.02	129	54.66	19	8.05	3	1.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	
4	Bihar	266	0.40	11.85	66	24.81	159	59.77	40	15.04	1	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	
5	Chandigarh	25	2.38	54.60	0	0.00	4	16.00	6	24.00	7	28.00	5	20.00	3	12.00	
6	Chhattisgarh	308	0.51	19.00	52	16.88	186	60.39	63	20.45	7	2.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2.70	8.68	0	0.00	5	83.33	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
8	Delhi	131	0.91	66.73	14	10.69	32	24.43	28	21.37	33	25.19	13	9.92	11	8.40	
9	Goa	40	0.45	14.52	6	15.00	17	42.50	15	37.50	2	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
10	Gujarat	741	0.12	98.80	120	16.19	273	36.84	204	27.53	93	12.55	46	6.21	5	0.67	
11	Haryana	308	0.21	63.20	54	17.53	55	17.86	70	22.73	80	25.97	46	14.94	3	0.97	
12	Himachal Pradesh	78	0.46	27.32	16	20.51	27	34.62	24	30.77	7	8.97	4	5.13	0	0.00	
13	Jammu and Kashmir	130	0.20	35.27	39	30.00	57	43.85	19	14.62	9	6.92	6	4.62	0	0.00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14 Jharkhand			167	0.89	13.33	18	10.78	96	57.49	50	29.94	3	1.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
15 Karnataka			873	0.05	26.75	163	18.67	321	36.77	267	30.58	119	13.63	3	0.34	0	0.00
16 Kerala			646	0.15	34.40	156	24.15	212	32.82	213	32.97	59	9.13	6	0.93	0	0.00
17 Madhya Pradesh			868	0.25	47.00	92	10.60	387	44.59	282	32.49	84	9.68	21	2.42	2	0.23
18 Maharashtra			1036	0.14	27.10	171	16.51	502	48.46	295	28.47	62	5.98	6	0.58	0	0.00
19 Manipur			1	2.70	2.70	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20 Meghalaya			27	0.40	4.71	9	33.33	18	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
21 Odisha			889	0.02	11.32	263	29.58	500	56.24	122	13.72	4	0.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
22 Pondicherry			7	0.37	2.50	5	71.43	2	28.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23 Punjab			189	0.06	34.20	11	5.82	38	20.11	38	20.11	65	34.39	37	19.58	0	0.00
24 Rajasthan			850	0.01	116.40	83	9.76	145	17.06	162	19.06	154	18.12	151	17.76	155	18.24
25 Tamil Nadu			888	0.00	53.00	269	30.29	282	31.76	199	22.41	97	10.92	38	4.28	3	0.34
26 Tripura			22	1.69	5.66	3	13.64	17	77.27	2	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27 Uttar Pradesh			802	0.47	37.20	131	16.33	360	44.89	177	22.07	114	14.21	20	2.49	0	0.00
28 Uttaranchal			47	0.23	16.23	10	21.28	18	38.30	11	23.40	8	17.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
29 West Bengal			786	0.02	22.39	146	18.58	419	53.31	136	17.30	78	9.92	7	0.89	0	0.00
Total			11075	2166	19.56	4521	40.82	2639	23.83	1157	10.45	409	3.69	183	1.65		

Wrong Information in Annual Reports

2720. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI
Madam:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cracked down on 12 publicly listed companies, which provided wrong information in annual reports that had been verified and signed by chartered or cost accountant or company secretaries;

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

(c) the action taken against such companies, chartered or cost accountants or company secretaries; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to prevent such type of fraud in 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) No, Madam. No such case has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Availability of Land for PMGSY Projects

2721. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land was timely made available for all projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

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

(c) the steps being undertaken to make available the requisite land for the construction of roads under the PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Rural road is a State subject and execution of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Programme is done by State Governments. As per the programme guidelines, the responsibility to ensure that lands are available for taking up road works under the programme is of the State Government. Further, the programme guidelines envisage that the proposal for each road work must be accompanied with a certificate that land is available. PMGSY guidelines do not provide for Government of India funds for land acquisition.

Assistance Sought by Karnataka under PMGSY

2722. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has sought Rs.1400 crore from the Centre for the implementation of Ninth phase under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be released;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any other proposal from the Government of Karnataka under PMGSY;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Government of Karnataka had sent project proposals of Ninth Phase under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) amounting to Rs. 1,398.37

crore. The project proposals under Technology Demonstration amounting to Rs.33.96 crore were cleared by competent authority under Phase - IX of PMGSY. However, as per Advisory dated 12th June 2009 proposals of only following categories were being considered:

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under phase-1 of Bharat Nirman.
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) New habitation connectivity in the identified LWE affected districts.
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

The remaining proposals were returned to the State as these were not covered under above categories. However, the above mentioned Advisory has been relaxed on 15th February 2012 vide circular number 2/2012 (copy enclosed as per Statement).

(d) to (f) Project proposals under Technology Demonstration Project (Jute and Coir Technology) amounting to Rs 60.00 Crore for 41 road works measuring 154.68 Km of length were received from Karnataka, and were recommended by Empowered Committee on 23/1/2012 subject to the fulfillment of conditions by the State.

Further, Government of Karnataka has also sent proposal costing Rs.868.50 crore for implementation of PMGSY through EPC or PPP for upgradation. The proposal has been returned to the State, since the upgradation targets for Karnataka are already completed under PMGSY.

Statement

No. P-I 7025/6/2010-RC

Government of India

Ministry of Rural Development

Department of Rural Development

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-1

Dated: 15th February, 2012

Circular No. 2/2012

Subject: Proposals of New Connectivity for Habitations eligible under PMGSY.

Ministry of Rural Development had issued an Advisory letter No. H-12013/1/2009-RC dated 12th June, 2009 regarding proposals under PMGSY and the Circular No. 14/2011 of 12th December, 2011, relaxing the same. This Circular aims at to provide further relaxations.

2. It may be recalled that as per the above advisory, dated 12th June, 2009, only the following categories of proposals were to be considered for clearance under PMGSY:

- (a) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (b) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (c) New habitation connectivity in the 33 identified LWE affected Districts.
- (d) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

Later on, relaxation given to the 33 identified LWE districts as at (c) above was extended to 60 Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), for which proposals of New Connectivity for eligible unconnected habitations of population of 250 and above (2001 census) are already being considered.

3. In view of progress made in clearance of aforesaid categories of proposals, the aforesaid advisory had been revisited and the Circular No. 14/ 2011, dated 12th December, 2011 was issued, which is also being further relaxed through this Circular and comprehensive mechanism to forward proposals is covered in ensuing paragraphs.

4. The following course of action would be adopted for consideration of proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having a population of 500 and above persons (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and above 250 persons (2001 census) in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP):
- (i) In respect of Plain Areas:
- (a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 1,000 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (2001 census).
- (b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 600- 799 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 600-799 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 500 to 599 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (ii) In respect of Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP):
- (a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible habitations having population between 250-299 persons (as per 2001 census).
- Works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) may be deducted from the total works sanctioned while calculating the percentage of works awarded as required in para 4 (i) and (ii).
- States having areas covered under Para 4 (i) and (ii) above, can send proposals under both the above categories, along with the relevant certificates.
5. The following information should also be sent in formats with the proposals as per Annexure:

- (i) Number of SQM inspections due and carried out since April, 2011, till the last quarter, in Part A of Annexure.
- (ii) Information about the amount of maintenance funds required, credited to the Bank Account of SRRDA and actual expenditure made by SRRDA during 2010-11 and subsequent years as per Part B of Annexure.
- (iii) Details of completed roads out of the total sanctioned works till period ending 12 months ago (excluding the works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) in Part C of Annexure.

6. All data relating to roads, habitations and expenditure should tally with the OMMAS, which may accordingly be updated as per procedure.
7. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Sd/-
(S R Meena)
Director (RC)

Enclosed: Annexure as above

To:

All Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries dealing with PMGSY in the States.

[Translation]

Production of Fertilizers

2723. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the production of fertilizers has come to a standstill in several companies;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to resume production in such companies; 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) No Madam.

(b) There was no major shortfall in domestic production of fertilizers.

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

[Translation]

Port Traffic/ Connectivity

2724. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achieved for port traffic/container transportation to and fro all the ports in the country;

(b) whether the Railways are lagging far behind in meeting this target;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways in this regard and also to increase/improve connectivity to all the ports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Separate target is not set by Railways for transportation of different commodities to and from port. Movement of different commodities from port is included in commodity-wise target fixed by Railways. For Container traffic, target for Export-Import containers for the period April 2011

to February 2012 was 29.05 Million Tonnes against which 26.55 Million tonnes (Provisional) of Export-Import container traffic was transported on Indian Railways registering a growth of 8.7% over previous year.

(b) and (c) Container trains are operated by Private Container train Operators on Indian Railways who market and arrange cargo, containers and also train for transportation on Indian Railways. Main reasons for shortfall in meeting the target of Export-Import Container traffic are given as under:

- (i) Preference of shipping lines in use of port side Container Freight Stations over Inland Container Depots situated in hinterland due to logistics / economic consideration.
- (ii) Significant increase in share of Forty feet containers carrying light weight cargo which predominantly moves by road.
- (iii) Port-wise imbalance between Import and Export due to proliferation of ports.

(d) Following steps are taken to improve container traffic:

- (i) Identification of congested route connecting ports and undertaking capacity augmentation works which is a continuous process.
- (ii) Extension of Double stack container train Operation upto Gurgaon which will help in reducing cost of operation to container train operators.
- (iii) To meet the immediate challenge of capacity constraints on certain section, Longhaul train carrying a combination of two trains as one train has been introduced on trial basis.

Railways are maintaining continuous liaison with Ministry of Shipping and State Maritime Boards to assess the demand and examine the feasibility of various Port Connectivity projects and following Port connectivity projects have been taken up by Railways:

1. Haridaspur - Paradip new line.
2. Dedicated Freight line between Wadala and Kurla.
3. Puttur - Attipattu Chord line.
4. Doubling of Panskura - Haldia section, Rajgoda - Tamluk section and Tamluk Junction Cabin - Basulya Sutahata.
5. Obulavarpalle-Venkatachalam new line.
6. Gudur-Durgarajpattnam line.
7. Magrahat - Diamond Harbour line.
8. Doubling of Viramgram - Samakhiali section.

Apart from above connectivity to Private ports of Dighi Port, Hazira Port and Dhamra Port has been permitted.

WI-FI Facility

2725. SHRI P. VISHWANATHAN:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways plan to equip all trains including Kolkata Metro with Wi-Fi facility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the time by which it will be implemented; and
- (c) the costs for implementation of the said 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 this system is 25th September 2012.

(c) The estimated implementation cost of the project is Rs.6.30 crores.

**PPP Project for Supporting
Joint R and D**

2726. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to earmark Rs.5000 crore under Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects for supporting joint Research and Development (R&D);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this fund is proposed to be confined to R&D efforts in the field of public education institutions i.e. IITs and private industries;

(d) if so, whether it is also proposed to encourage Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in other R&D activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Madam. A sub-committee of Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry on promoting Public Private Partnership in R&D and Clean Energy has suggested the establishment of Rs.5000 crore PPP fund for R&D and innovations. The Government has not taken a final decision thereon.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Working Hours under MGNREGS

2727. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Governments to change the working hours of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Recently a request has been received from the Government of Kerala for fixing working hours under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to 7 hours including 1 hour rest.

(c) Para 8 of Schedule-I of MGNREGA contains provisions regarding working hours under the Act. The existing provision in this regard is as under: "8 (1) The Schedule of rates of wages for various unskilled labourers shall be so fixed that an adult person working for nine hours would normally earn a wage equal to the wage rate.

(2) The working days of a adult worker shall be so arranged that inclusive of intervals of rest, if any, it shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day".

A clarification was also issued that nine hours of work would include a period of one hour of rest. There is no proposal for either increase or decrease in number of working hours and flexibility for adjusting working hours in a day is already provided under the above section. In accordance with the provisions in para 7, 8 and 8A of Schedule I of MGNREG Act, wages are to be paid according to the out turn of work and schedule of rates fixed by the State Governments.

Railway Projects in N.E. Region

2728. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of ongoing/pending railway projects in the North-East Region including those connecting State capitals and Sivok-Rangpo line, project-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to complete these projects in a time-bound manner; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The details of ongoing railway projects in North Eastern Region along with outlay during 2011-12, expenditure upto 31.03.2011 and present status are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Outlay during 2011-12	Expenditure upto 31.03.2011	Status
1	2	3	4	5
New Lines				
1.	Agartala-Sabroom	100	227.98	This is a 'National Project'. Final Location Survey (FLS) and staking of alignment on ground completed. Land acquisition, earthwork and bridge works taken up. Target - March, 2014.
2.	Teteliya-Byrnihat	60	81.04	This is a 'National Project'. Teteliya-Byrnihat was examined as an alternative alignment to Azara-Byrnihat. Entire land acquired in Assam portion. In Meghalaya portion land yet to be acquired. FLS completed. Target -March, 2014.
3.	Bhairabi-Sairang	50	20.68	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. FLS including staking of alignment on ground completed in the entire length. Target-March, 2015.
4.	Bogibeel Bridge with link lines on North and South Banks	195	2268.56	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. The work of construction of embankment, major and minor bridges completed in North and South Bank of the bridge. Moranhat-Chalkhowa (44 km) in South Bank completed and commissioned. Contract for main bridge superstructure awarded.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Dimapur-Kohima (Zubza)	100	505.7	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. FLS completed in the entire length. Alignment between Km.4.0 and 7.0 shifted on the request of State Government. However, approval of alignment in this portion is pending with State Government. State Government has asked for exorbitant rates for land. They have been requested to review the rates to reasonable level. It was decided to entrust the work to RVNL in May, 2010 for execution. However, RVNL has not taken any action. Now, the work will be executed by the Zonal Railway. Tentative Target-March, 2015.
6.	Dudhnoi-Mendipathar	22	45.11	FLS and Joint Survey for land acquisition for the proposed alternative route completed. Contract for earthwork awarded. Three RUBs completed. Target-March, 2013.
7.	Harmuti-Naharlagun	63	160.72	Government of Arunachal Pradesh had given consent to terminate the line at Naharlagun. Work is in progress in the entire length falling in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. Target - March 2012.
8.	Jiribam-Tupul-Imphal	100	505.7	Progress of this 'National Project' badly hampered due to monsoon, prevailing security scenario and frequent bandhs etc. Bad condition of NH 53 and weak/damaged bridges also hampering movement of construction material and machinery to the site.FLS of Tupul-Imphal section completed.

1	2	3	4	5
				Earthwork, formation, minor and major bridges taken up. Work is in progress in 18 tunnels out of 35 Nos. Jiribam-Tupul targeted for completion by March, 2014 and Tupul-Imphal by March, 2016.
9.	New Maynaguri-Jogighopa	200	690.45	Work is planned to be executed in 4 phases. Golakganj to Gauripur completed under Fakiragram-Dhubri GC work. New Coochbehar-Golakganj (58.0 km) completed. CRS after inspection authorized to open the section for passenger traffic on 14.11.2011.
10.	Sivok-Rangpo	200	121.42	This is a 'National Project' which has been entrusted to M/s IRCON for execution and MOU has been signed on 7.5.2010.
11.	Byrnihat-Shillong	40	10	FLS from Byrnihat to Lailad (20 km) completed. Work stopped in Nov., 2010 by Khasi Students Union and NGO in Meghalaya. Land plans submitted for acquisition of land. Target - March, 2017.
12.	Murkongselek -Pasighat	50	0	Work included in 2011-12.
	Gauge Conversion			
1.	Katakhal-Bhairabi	25	81.17	The work planned for completion alongwith gauge conversion of Lumding-Silchar in Dec. 2013 where earthwork, bridge work taken up.
2.	Lumding-Dibrugarh with Jinked fingers, Haibargaon -Mairabari (44.8 km) and Senchoa Jn-Silghat town (61.85 km)	03	911.98	Lumding-Dibrugarh with linked fingers completed and commissioned.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Lumding-Silchar including alignment between Migrendisa-Ditokcherra and extension from Badarpur to Baraigram	283	2741.7	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. Progress of work affected due to militant activities. Earthwork, bridge works and tunneling taken up. Target - December, 2013.
4.	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon branch lines	11	1012.59	New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon main line fully commissioned. Alipurduar-Bamanhat and Fakiragram-Dhubri branch line completed and commissioned.
5.	Rangiya-Murkongselek along with linked fingers	283	639.14	The project has been declared as 'National Project'; Mega block taken up on Rangiya-Rangpara North. Rangiya-Rangpara North section targeted in March, 2012. Entire project target-March' 2013.

Doubling

1.	New Guwahati-Digaru	16.75	125.46	Patch doubling completed.
----	---------------------	-------	--------	---------------------------

Railway Electrification

1.	Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati	118.05	166.52	Work is in progress. Target-October, 2015.
----	--------------------------	--------	--------	--

A dedicated non lapsable fund namely "North Eastern Region Rail Development Fund" (NERRDF) has been created for providing assured fund flow to National Projects of Northeast Region.

*[Translation]***Schemes/Projects under CAPART**

2729. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/projects sanctioned by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in the country during the last three years and the current year scheme/project-wise, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilized under the said schemes/projects during the last three years and the current year scheme/project-wise, State-wise;

(c) the number and names of various social organizations working in various States and the grants provided to them by CAP ART and utilized during the

last three years and the current year, State-wise/ NGO-wise;

(d) whether the CAP ART monitors the working of schemes/projects and utilization of funds in social organizations sanctioned by it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to achieve the desired targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

Availability of Water in Desert and Drought Prone Areas

2730. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the situation of availability of water in desert areas is worse than that in drought prone areas due to abnormal and scattered rain;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide irrigation facilities in these areas on priority basis in order to check the spread of desert and to provide livelihood to the people in these areas;

(c) if so, the reasons for not considering the desert areas at par with drought prone areas under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in order to provide ninety percent Central assistance to these areas;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide ninety percent Central assistance to desert areas under AIBP;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) No study about availability of

water in the desert area in comparison to drought prone areas has been conducted by the Department of Land Resources of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) to (f) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is being implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources. As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Water Resources, the proposal for considering DDP areas at par with DPAP areas for funding under AIBP @ 90% to cost of the works of the project is under consideration of the Government.

Subsidy on Fertilizers to Farmers

2731. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in the country are being given lesser subsidy on fertilizers in comparison to the farmers in other countries.

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE 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) Based on the information available, the total amount of subsidy on fertilizers being provided to farmers of the country is not less as compared to other countries.

[English]

Technology for Maintenance of Aircraft

2732. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two of the country's top Scientific and Aviation Research Centres have successfully tested a technology called Structural Health Monitoring

(SHM) system that can reduce the cost of running and maintaining an aircraft by nearly a third;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the technology developed by National Aero Space Laboratories (NASL) and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has the ability to predict cracks or damage on an aircraft even when it is airborne; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), Bangalore, a constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed a technology for Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) of a structure to be airborne. The same has been successfully tested on the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) developed by DRDO's Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE), Bangalore. This is the first trial of an SHM system on an UAV in India.

(c) and (d) The flight trial gave confidence that with the technology developed it is possible to monitor the health of a aircraft structure during flight. Such experiments take longer time for conversion into established technology. It is not possible to indicate any specific schedule within which one can say that the technology for monitoring health of an aircraft, while in motion, has been successfully developed & tested and which potentially would contribute to significant savings in running and maintaining costs.

Irregularities under Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes

2733. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various irregularities in sanitation and drinking water projects have been reported especially from Karnataka;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for providing support to States for sanitation facilities and ensuring clean environment in rural areas. As rural drinking water supply and sanitation are State subjects and the schemes are administered by States, any irregularities in the implementation of NRDWP and TSC that are brought to the notice of the Central Government are forwarded to the concerned States for corrective action. Specific complaints are also investigated by National Level Monitors and their findings and reports are sent to the concerned States.

Fractures on Railway Tracks

2734. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are ill-equipped to search/identify fractures on the railway tracks in the country particularly under North-eastern Frontier (NF) Railways;

(b) if so, whether the modern technology/equipments are not available with the railways for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof, zone-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Equipments with Modern technology are available with the Railways for this purpose.

(c) Modern Technology equipments like Analogue/ Digital Rail/weld testers (Double Rail Testers, Single Rail Testers & Weld Testers) are available with the Zonal Railways for testing of rails and welds. Zone wise position of Rail/Weld testers is as under:

Zone/ Railway	Central	Eastern	East Central	East Coast	Northern	North Central	North Eastern	Northeast Frontier
No. oftesters	59	33	29	51	35	34	20	20

Zone/ Railway	North Western	Southern	South Central	South Eastern	South East Central	South Western	Western	West Central	Total
No. oftesters	44	36	87	36	45	21	64	56	670

- (d) (i) As workload of testing of rails and welds is increasing with time due to introduction of higher axle loads and new trains, outsourcing of ultrasonic testing of rails and welds has been permitted to Zonal Railways to ensure no shortfall in Ultrasonic Flaw Detection testing.
- (ii) Analogue Ultrasonic Flaw Detection testing machines are being phased out and are being replaced with Digital Ultrasonic Flaw Detection testing machines as digital machines are capable of data logging, saving and transferring scans to computers, and are more reliable.

Kisan Vision Project

2735. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the Kisan Vision Project in the Railways;
- (b) the details and present status of progress made under the said project, zone-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken/ being taken by the Railways to effectively meet the objectives set thereunder?

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

view to encourage creation of facilities for setting up of cold storage and temperature controlled cargo centres, six potential locations namely Singur (Eastern Railway), Nasik (Central Railway), New Jalpaiguri (Northeast Frontier Railway), Naya Azadpur (Northern Railway), Mechheda (South Eastern Railway) and Dankuni (Eastern Railway) have been identified under Kisan Vision Project as a pilot project, to be developed by logistics based Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) like Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) and Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd. (CWC). Policy guidelines for implementation of pilot project were issued on 14.01.2010. The work for construction of Perishable Cargo Centre at Singur, Nasik (Ojhar) and New Jaipaiguri has been completed. Perishable Cargo Centres at these locations are in operation.

Development of Wakf Properties

2736. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Wakf Council (CWC) is facing problems in the development of Wakf properties in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total grants given to CWC for development of Wakf properties in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide sufficient funds to CWC for the effective implementation of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Central Wakf

Council has been implementing a Non-Plan scheme for development of urban wakf properties with yearly grant-in-aid from the Central Government since 1974-75. Under the scheme, the Central Government has released total Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 35.84 crore since 1974-75 upto March, 2012.

(c) The grants-in-aid released by the Central Government to the Central Wakf Council during the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 and the current year 2011-12 (upto February, 2012) under the said scheme is given as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Amount Sanctioned		Amount Estimates	Comments disbursed
	Budget	Revised Estimates		
2008-09	300	285	Nil	The funds allocated for Central Wakf Council could not be released since before the proposals could be considered by the competent authority in CWC, the election code of conduct came into force.
2009-10	198	150.3	150.3	Since no proposal was received from Central Wakf Council till formulation of RE- 2009-10, the allocation was reduced to Rs. 1.50 crore.
2010-11	150	102	Nil	Proposal duly approved by the competent authority were not received from Central Wakf Council.
2011-12*	119	203.75	118.0	Proposals for the balance amount have been received.

* An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked under the Head Grant-in-aid-General.

(d) Funds are released to the Central wakf Council based on their requirement.

Subsidy Burden on ONGC

2737. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy burden of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has been hiked;

(b) if so, the comparative details thereof during the last four years; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce such subsidy burden of ONGC?

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 order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the

retail selling price (RSP) of the sensitive petroleum products viz. Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG resulting in incidence of under-recoveries to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Under the burden sharing mechanism, these under-recoveries are being shared by all stakeholders in the following manner:

- (i) Government through cash assistance;
- (ii) Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) by way of price discount on Cmde oil and products.
- (iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.

The details of under-recovery incurred by the OMCs vis-a-vis the burden sharing by upstream companies including ONGC since 2007-08 are as under:

Year	Total Under-recovery		Burden Sharing by Upstream Sector		Burden Sharing by ONGC	
	Rs. crore	Rs. crore	percentage	Rs. crore	percentage	
2007-08	77123	25708	33%	22001	29%	
2008-09	103292	32000	31%	27374	27%	
2009-10	46051	14430	31%	11554	25%	
2010-11	78190	30297	39%	24893	32%	
2011-12 (up to Dec'11)*	97313	36894	38%	30296	31%	

* Provisional

(c) The extent of sharing by Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies, inter alia, depends on the quantum of total under-recoveries incurred by OMCs and the burden sharing formula finalized by the Government.

Exploration of Oil

2738. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are immense opportunities for India for exploration of oil blocks in the waters that separates India and Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, whether any meeting has been held between the two countries to discuss the possibilities of exploration of oil blocks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the future strategy to be adopted by the Government to gain priority in oil exploration blocks in Sri Lanka over other countries?

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 opportunities for exploration of oil & gas blocks in the waters that separate India and Sri Lanka. Our oil PSUs have undertaken examination of the available opportunities in exploration of oil & gas blocks in the Gulf of Mannar and Cauvery basin in the vicinity of Indian shoreline, subject to the prospectivity.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas is engaged in meetings and discussions at different levels, with various countries, including Sri Lanka, for acquiring oil & gas assets and deepening cooperation in the hydrocarbon sector to strengthen the country's energy security. India's oil PSUs are being encouraged to pursue cooperation and collaboration opportunities offered by the Sri Lanka's oil & gas sector for the mutual benefit of both countries.

Borrowing Limit of Oil PSUs

2739. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the borrowing limit of the Public Sector Oil Companies;

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

(c) the steps taken/ being taken to strengthen the financial viability of these oil companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government does not determine the borrowing limits of the Public Sector Oil Companies. It is determined as per

provisions of Clause (b) and (c) of Section 292 (1) read in conjunction with clause (d) of Section 293 (1) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are incurring under-recoveries on the sale of the sensitive petroleum products viz. diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. The major part of these under-recoveries of OMCs are compensated by Government through Cash Assistance, and the Public Sector upstream Oil Companies by way of price discount on crude oil and products.

Financial Assistance by CAPART

2740. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non-Governmental Organisations and Voluntary Organisations in Sagar Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh have been provided financial assistance by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the said funds have been fully utilised by the said Organisations;

(d) if so, the details thereof: and

(e) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. CAPART has provided financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisation namely Prakhara Pragya Shiksha Prasara, Samaj Kalyan Samiti in Sagar Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh during this period.

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

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Fin YR	Sl.No	VO Name	Address	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned	Date of Sanction	Amount Released	Stage	Amount Utilised
2008-09	1	Prakhar Pragya Shiksha Prasar, Samaj Kalyan Samiti	224, Madhukar Shah Ward, Sagar-Madhya Pradesh	Project Proposal for Gram Sri Mela	450000	10/16/2008	450000	Final Release of Grant	450000

[English]

Fate of Small Caterers

2741. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether small caterers have raised certain objections with regard to the revised catering policy announced by the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the level playing field for the small caterers has been wiped out with the new catering policy; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Railways to ensure that interest of small caterers remain protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Few representations have been received from Indian Railway Caterers Associations (IRCA) with regard to renewal, ceiling limit on holding, relaxation in cooking free platform, revision of tariff, transfer of vendor ship to the legal heir, allowing sale of additional items, etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Most of the issues raised by IRCA have been adequately taken care of in the New Catering

Policy, 2010 which include renewal to all existing General Minor Units (GMUs), transfer of licence to the legal heir and their subsequent renewal, rationalisation of licence fees. Few issues which are not found feasible, have not been considered.

Corporate Governance

2742. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to frame a National Corporate Governance Policy for improving corporate governance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time likely to be taken to put the policy in place; and

(d) the views of the industries and NGOs to be incorporated in the policy?

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) to (d) The Ministry has constituted a Committee on 07.03.2012 under the Chairmanship of

Shri. Adi Godrej for framing a 'National Corporate Governance Policy*' to suggest a comprehensive policy frame work to enable corporate governance of highest quality in all classes of companies without impinging on their internal autonomy to order their affairs in their best judgment. The Committee is expected to make its recommendations within six months from the date of its first meeting after wide consultations with all stakeholders in the corporate sector, academics and members of the public.

[*Translation*]

Morning and Evening Courts

2743. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of morning/evening/shift/special judicial magistrate courts functioning as on date in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to various States during the last three years; and

(c) the extent of success achieved therefrom and the number of pending cases disposed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The information on functioning of morning/ evening/ shift/ holiday/special courts etc is furnished by the States from time to time. The statements-indicating State-wise number of morning/evening/shift/holiday/special courts etc. reportedly functioning as on 27.03.2012 in the country is enclosed.

(b) The funds for morning/evening/shift/special/holiday courts etc. are being allocated from the grants given under the 13th Finance Commission commencing from 2010-11. A Statement-II indicating the funds given to states in the last two financial years (2010-11 and 2011-12) for morning/evening/shift/holiday/special courts etc. is enclosed.

(c) As per the information available nearly 12.37 lakh cases have been disposed of by these courts.

Statement-I

State	No. of Morning / Evening Courts / Shift / Special Magistrate courts as on 27/03/2012.
Andhra Pradesh	207
Assam	48
Bihar	38
Haryana	15
Karnataka	11
Maharashtra	382
Odisha	198
Punjab	46
Tamil Nadu	3
Tripura	66
Uttarakhand	10
Total	1024

Statement-II

(Rs.in Lakhs)*

Sl. No.	State	F.Y- 2010-11	F.Y- 2011-12
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2903.60	1451.80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1063.00	0.00
3	Assam	906.20	0.00
4	Bihar	4286.40	2143.20
5	Chhattisgarh	1091.20	0.00

1	2	3	4
6	Goa	153.60	0.00
7	Gujarat	3223.40	0.00
8	Haryana	1232.20	616.10
9	Himachal Pradesh	395.00	197.50
10	Jammu and Kashmir	652.20	0.00
11	Jharkhand	1652.40	0.00
12	Karnataka	2734.20	1367.10
13	Kerala	1348.40	674.20
14	Madhya Pradesh	4098.20	2049.10
15	Maharashtra	5951.40	2975.70
16	Manipur	106.60	0.00
17	Meghalaya	31.40	0.00
18	Mizoram	125.40	62.70
19	Nagaland	84.60	0.00
20	Odisha	1665.00	832.50
21	Punjab	1085.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	2586.80	1293.40
23	Sikkim	40.80	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	2470.80	0.00
25	Tripura	250.80	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	6816.80	3408.40
27	Uttarakhand	856.00	0.00
28	West Bengal	2188.60	1094.30
Total		50000.00	18166.00

* The figures of release are as on 27/03/2012

[English]

Toilet Facilities along Railway Tracks

2744. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the people are utilizing railway tracks and areas near Railway Stations for their natural causes, creating unhygienic conditions;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railways to stop this;

(c) whether the Railways propose to provide toilet facilities in such areas with co-ordination of concerned State Governments/ Municipalities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Railway provides toilet facilities only to bonafide railway passengers. For others, the responsibility for providing toilet/civic amenities devolves upon respective State Governments.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Setting up of LNG Terminal

2745. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd.(GAIL) has decided to set up LNG terminals and Regasification Units in many States in association with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of LNG terminals set up with the association of the State Governments so far?

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) Yes Madam. GAIL (India) Ltd. (GAIL) has reported that to meet the demand of natural gas for the consumers along the eastern coast of India, it is exploring the feasibility of setting up Floating Storage and Regasification Units (FSRU) in West Bengal/Odisha. Further, Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd. (APGDC), a Joint Venture of GAIL Gas Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of GAIL) and Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation Pvt. Ltd. (APGIC) is also proposing to set up a FSRU project in offshore Andhra Pradesh alongwith a strategic partner.

[*Translation*]

Research Station in Antarctica

2746. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India proposes to commission its third permanent research station "Bharti" in Antarctica;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether research station 'Maitri' which was commissioned earlier under the Madrid Protocol, 2002 has proved its utility; and

(d) if so, the details of the funds being spent on the Antarctica station for research regarding climatic change and international research projects on natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Madam, the construction of the third Indian research station in Larsemann / Hills, East Antarctica was initiated in 2009-10. The basic infrastructure and shifting of heavy construction machinery at the site was accomplished. In the year 2010-11, the stilt foundation was made ready, roads built, fuel storage farm and pipe lines were erected. During the current year 2011-12, the

superstructure has been built. The station has been running on a trial basis. The first winter over team has started living there and has commenced their work of testing of equipments and systems.

(c) 'Maitri', India's second Research Station was built in 1988-89 and has been hosting summer team of about 70 members and winter team of 25 members every year since then. 'Maitri' has been serving as the gateway for Indian scientists to venture into interior Antarctic mountains. The meteorological, geomagnetic, geological, glaciological and seismological observations have continuously been collected and contribute data to Indian and international data centres and prove the utility of this station.

(d) During the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 95 Crore was earmarked for Indian Antarctic Expeditions. This expedition involved the voyage of the scientists to Antarctica to do the research, maintenance of the Antarctic station and providing the scientists necessary infrastructure and logistic support to perform their experiments. Most of the scientific programs such as monitoring of Antarctic climate, synoptic measurement of weather parameters, monitoring of ozone hole, recording of fluctuation of ice sheet margin, aerosol monitoring, fluctuation of snout of glacier. Ionospheric measurements etc., have direct bearing on the understanding of processes of Climate Change.

[*English*]

Employment for Women

2747. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment opportunities generated for women through small scale industries in rural and tribal areas in North- Eastern Region of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up / promote new small scale industries for providing more job opportunities to women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said industries are likely to be set up?

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

(a) As per the latest Census of MSME (Fourth Census) conducted with reference year 2006-07 wherein data was collected till 2009 and result published in 2011, the state wise information relating to North- Eastern Region in respect of number of enterprises, total employment, & employment of women are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises facilitates promotion of new enterprises through implementation of various schemes / programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology up-gradation, marketing and Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes in the country including North-Eastern Region leading to more employment generation including women. Some schemes / programmes have special dispensation for women entrepreneurs.

(d) Setting up of enterprises is a continuous process.

Statement

Sl. No. States (North - Eastern Region)	Number of enterprises	Employment	
		Total	Women
1. Assam	19864	210507	62527
2. Arunachal Pradesh	417	5411	1320
3. Meghalaya	3010	12700	2728
4. Manipur	4492	19960	3948
5. Mizoram	3715	26032	5231
6. Nagaland	1332	16281	3371
7. Tripura	1343	23166	6779
8. Sikkim	122	1159	398
Total	34295	315216	86302

Cases Referred to BRPSE

2748. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO
JADHAO:

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

(a) the number of cases received by Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases disposed off so far;

(c) whether there is delay investigating the cases by BRPSE;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government to solve this problem; and

(e) the extent to which success has been achieved by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Proposals in respect of 9 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been received by Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) during the last three years and the current year (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 upto 29.2.2012).

(b) BRPSE has considered all above cases referred during the last three years and current year and given its recommendations in respect of 8 CPSEs and remitted one case to the concerned administrative ministry for resubmission.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

MFC Palakkad

2749. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of the Multi-Functional Complex (MFC) at Palakkad;

(b) the reason for delay in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of work on the said MFC alongwith the steps taken for requisite land. acquisition for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The construction of Multi Functional Complex (MFC) at Palakkad has been entrusted to M/s. RITES Ltd. The contract for MFC has been awarded & soil investigation completed. As MFC is proposed to be constructed on

Railway land, acquisition of land is not required.

Status of Bio-Diesel Research

2750. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Bio-diesel research in the country;

(b) whether the same is likely to be introduced in the open market in near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has signed any technological agreements or Memoranda of Understandings with other leading Bio-diesel manufacturing countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Research on Biodiesel production is being supported by different Ministries / Departments - Department of Biotechnology, Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Defence Research Development Organization, Indian Council of Agriculture Research, National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Systematic programs on germplasm collection, evaluation and accessioning programme to identify superior material from existing natural variations have been supported.

Institutions have worked on aspects from survey

of superior material to experimental plantation and germplasms has been collected from across the country. These collected germplasms have been characterized morphologically, chemically and genetically, out of which 890 germplasms have been accessioned in National Register at NBPGR. 500 accessions have been found promising on the basis of percentage oil and tolerance to local conditions. More than 7.00 lakh plants have been produced over 316.63 ha at 148 sites which cover diverse agro climatic conditions of the country. Multilocation trials of 20 promising accessions was initiated in 2007 to study the effect of set agronomy practices, soil and agro-climatic conditions on performance of accessions at with 9 partner institutes. In addition to agronomy trials, 100 accessions are also being tested for silvicultural trial along with agro climatic performances. Micro-propagation protocol for mass multiplication; standardized. R & D projects on Development of feedstock namely *Jatropha* and production of Biodiesel have been supported.

(b) and (c) As reported by Biodiesel Association of India, biodiesel production facility with an aggregate capacity of 3470 tonnes per day have been set up by private companies in the country. However, no biodiesel has so far been procured by Oil Marketing Companies for blending diesel."

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Exodus of Technical Staff

2751. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacancies of Engineers, Supervisors, Technicians/Artisans etc., in the Railways have increased recently due to exodus of such staff to private sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the

reasons therefor, zone-wise;

(c) the details of recruitment made for the said posts in the Railways during the last three years, zone-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Railways to prevent such exodus?

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

[Translation]

Lack of Water in Canals

2752. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several canals in Uttar Pradesh have no water flowing in them due to which farmers are facing various problems in irrigating their fields;

(b) if so, the number of canals in Uttar Pradesh which have water flowing in them as well as well as those which do not have;

(c) whether water is released into these canals when the farmers do not need it; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by the 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) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that during current year for Rabi Crop, 9812 canals feeding target was set by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and out of this 9708 canal tails have been feeded till 22.3.2012. Efforts are being made by the State Government to feed the remaining canals.

(c) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that canal running is done by taking into account the needs of the farmers and in accordance with the roster prepared in consultation with concerned District Magistrate and District Agriculture officer.

(d) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that silt clearance is done in canals as per requirements to ensure tails feeding.

Expansion of Fertilizer Plants

2753. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Ministry of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the expansion of certain fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations thereof alongwith the amount provided for this purpose during the current Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the amount utilized out of the funds provided during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Government had notified on 4th

September 2008, a new investment policy for urea sector to attract the much required investment in this sector. The policy has resulted in increase of indigenous Urea production by approximately two million tonnes through revamp of existing plants. Due to lack of commitments on availability of domestic natural gas by the Government at pre determined price formula, no new investments under Expansion, Revival & Greenfield plants were materialized. Government is therefore considering amendments to the existing Investment Policy of 2008 in order to attract new investments in urea sector by Public/Private sector in Greenfield/Expansion/Revamp.

[English]

Rewari Steam Loco Shed

2754. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rewari Steam Loco Shed has attracted large number of tourists in the last few years;

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

(c) whether the Railways have taken any steps to popularize the tourist hub and further improve the arrival of tourists in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Railways have developed Rewari Steam Loco Shed as a facility to popularize the heritage steam engines.

**Opening of LPG
Agencies**

2755. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received requests for opening new LPG agencies particularly in tribal areas, Surgana, Dindori, Peth and Vani of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Requests have been received for opening of LPG distributorship in Surgana, Dindori, Peth and Vani of Maharashtra and the same have been processed for conducting a feasibility study.

The location Surgana was advertised and Letter of Intent (LoI) was issued to the selected candidate for commissioning of the distributorship.

OMCs have planned to set up one regular LPG distributorship at Dindori area of Maharashtra.

IOC has reported that the setting up of additional regular LPG distributorships at Peth and Vani was not found feasible. However, BPCL has reported that the location Mukutban in Taluka Zari-Zamani in Wani constituency has been found feasible and will be processed accordingly in the Industry Marketing Plan.

**Groundwater Unfit for Human
Consumption**

2756. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that groundwater is unfit for human use and also for drinking purpose in some areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each State including Haryana; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per ground water quality data generated by Central Ground Water Board during the course of Ground Water Regime Monitoring and various scientific studies like Ground Water Management Studies, Ground Water Exploration and Special studies, updated upto the year 2010, contamination of ground water due to salinity, fluoride, iron, arsenic, nitrate and heavy metals has been reported from isolated pockets in various parts of the country. State-wise details of districts including the State of Haryana from where ground water contamination has been reported from isolated pockets are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation provides financial assistance to State Governments under the centrally sponsored scheme 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)'. Under ARWSP, upto 20% of the allotted funds can be utilized to tackle water quality problems.

Statement-I

State-wise details of ground water contamination with Salinity, Fluoride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron and Heavy Metals

Sl. No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 uS/cm)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1.0mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.05 mg/l) Mn (above 0.1 mg/l) Cr (above 0.05 mg/l) Cd (above 0.01 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					Andaman	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Krishna, Khammam, Warangal, Medak, East Godavari, Srikakuiam, Vishakhapatnam	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kumool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kumool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakuiam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari		Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kumool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Vishakhapatnam	Lead : Rangareddy, Nalgonda
3.	Assam		Goalpara, Kamrup,		Dhemaji	Cachar,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Karbi Anglong, Nagaon, Golaghat, Karimganj		Jorhat Kamrup	Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur	
4.	Bihar		Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagaipur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabbu), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagaipur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Begusarai, Bhagaipur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Kathar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna,	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Kathar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Kishanganj, Munger, Patna, Lakhisarai,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran	
5.	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, gaon Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Rajnand-	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya,	
6.	Delhi	North West, West, South West	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi,	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North Una			Lead : Along Najafgarh drain in North, West
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi					
11.	Jammu & Kashmir		Rajaori, Udhampur	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara		Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Puiwama,	Lead: Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Jharkhand			Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj		Srinagar	
13. Karnataka		Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaun, Bellary, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Davangiri, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hasan, Haveri, Mandya, Raichur, Udupi	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Bagalkot,, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttara Kannada		Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Turnkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada	
14. Kerala	Palakkad		Palakkad, Aleppey	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad		Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	
15. Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Indore, Jhabua, Sheopur, Ujjain		Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandia, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur,	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda,		Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Vidisha, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad,	Lead: Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha	Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandia, Mandasaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha		Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandia, Mandasaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar	
16. Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Akola, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalna, Jalgaon,	Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur, Nanded,	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Nagpur,	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana,		Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana,	Lead: Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nagpur, Nasik, Parbhani, Raigarh, Satara, Solapur, Wardha	Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal		Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kohlapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osamabad, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
17.	Manipur					Bishnupur, Thoubal	
	Meghalaya					East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills	
18.	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara,		Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi,	Hexavalent chromium Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur		Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	
19. Punjab	Bhathinda, Firozpur, Faridkot, Gurudaspur, Mansa, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jaiandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jaiandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawan Shahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tam-Taran	Mansa		Bhathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur	Lead: Amritsar, Jalandhar, Patiala, Muktsar
20. Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara,	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer,	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran,			Ajmer, Alwar,	Lead:Jhunjhunu Dist (Khetri Copper Deposit),

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Bundi, Bikaner, Churu, Chittaurgarh, Dhaulpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karoli, Nagaur, Neemuch, Pali, Raja Samand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karoli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, aaisalmer, Jjalore, Jhaiawar, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhaiawar, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur	Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer)			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Dharmapuri, Erode, Pudukkottai, Ramana- thanpuram, Salem, Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Theni, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhanagar	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapally, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar	Namakkal, Salem	Lead : Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram Manganese: Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram Cadmium : Tiruvallur		
22. Tripura						Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura,	
23. Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Hamirpur,	Agra, Aligarh, Badayun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli,	Agra, Aligarh, Ambedkar Nagar,			Azamgarh, Ballia,	Lead: Muzaffar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Hathras,		Etah, Farukhabad,	Ambedkar	Badayun,	Balrampur,	Allahabad, Bhadohi,
	Jyotibaphulenagar,		Firozabad, Gautam	Nagar, Auraiya,	Baghpat,	Etawah,	Ghaziabad, Jaunpur,
	Mathura		Budh Nagar, Jaunpur,	Azamgarh,	Bahraich,	Fatehpur,	Kanpur, Raebareli,
			Kannauj, Lalitpur,	Badaun, Baghpat,	Balia,	Gazipur,	Sonbhadra
			Mahamaya Nagar,	Balrampur,	Balrampur,	Gonda,	Cadmium: Varanasi city
			Mainpuri, Mathura,	Banda, Barabanki,	Bara Banki,	Hardoi,	Chromium : Kashi
			Mau, Sant Ravidas	Bareilly, Basti,	Bareilly,	Kanpur	Vidyapeeth, Varanasi
			Nagar, Varanasi	Bijnor, Bulandsahr,	Basti,	Dehat,	Manganese: Bahraich
				Chitrakoot, Etah,	Bijnor,	Kanpur	
				Etawah, Fatehpur,	Chandauli,	Nagar,	
				Firozabad, GB	Faizabad,	Lakhimpur,	
				Nagar, Ghaziabad,	Ghazipur,	Lalitpur,	
				Ghazipur, Hamirpur,	Gonda,	Mau,	
				Hardoi, Hathras,	Kheri,	Siddartnagar,	
				Jaunpur, Jhansi,	Gorakhpur,	Unnao	
				Kannauj, Kanpur	Lakhimpur		
				Dehat, Lakhimpur,	Kheri,		
				Mahoba, Mathura,	Meerut,		
				Meerut, Mau,	Mirzapur,		
				Moradabad,	Muradabad,		
				Muzaffarnagar,	Pilibhit,		
				Mirzapur,	Raibareilly,		
				Raebareilly, Rampur,	Sant Kabir		
				Sant Ravidas	Nagar,		
				Nagar,	Shajahan-		
				Shajahanpur,	pur,		
				Sitapur, Sonbhadra,	Siddarth		
				Sultanpur,	nagar,		
				Shravasti, Siddarth	Sitapur,		
				Nagar, Unnao	Sant		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Ravidas Nagar, Unnao (As per information from CGWB as well as State Govt.)		
	24. Uttarakhand			Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamasinghnagar			
	25. West Bengal	Bankura, Haora, Medinipur, N-24 Parganas, S- 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia,Uttardinajpur, South 24 Praganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bankura, Bardhaman, Hooghly, Bardhaman, Howrah, Birbhum, Malda, Dakshindinajpur, Murshida- bad, Midnapur, Nadia, N-24 Howrah, Parganas, Hugli, S-24 Jalpaiguri, Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur	Manganese isolated pockets of North and South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia and Malda

Natural Gas and Crude Oil Reserves

2757. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the areas in Gujarat where reserves of oil and natural gas have been discovered alongwith the estimated quantity of resources available therein; and

(b) the amount of natural gas produced from different sources in various parts of the country during each of the years from 2008 to 2010, State/UT-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) The reserves of oil and gas have been discovered in Surat, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Mehsana, Anand, Vadodara, Bharuch, Gandhinagar, Patan, Rajpipla districts of Gujarat. As on 1.4.2011, estimated balance recoverable hydrocarbons reserves in Gujarat are 202.10 million metric tonne (MMT). The total resources prognosticated for Cambay basin which covers Gujarat state is 2050 MMT.

(b) The details of natural gas produced from different sources in various parts of the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10, State/UT-wise, by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture companies (Pvt./JVs) is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

The details of production of gas during 2008-09 and 2009-10, State/UT-wise by ONGC, OIL and Pvt/JVs in million metric standard cubic metre (MMSCM).

State/UTs	ONGC		OIL		Pvt/JVs	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Mumbai Offshore	16733	17476				
Gujarat	1950	1933	655.194	510.959		
Rajasthan	13#	14#	203.58	205.26	-	19.745
Assam	471\$	467\$	2042.62	2188.96	59.330	48.020
Tamilnadu	1242	1178				
Andhra Pradesh	1524	1479				
Tripura	553	562				
Arunachal Pradesh	22.18	21.37	7.647	18.235		
West Bengal (CBM)	19.785	38.402				
Eastern Offshore	865.990	15787.124				
Western Offshore	6482.098	5562.639				

Jodhpur area is part of Western Onshore basin and is producing basin.

\$ Includes gas production from Assam Arakan Basin.

[Translation]

LPG Distributorship

2758. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether LPG distributorship is not being allotted in accordance with the demand in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of LPG distributorship allotted in rural areas, State/UT-wise from the year 2004 till date?

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 locations for setting up of LPG distributorship are identified jointly by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), based on available refill sale potential, which can sustain operation of an LPG distributorship. The refill sale potential is based on several factors including population, population growth rate, economic prosperity of the location and distance from the nearest distributor etc. In case of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY), potential sale of 600 refills is considered while opening a distributorship.

The Government has formulated the "Vision-2015" for LPG sector to raise the country's LPG population coverage to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015, especially in rural areas and under-covered areas, for which a scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies was launched on 16.10.2009. Advertisements inviting applications for distributorships under the scheme have been released by OMCs in 29 States/UTs covering 4786 locations. Letters of Intent (LoI) have been issued for 1752 locations out of which 1001 distributors have been commissioned.

(c) During the period from January, 2004 to 1st February, 2012, OMCs have commissioned 1472 regular LPG distributorships and 1001 RGGLV distributorships, in the rural areas of the country. The State-wise/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of LPG Distributorships commissioned in rural areas during the period from January, 2004 to 01.02.2012.

Sl. No. States/UTs		Number of LPG distributorships.	Number of RGGLVs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	313	131
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0
3.	Assam	37	0
4.	Bihar	125	103
5.	Chhattisgarh	28	29
6.	Delhi	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	23	7
9.	Haryana	13	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	0
12.	Jharkhand	29	36
13.	Karnataka	39	30
14.	Kerala	60	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	69	56
16.	Maharashtra	103	162
17.	Manipur	9	0

1	2	3	4
18. Meghalaya		2	0
19. Mizoram		4	0
20. Nagaland		11	0
21. Odisha		43	40
22. Punjab		40	0
23. Rajasthan		89	125
24. Sikkim		2	0
25. Tamil Nadu		147	64
26. Tripura		3	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		201	172
28. Uttarakhand		9	0
29. West Bengal		51	42
Union Territories			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1		0
2. Chandigarh	1		0
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1		0
4. Daman and Diu	1		0
5. Lakshadweep	0		0
6. Puducherry	2		0
Total		1472	1001

[English]

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

2759. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications are pending for appointment on compassionate grounds in the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms adopted by the Railways for appointment on compassionate grounds; and

(d) the steps taken by Railways to process these applications in a time-bound manner?

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

(c) and (d) Each and every case of compassionate appointment is dealt with and disposed expeditiously to save the family of the ex-employee from any hardship. With a view to expedite appointment on compassionate ground the following steps have been taken:

(i) Welfare Inspectors are deputed to contact the family members and to conduct enquiry into the details as soon as the applications are made.

(ii) Constant monitoring is done by Divisional Personnel Officers/Senior Divisional Personnel Officers at the Divisional level and by Chief Personnel Officers at the Head Quarter level and also by the Heads of Personnel Branch in other units.

(iii) Selections for determining the suitability of the applicants are conducted regularly.

(iv) Compassionate appointment Adalats are also held periodically to settle the grievances regarding appointment on compassionate grounds.

(v) The position regarding compassionate appointment is also reviewed by the Railway Board regularly.

[Translation]

ROB Near Allahabad

2760. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of coming Kumbh Mela, the Railways are proposing to alter the Rambagh Railway

line in Allahabad and thereby facilitate the construction of rail overbridge;

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

(c) whether the Railways also propose to construct railway overbridges at Karchhana, Mirpur in Allahabad; 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. The work of construction of 2-lane Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of level crossing No.T 1/B at Allahabad Junction has been sanctioned in 2011-12 on cost sharing basis between Railway and State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. Presently, site inspection, planning and estimation is in progress.

Road Over Bridges in lieu of five level crossings (LC No.27, 29, 30, 31 and 32) situated between Karchhana and Mirpur have been included in Railway Works Programme 2012-13.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 Noon.

11.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[Madam Speaker in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item no. 3, Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

12.00½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri S. Semmalai, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Outcome Budget of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6397/15/12]

(ii) Outcome Budget of the Department rjf Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6398/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (First Amendment) Order, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 296(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 2012, under Section 4(d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6399/15/12]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1993-1994.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1993-1994, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6400/15/12]

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6401/15/12]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shri Virbhadra Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6402/15/12]

(ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6403/15/12]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6404/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6405/15/12]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2012-2013.

...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6406/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2012-2013. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6407/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6408/15/12]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6409/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6410/15/12]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2012-2013. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6411/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): On behalf of Shri Ajay Maken, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2012-2013. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6412/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6413/15/12]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6414/15/12]

- (3) Outcome Budget of the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6415/15/12]

- (4) Outcome Budget of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2012-2013. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6416/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KH. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Sports Promotion Board, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Railway Sports Promotion Board, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(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. 6417/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Railway Information Systems, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Railway Information Systems, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6418/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2012-2013. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6419/15/12]

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 Competition Commission of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 854(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2011 under sub-section (3) of

Section 63 of the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6420/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the transaction of business relating to combinations) Amendment Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. F. No. 3-I/Amend/Comb.Reg./2012/CD/CCI in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6421/15/12]

(3) A copy of the Notification G.S.R. 69(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2012, making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R. 1693(E) dated 3rd October, 2007 issued under Section 29A the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6422/15/12]

(4) A copy of the Chartered Accountants Procedures of meetings of Quality Review Board and terms and conditions of service and allowances of Chairperson and members of the Board (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 8(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2012 under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6423/15/12]

(5) A copy of the Notification G.S.R. 68(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2012, making certain amendments in Notification No. G.S.R. 490(E) dated 13th July, 2007 issued under Section 29A of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6424/15/12]

- (6) A copy of the Notification SO. 190(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2012, appointing the 1st day of February, 2012 as the date on which the provision of the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Act, 2011 shall come into force, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the said Act.
- (7) A copy of the Notification S.O. 191(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2012, appointing the 1st day of February, 2012 as the date on which the provision of the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Act, 2011, shall come into force, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the said Act.
- (8) A copy of the Notification S.O. 192(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2012, appointing the 1st day of February, 2012 as the date on which the provision of the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 2011, shall come into force, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6425/15/12]

- (9) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6426/15/12]

- (10) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the year 2012-2013. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6427/15/12]

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) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Action Taken Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the above mentioned Report of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (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. 6428/15/12]

- (3) 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 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6429/15/12]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6430/15/12]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6431/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): On behalf of Shri Pradeep Jain, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6432/15/12]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6433/15/12]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following three messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 2012 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 2012 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its

recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 2012 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

28th and 31st Reports

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Agriculture:—

(1) Twenty-eighth Report* on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-2011) on Demands for Grants 2011-12 of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

(2) Thirty-first Report* on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-2011) on Demands for Grants

* These Reports were presented to hon. Speaker on 16 February and 01 March, 2012, respectively under Direction 71 A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Reports under rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

2011-12 of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

...(Interruptions)

12.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

11th Report

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to present the Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-12.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan - Not present.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

50th Report

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (KAUSHAMBI): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the Fiftieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 'The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Public International Organisation Bill, 2011.'

12.05½ hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1507 DATED 22ND MARCH, 2012 REGARDING NEW ZONES/ DIVISIONS IN THE RAILWAYS'

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay a Statement correcting the reply given on 22nd March, 2012 to Unstarred Question No. 1507 raised by Shri PG. Gaddigoudar and Kumari Saroj Pandey regarding 'New Zones/Divisions in the Railways'. ...*(Interruptions)*

(a) and (b) Creation of new Zones and Divisions and modernization in the Railway Board is an ongoing exercise undertaken as per the operational and organisational needs arising from time to time. At present, creation of no new Zones or Divisions, other than those existing or announced already, is inter consideration.

(c) There are 17 Zones on Indian Railways including Metro Railway Kolkata, which has recently been declared a Zonal railway. The revenue generated by each zone during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Zone	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Central	6427.24	6909.08	7466.44
Eastern	3112.78	3514.97	3840.07
East Central	4713.45	5133.90	5449.70
East Coast	6638.21	7023.93	8887.81
Northern	7481.40	8812.37	9775.50
North Central	6813.86	7551.97	7965.75

	1	2	3	4
North Eastern	1391.84	1464.77	1682.93	
North East Frontier	2347.75	2430.86	2616.06	
North Western	2466.37	3001.56	3379.72	
Southern	4324.05	4456.90	4790.28	
South Central	7715.32	8392.51	8531.91	
South Eastern	6737.31	7214.80	7752.35	
South East Central	5007.35	5378.67	5799.84	
South Western	3035.20	2879.85	2866.59	
Western	6700.74	7381.29	7820.84	
West Central	4850.15	5468.51	5796.52	
Metro Railway	74.06	88.71	103.15	
Total	79837.08	87104.65	94525.46	

(d) to (f) The revenue generated by Zonal Railways is aggregated in a centralized manner and utilized thereafter for investment and working expenses of the Zonal Railways, depending on the specific requirements of specific regions and areas, and the overall national priority.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6434/15/12]

12.05¾ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of incident of Child Separation of an Indian Couple by Norway Authorities and steps taken by the Government

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up the Calling Attention. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon:

"Situation arising out of incident of child separation of an Indian couple by the Norway authorities and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Madam, with your kind permission, I lay the statement on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)

*Two young Indian children, three year old Abhigyan Bhattacharya and one year old Aishwarya Bhattacharya were taken away from their parents Shri Anurup Bhattacharya and Smt. Sagarika Chakraborty, an NRI couple residing in Stavanger in Norway by the Norwegian Child Welfare Service (CWS) of the Stavanger Municipality and placed in emergency foster care in May 2011.

The ostensible reason given by CWS for this drastic action included "fear of possible violence against the children and lack of adequate parental care". The parents moved the Family Court to get the children back. The initial decision of the Court went in the favour of the parents. The CWS, however, obtained a stay for the deferment of the implementation of the decision of the Family Court. Accordingly, the children continued to stay in foster care. In its judgment delivered on November 28, 2011, the Family Court accepted the recommendations of the CWS that the (i) children be placed in long-term Foster care and (ii) parents be given limited visitation rights. The parents filed an appeal before the Stavanger District Court on December 20, 2011.

After the decision of the Family Court, the parents approached the Embassy of India in Oslo to take up the matter with the concerned authorities and the

complete details of the case were made available to the Indian Embassy in the third week of December 2011. Around the same time, the Ministry of External Affairs was also apprised of the issue. Since then the matter has been taken up strongly and repeatedly with the Norwegian Government in Oslo and by the Ministry of External Affairs with the Norwegian Ambassador in India. The External Affairs Minister spoke to his Norwegian counterpart on January 23, 2012 and sought the early return of the children to India to enable them to be brought up in familiar surroundings under the loving care of their extended family which was in their best long-term interests. External Affairs Minister also sent a written communication to his Norwegian counterpart immediately thereafter.

In view of the delay on the matter and on learning that the Stavanger Municipality had applied for extension of the Residence Permits of the two children beyond March 8, 2012 without the consent of the parents, the External Affairs Minister took the exceptional step of sending Secretary (West), Ministry of External Affairs as his Special Envoy to Norway from February 26-29, 2012. The Special Envoy of the Minister carried a letter from External Affairs Minister addressed to the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also met the Minister of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion and other concerned senior officials. In all these discussions, he conveyed the concern of the Government of India on the continued stay of the children in foster care and urged them to resolve the case expeditiously by taking a humane approach and to send the children back to India so that they could be brought up in their own cultural, linguistic, religious and natural milieu and social environment which was best available in their extended family. It was also conveyed to the Norwegian authorities that this was in the best long-term interest of the children.

The CWS proposed a solution in early February 2012 which, while meeting the Norwegian legal requirements, would result in the children returning to India under the care of their paternal uncle. Accordingly, the uncle, Mr. Arunabhas reached

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6435/15/12.

Stavanger on February 3, 2012. The CWS held several meetings with the uncle to "evaluate him". After discussions with the uncle and with the Embassy of India as also the Special Envoy, the CWS announced on February 28, 2012 that the care of the children could be awarded to the uncle, if the Court so agreed. The hearing of the Court was provisionally fixed for March 23, 2012. To prepare their case, the CWS asked for the help of the Indian Embassy in Oslo to obtain information regarding the judicial system and legislative and institutional mechanisms available in India for protecting the best interests of the children. This information was collated and sent to the CWS through the Embassy of India in Oslo on March 13, 2012.

Unfortunately, the Court hearing which would have considered this solution was postponed by the CWS after certain developments "led them to conclude that the parents of the children and their families were not united." This has led to a set back to the entire process of the resolution of the case. We do hope that this is only a temporary delay.

On March 23, 2012, the parents and the paternal uncle signed an Agreement which was notarised by the Embassy of India. This Agreement has been presented to the CWS to enable it to submit it to the Court on the date of hearing.

The matter was discussed in the meeting which Prime Minister had with the Norwegian Prime Minister in Seoul on March 26, 2012.

The Government continues to believe that the long term interest of the children would be served better if they grow up in their own social, religious, cultural and linguistic milieu. The Government of India will continue to engage with the Norwegian authorities on this matter.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The statement is laid on the Table of the House. Is it all right?

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, the issue towards which I would like to draw the attention of the House through a calling attention motion is on the one hand linked with our national pride and on the other with the anguish of the parents. ... (Interruptions) There is a conflict of two cultures as well. I would have spoken in detail but as there is a lot of noise and disturbance, I would like to be brief and say that four major points have come to the fore in this incident. ... (Interruptions) Firstly, it is an abuse of child rights, secondly, violation of human rights, thirdly, interference of the state in personal affairs and lastly, sovereignty of India. Children have absolute right to their parents' affection. ... (Interruptions) No one can violate it and separating children from their parents is the abuse of human rights. The disinformation that was disseminated that the parents had fallen apart with each other and they are about to get divorced. The uncle is also withdrawing his application. These are all lies. ... (Interruptions) Neither the parents have filed for divorce nor the uncle has withdrawn his application. Whenever there is a court hearing this disinformation campaign is launched. Therefore, through you, I would like to say to the Government that a nation of 121 crores people is groveling before a nation of just 45 lakh people for returning the children. I would like to say on the basis of the facts mentioned by the hon. Minister in her speech that even if we consider these facts about discord between parents to be true does it give the state right to take away children? My. ... (Interruptions) I urge the Government to understand that it is time to take strict steps. This issue will not be resolved through diplomacy or soft approach.

Just a few days ago two Italian marines killed two of our fishermen and went back. Italy is adamant on calling the people accused of murder and on the other hand we are unable to bring our children back. ... (Interruptions) I would like to say only this that the Government has made many efforts till date but those efforts are only diplomatic. Now is the opportunity to take

[English]

counter measures.

[Translation]

I urge upon the Government to be firm in its dialogue with Norway. A few days back the Prime Minister of Norway and our Prime Minister had a meeting. The Prime Minister of Norway talked about the telecom business in the meeting. ...(Interruptions) Our Prime Minister did raise the issue of children but no headway was made. I urge upon you not to adopt soft approach during the talks. Please be firm. Please bring back those two children. It is unacceptable that two children live away from their parents till they are 18 years old and our country remains a mute spectator. We need to be firm during the talks with Norway. This issue cannot be resolved through soft approach. If Norway is not happy with the manner of upbringing by the parents, they can send them back to India.

The parents can choose children or the job but the decision to withhold the children and sending them back after they turn 18 years old is unacceptable. ...(Interruptions)

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to be sensitive towards this issue as she is herself a mother and knows how it feels for a mother to be separated from her children. ...(Interruptions) Norway authorities are saying that they would return the children after they attain the age of 18 years, thus, the Government should be firm and stop the business dealing, if need be, and bring back our children. ...(Interruptions) I am grateful for whatever the government has done till now but I feel that it is the need of the hour for the Government to abandon soft approach and adopt a firm stance. I urge upon the Government to adopt a firm attitude to resolve this issue and bring back our children. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a very sensitive matter

which we are discussing. We are discussing a very sensitive matter.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the House be in order.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take one minute.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, a few months earlier, we had observed a high-velocity brouhaha in regard to the kids of Indian origin who had been the victims of the Norwegian Judicial System. ...(Interruptions) The Government of India has put all its emphasis to save those children. ...(Interruptions) May I ask the hon. Minister whether our diplomatic effort was adequate and sufficient enough to assuage the feelings of the Indian people who, at that time, went on an emotional upsurge. I would also like to know whether the Embassy has carried out a thorough study in regard to the Norwegian or the Nordic laws. ...(Interruptions)

Furthermore, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this important issue. When Indians are residing abroad, they are called as NRIs. ...(Interruptions) They should be guided by the family laws, by the personal laws of their places of origin, India. So, I would like to know whether our Missions abroad are trying to sensitize the countries concerned to be acquainted with the Indian laws. ...(Interruptions) Again I ask one question. ...(Interruptions) I would like to know whether our diplomatic Mission in Norway had carried out a thorough study before intervening into this episode. I say this because 30 million Indians are residing abroad as NRIs and their interest and safety needs to be taken care of. ...(Interruptions)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): First of all, I would thank you Madam Speaker for allowing me. ...(Interruptions) It is a serious case of human rights

violation - segregation of children from their parents. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, you are a mother. You can easily feel the agony of a mother and father when they are segregated from their kids. ...*(Interruptions)* This is happening in Norway. So, the Government is taking steps. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government's pro-active role is appreciated. ...*(Interruptions)* There must be no more killing of time. ...*(Interruptions)* Some important thing is to be done now. ...*(Interruptions)* The visa period of the children has already expired. ...*(Interruptions)* Also, the visa period of their uncle is also going to expire on 20th April this year. ...*(Interruptions)* So, before that, what pro-active steps the Government are going to take to bring these Indian children back to India and hand over them to their parents or relatives? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I thank you, Madam Speaker, for allowing me to raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* This is with regard to the two Indian children taken away by the Norwegian Child Welfare Service. ...*(Interruptions)* It was done in 2011. The father and mother are in India. Some relatives have taken these children to Norway. ...*(Interruptions)* It is now time for the actual guardians, the father and mother, to take them back. ...*(Interruptions)* I think the Government has not taken any decision so far. ...*(Interruptions)* May I know the reason why the Government has taken such a long time? ...*(Interruptions)* So, we request the Government to come out with a statement. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Prime Minister said that there is an agreement with the Norwegian Government but it is not yet implemented. ...*(Interruptions)* The children are isolated from their parents. ...*(Interruptions)* It is really a shame for India that the children are taken away by the foreign country and no action has been taken by the Government to bring them back. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam, it is matter of great, serious concern that the children have been taken away from their parents in the city of Stavanger on the excuse of negligence and incompetence on the part of the father. ...*(Interruptions)* So, the Government of India should take immediate steps not only on humanitarian grounds but also on the ground of Indian culture that has been marred by the Norwegian Child Welfare Service by snatching away the boy and their girl from their parents for almost 18 months. ...*(Interruptions)* So, the Government should immediately take appropriate action so that the children can again come back to India and live with their parents. ...*(Interruptions)* The visa of the children has expired. ...*(Interruptions)* I would urge upon the Government, particularly the hon. Prime Minister to look into the whole matter. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government has a greater role to play. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition for her statement and the other hon. Members who have brought up this very sensitive matter of Indian children going into custody in Norway. ...*(Interruptions)* Many developed countries have laws which allow the young children to be taken from their parents. ...*(Interruptions)* We first received a request for seeking assistance on 13th June, 2011 from one Shri Anurup Bhattacharya. Later this was withdrawn; and then, again he approached us only on November 30, 2011. By then, the decision had been taken by the Child Welfare Society to take them into custody. Since then, we have taken it up very strongly with the Norwegian Government. Recently, in Seoul, our Prime Minister took it up with the Norwegian Prime Minister; and the Foreign Affairs Minister sent a Special Envoy to Norway; our Secretary (West) who went and met the authorities and the Child Welfare Society and requested them that they should at the earliest give the children back to be brought up in the natural surroundings with the love and affection. In the natural habitat and surroundings, they should be brought up

* Not recorded

and they should be sent back to India with paternal uncle.

The latest is that the mother and father had given their consent for them to be brought back to India in the custody of the paternal uncle. We are following it up; we are trying to put the pressure on so that the Norwegian Court, which has given the custody of the children; only they can revoke this thing and that they should bring the hearing at the earliest date. We hope that it will be there; the indications are that it might be in June and we would like to see the children back in the natural habitat. I appreciate very much the Members' concern and assure them that the Indian Government and our Ministry are doing all they can to help the parents, to bring the children back, and we put our best efforts forward to all our Diaspora abroad to adjust the needs that are there.

12.16 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL
JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

23rd Report

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, I present the 23rd report (Hindi and English editions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (15th Lok Sabha) with regard to "the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011 pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

12.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to sanction construction of a bridge parallel to existing Zuari bridge in Goa

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): The existing Zuari bridge in Goa connecting Cortalim and Agacaim was built in 1983. It is the life line of Goa economy. It has become old and every six months it is closed for few hours for maintenance as it is quite in bad shape. God forbid if anything goes wrong with the bridge and if it collapses, Goa economy will be in total doldrums and everything will come to a stand still.

Goa is also an important world tourist destination, and it totally depends on tourism industry for its survival. So, in the interest of the State which is also celebrating Golden Jubilee of liberation from the Portuguese rule, I would request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to kindly sanction a special package for Goa to build a parallel bridge on river Zuari as the proposal for building one was already included in the tender which was floated for construction of NH 14 from Canacona to Pednem along with two more bridges, one at Talporna and Galibaga at Canacona.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

Due to certain circumstances the tender of NH 14 which was floated could not be executed and the proposal since then has been put into back burner. I would, therefore urge upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister to save the state of Goa from total collapse by sanctioning a grant to build a parallel bridge so that Goans are saved from a catastrophe.

(ii) Need to include 'Braj Bhasha' in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): 'Braj Bhasha' is known as a melodious, loving and rich language across the country and there are many peculiarities to be seen in this language. In short, it is impossible to imagine Hindi without 'Braj Bhasha'. Most of the scriptures and verses related to Lord Krishna are written in Braj Bhasha. This language is spoken by crores of Indians in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi. This language has not been included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, due to which there is a huge discontent in the people residing in the areas where 'Braj Bhasha' is spoken. Bhakti poetry has been mostly written in Braj language and the scripture, Mahabharata has originally flourished through 'Braj Sabha'. The texts of Amir Khusro and Ras Khan are in Braj language and have a unique place in Hindi literature. If the words from 'Braj Bhasha' are included in the usage of Hindi, it would be properly and effectively made popular. Braj bhasha has not been included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution till date.

I urge the Government to include Braj Bhasha in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

(iii) Need to convert Nagbheed-Nagpur metre gauge railway line into broad gauge

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): The Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency is an extremely backward tribal dominated area. The distance of the metre gauge railway line between Nagbheed to Nagpur under this area, which

passes through Chandrapur and Nagpur districts, is only 60 kilometres. It has been demanded for a very long time to convert this metre gauge railway line into broad gauge line but it has not been done. The conversion of this metre gauge line into broad gauge line would make the commuting of people from backward tribal areas to Gondia, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Mumbai alongwith many big cities convenient.

I urge the Union Government to take necessary steps to convert Nagbheed-Nagpur metre gauge railway line to broad gauge.

(iv) Need to provide passenger facilities at Tirunelveli railway junction in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Tirunelveli is the second largest city in Tamil Nadu. Number of tourist spots are located in and around Tirunelveli. With the result, the floating population at Tirunelveli is very high. People from southern States and other parts of the country visiting various places of importance viz. Couttralam Falls, Manimuthar Dam, ancient Nelliappar Temple, etc. are alighting at Tirunelveli Junction. Besides, Tenkasi, Alangulam and Pavursthiram are business centres. Many of the long distance south-bound trains from various parts of the country are touching Tirunelveli. In recent years, many of the trains which were terminated at Madurai extended to Tirunelveli. To cope with the increasing train movement, Railways have recently increased one more platform in Tirunelveli Junction.

However, this platform is not served with basic facilities. Roof shed is not fully provided in the new platform and Foot-over-bridge (FOB) is not extended. People are facing lot of difficulties to safeguard them from hot summer, rain and cold weather conditions. Passengers particularly the old aged people are facing problems in moving from one platform to another with their luggage due to the absence of Escalators.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to take necessary steps to provide Foot Over-bridge, roof shed in the new platform and also to provide escalator in the Tirunelveli Railway Junction without delay.

(v) Need to provide honorarium to teachers appointed in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas at par with those of Jamator Navodaya Vidyalayas

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The Union Government has taken a decision to implement the 'Kasturba Gandhi Awasiya Balika Vidyalaya' scheme across the country to impart education to girl child in the rural areas. As per that decision Kasturba Gandhi scheme has been implemented in 746 development blocks in Uttar Pradesh since 2004. But poor girls are being deprived of intermediate education due to availability of education only upto high school level. The teachers and warden employed in the said schools are getting honorarium under contract workers in the states. On the other hand, there is also a process of cuts and renewal of honorarium of contractual teachers and staff in Kasturba Gandhi Aawasiya Vidyalaya. Although, the Government has implemented the principle of equal wages for equal work. Despite this, the teachers in Kasturba Gandhi Awasiya Balika Vidyalayaas are not getting sufficient honorarium and facilities. Therefore, I urge the Government on this issue of public interest to free the teachers and staff of Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas from the process of honorarium and renewal of contract and provide them honorarium at par with those of the contract teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

(vi) Need to complete half completed bridges on river Rapti in Balrampur and Shravasti district of Uttar Pradesh

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shravasti): The incomplete Kodri Ghat and Andharpurwa bridges on river Rapti in Balrampur and Shravasti districts of Uttar

Pradesh falling under my constituency have become a curse not only for the local people but also for tourists, security forces and for the development of the region as the river Rapti divides my entire parliamentary constituency into two halves. Kodri Ghat can be made operational by constructing three check dams and an approach road while it is necessary to complete the construction work of Andharpurwa bridge immediately.

The trans Rapti region adjoining border with Nepal gets disconnected from the mainland for 3 months during the monsoon season as a result of which the anti-social elements take advantage of the situation and engage in illegal activities as this region provides a safe haven for them.

Therefore, I request that instructions may be issued to the Government for completing the construction work of both bridges and make these operational.

(vii) Need to hand over cantonment board land for road widening work near Ashoka Circle, Belgaum in Karnataka

[English]

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): Belgaum city is the fastest developing city and is being groomed as second Capital, Consisting a population of about six lakhs in Karnataka State. There is heavy traffic movement in the city. But, at the City entrance there exists an old Octroi Naka Building of Cantonment Board, Belgaum, measuring hardly 36.54 Sq.mtrs near Ashoka Circle which is in the heart of the City Roads. This area was demanded to be transferred to Public Works dept, .in lieu of equal value land transfer by the district administration. This proposal was forwarded by the Cantonment Board authorities and awaiting clearance from Defence Dept in Delhi, since years.

Also, the Defence authorities in Belgaum are also found engaged in constructing Compound Wall all over the City area, leading to complaints of land encroachment of private residents/farmers, though their (Defence) area measures only 1302 acres near

Mandolli village in Belgaum taluka which often leads to un-necessary friction between the Public/civilians and local Military personnel. This compound wall so constructed is also hampering the road widening works of National Highways/ Public Works Dept.

Hence, I urge the Govt to initiate steps to clear pending proposal for handing over of Cantonment Board land near Ashoka Circle, Belgaum to take up immediate road widening process and also to direct the concerned Local Military authorities to stop compound wall construction activity to avoid un-necessary conflicts between Civilians and Defence in my Belgaum Parliamentary Constituency Karnataka.

(viii) Need to take immediate steps for revival of Cachar Paper Mill, a Unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Assam

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Cachar Paper Mill, a unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation, Panchgram, Assam is the solitary heavy Industry in Southern Assam bordering Bangladesh. This industry was playing a vital role for socio-economic development of this remotest part of India. It was a profit making unit by producing high quality paper. Unfortunately because of flowering of Bamboo in the North Eastern States and also due to transportation bottlenecks, the supply of raw material disturbed extremely causing severe impact in production. The management of the Mill could not face the situation properly and as a result the unit gradually lost its viability. Now the Cachar Paper Mill has been suffering from financial crisis and proper management. The Mill is at recovery stage and needs extra care from the Government.

I suggest for revival of this unit, the Government should come forward with necessary funds and the responsibility to be handed over to the efficient management to regain its prestigious status and safeguard livelihood of lakhs of people who are directly or indirectly dependent on regular operation of the Mill.

I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to save this precious unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation.

(ix) Need to provide funds for completion of Tilaiya Dadar Irrigation project located on Bihar and Jharkhand border

[Translation]

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): Crores of rupees had been spent by the Government for construction of Tilaiya dadar Irrigation project located on Bihar and Jharkhand border. Compensation amount has been paid for around 700 acres of farmer's land, however the land of farmers is not being irrigated till date, while this project was aimed at providing irrigation facility to the farmers of Gaya, Nawada and Jahanabad districts. Moreover the name of the project has been changed to Dadar irrigation project. Injustice is being done to the farmers of Tilaiya as Tilaiya has been excluded from the said project. My demand to the Union Government is that funds may be provided to the State Government of Bihar for the implementation of this project. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the farmers of Gaya, Nawada and Jahanabad who are waiting for fulfillment of this demand.

(x) Need to provide BSNL mobile service in villages in Narmada district of Gujarat

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): There is no connectivity of mobile service of the BSNL in Narmada district which falls under my parliamentary constituency, Bharuch due to which the people residing in this area are deprived of the facility of mobile services even today. The people of several villages of Movie Chokdi, around 15 villages of Ghatoli Block, more than 15 villages of Juna Maujuda Block and around 20 villages of Piplodh Block do not get the benefit of mobile service due to lack of connectivity in these areas. All these villages, which do not have connectivity of mobile service are spread over in 3 Talukas of Narmada district.

Hence, I urge the Government to provide mobile service connectivity in the said villages of Narmada district and through this House, I would also like to know the reasons for not providing the said service to these villages.

(xi) Need to appoint adequate teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Jalgaon, Maharashtra

SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): A Kendriya Vidyalaya is run by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, however, it seems that in the absence of proper maintenance the said vidyalaya is being neglected since its establishment. It seems that the Kendriya vidyalaya, which has been set up in Jalgaon, for providing quality education to the children of the Central Government Employees and the children of that region, has failed in achieving its objective. Quality education is not being provided to the children due to shortage of teachers and absence of appointment of qualified teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jalgaon which has resulted in growing dissatisfaction among the parents. The parents have even shifted their wards to some other school due to shortage of teachers in Kendriya vidyalaya, Jalgaon. The standard of education in Kendriya vidyalaya, which is known for providing quality education, is degrading due to its negligence and lack of maintenance. If the Government and the management of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan do not take any action despite making complaints and requests through correspondence regarding the shortage of teachers and appointment of qualified teachers, then in future the said vidyalaya may face closure and the entire responsibility would be on the Government. Hence, my request is that while drawing the attention of the Ministry of Human Resource. Development towards Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jalgaon, proper instructions may be issued for immediately filling up the vacancies of qualified teachers keeping in view the shortage of teachers in the said Vidyalaya. Further, through you, I would also request the Government to take immediate action in this regard keeping in view the future of the students.

(xii) Need to construct an overbridge/underbridge for pedestrian movement across NH-75 near village Jaurasi in Gwalior Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior): The National Highway No. 75, which is one of the most busiest routes, passes through village Jaurasi of my Parliamentary Constituency, Gwalior. The land of most of the farmers of Jaurasi falls on either side of the highway and the farmers have to cross the road daily for doing work in their fields. This highway experiences a huge volume of traffic and this traffic has increased further after construction of four lane road as a result of which accidents are taking place frequently in village Jaurasi. There is an urgent need to construct an overbridge or underbridge for the movement of villagers on the said highway, the demand of which is being made for long. There is an ancient Hanuman Temple in village Jaurasi. Thousands of devotees visit this temple throughout the year. The devotees would be benefited if the said bridge is constructed. If an overbridge/underbridge is constructed across this highway, being constructed by the National Highway Authority of Gwalior, it would facilitate the villagers and the devotees visiting the famous Jaurasi Hanuman Temple of the region in crossing the highway.

(xiii) Need to review the new time table implemented in Kendriya Vidyalayas by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the recent decision taken by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, in view of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, has prepared a model time table. As per the new time table, each period has got a duration of 40 minutes except the 1st and 5th which have a duration of 45 minutes. Likewise, the schools which run in single shift are propose to commence at 7.30 and the schools which are having double shift are propose to

commence at 7.00. The Sangathan propose to increase the teaching timing from 6 hours 10 minutes to 7 hours 30 minutes. The Sangathan propose to increase the timings of teachers by 1 hour 20 minutes for planning, preparation, checking and other works while the teachers used to do these works during their free periods.

This decision of the Sangathan may seem to be a wise move, but practically we find that it is injustice with the teachers. If the new time table is implemented in the schools, whether these are running in single shift or double shift, both the teachers and the students would have to face difficulties. Earlier the students, studying in schools having double shifts, had to reach upto 7.30 a.m. Now, after increasing the time period, they have to reach at 7.00 a.m. We can easily imagine how difficult it would be for the students to reach early in the morning and come home late in the evening during winters. Similarly, if the working hours of the teachers have been increased by 1 hour, 20 minutes, even they have to face a lot of difficulties. If the teachers reaches home after 3.00 a.m. then at what time will he have his lunch. He can neither have breakfast nor lunch. The teachers who are single, have to face even more problems. At what time will they come to their residence and prepare food. There is lot of resentment among the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas from this new decision of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The teachers have even expressed their resentment by tying black badges in protest of this decision on 16th March. It is possible that they may launch a movement in future.

Therefore, I request the Government to issue instructions to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to cancel the new time table and restore earlier time table which is practical.

(xiv) Need to set up NTPC power plants in Bilhaur, Hardoi and Sitapur in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): The electricity crisis is still prevailing in the country,

especially in Uttar Pradesh and there is an acute crisis of power in backward and rural areas as well. My Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh, which is a backward area, is also facing the crisis of power. The power supply in Bilhaur, Hardoi and Sitapur under my Parliamentary Constituency is very pitiable. Power is not supplied to these areas for days together and the condition worsens in Summer season as a result of which the villagers, farmers and the common people have to face a great difficulty.

Therefore, in view of acute scarcity of power in my Parliamentary Constituency, Misrikh, Uttar Pradesh, I urge upon the Government to take concrete steps to set up power plant of NTPC in Bilhaur, Hardoi and Sitapur.

(xv) Need to sanction construction of inter-state Kottoor-Ambasamudram road connecting Kerala with Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): The interstate road traffic of the Southern districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu has become strenuous, time consuming and leads to heavy fuel and financial loss. If the old mountain road connecting Kottoor in Thiruvananthapuram district with Ambasamudram of Tirunelveli district, which was used for many centuries but not is use now, is renovated and developed into a highway it will solve the problem. Without any environmental problems, some tunnels can be bored like that we had done in Konkan Railways and a rails and road parallel connection will serve the purpose. Hence, I urge upon the Government of India for sanctioning of the Kottoor- Ambasamudram road at the earliest.

(xvi) Need to sanction a new rail line between Berhampur and Phulbani in Odisha

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): The Planning Commission in its report comparing the development status of economic infrastructures of Odisha vis-a-vis in the country says "However it is

most unfortunate that in poor and backward state like Odisha, development of rail networks has received much less attention of the Central Govt, in the post independence period."

Kandhamal district in Odisha is the most backward district in the state as per the economic parameters. The people of Kandhamal district are yet to see a rail line. The Government of Odisha has been demanding to sanction a new train line from Berhampur to Phulbani (169.8 K.m.). A preliminary engineering cum traffic survey was conducted in 2003 and the detailed survey has been completed in the year 2010. Kandhamal is one of the extremely backward districts of Odisha though the district is endowed with huge deposit of granite, graphite, quartz, manganese & Bauxite.

The district has huge amount of forest produces like Kenduleaves, Bamboo, Tamarind etc. The projected rail link shall connect Phulbani with coastal Ganjam district and then to Gopalpur port, which shall lead to increase trade, commerce & Tourism.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to accord sanction of this new Rail line on priority i.e. Berhampur- Phulbani during the year 2012-13.

(xvii) Need to increase the Minimum Support Price for paddy and make arrangements for procurement of paddy from farmers of Tamil Nadu

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Steep hike in Fertilizers and pesticides prices coupled with increased labour costs have snowballed into exorbitant cost of agricultural production which has gone up beyond 200 per cent. Minimum Support Price of Rs 1,110 per quintal for fine variety and Rs 1,080 per quintal for common varieties of paddy given by the Centre is not sufficient. M.S. Swaminathan Committee's recommendation to increase MSP to at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production has not been implemented by the Centre in spite of repeated demands. Impoverished farmers are unable

to pay back agricultural loans due to the heavy losses suffered by natural calamities like flood, cyclone and drought. Centre has not realized the ground reality even after reports of suicides from States such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Rising to the occasion, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced an incentive price of Rs 70 a quintal for fine variety and Rs 50 a quintal for common varieties. In view of the hardship faced by the farmers, I appeal to the Centre to increase MSP immediately and alleviate the misery of farmers by procuring all varieties of paddy in all the procurement centres during the harvest season.

...(Interruptions)

12.18 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

*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]

...(Interruptions)

14.00¼ hrs.

At this stage. Shri Gutha Sukhender Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

14.0½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ramesh Rathod came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

14.0¾ hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati M. Vijaya Shanthi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

35th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to present the 35th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

...(Interruptions)

14.02 hrs.

JUDICIAL STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTABILITY BILL, 2010 - CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up item no. 24. Shri Salman Khurshid.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the distinguished Members of the House who have given their valued comments and suggestions on this Bill. The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill is an important step that the Government has taken along with a series of similar measures that we are taking for probity in public life and as far as the Judiciary is concerned, this Bill will give statutory backing to the universally accepted values of judicial life which have been held in the highest

esteem. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister is saying.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I believe that the objective of this Bill is to replace the Judges Inquiry Act though the broad principles of the Judges Inquiry Act are also contained in the contours of this Bill. During the discussion on the Bill in the House on 28th December, 2011, many Hon. Members have given important suggestions. This Bill has already been considered by the Standing Committee. The important suggestions given by the Standing Committee have been taken on board and amendments have been introduced to reduce the quantum of punishment for making frivolous or motivated complaints. *...(Interruptions)*

We will ensure that maximum independence of the Judiciary is maintained whilst we also ensure judicial accountability. The issues that are raised about All India Judicial Services are also being addressed by Government. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may lay your speech.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, with these words, I may also be allowed to lay the rest of my speech on the Table and I request the House to pass the Bill.

*The Judicial Standards & Accountability Bill is an important step which is being taken by the Government for achieving higher standards of probity and for giving statutory backing to the universally accepted values of judicial life. The passage of this Bill shall be a major achievement in establishing systems and procedures that will be far superior and

* Not recorded

..... This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

practicable compared to provided in the Judges Enquiry Act. I am certain that public confidence in integrity and impartiality of the higher judiciary will be strengthened with this Bill as it will enhance the quality of judicial decision making by ensuring impeccable conduct in dealings with matters not only of general public importance but also individual aspirant for justice.

During the first discussion on the Bill in the Lok Sabha on 28th December, 2011, Hon. Members of Parliament Shri D.B. Chandre Gowda, Shri Manish Tiwari, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, Shri Arjun Rai, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri R. Thamaraiselvan, Shri A. Sampath, Shri Pinaki Misra, Shri Chandrakant Khaire, Shri S. Semmali, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Shri Ganesh Singh, Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan, Shri Prabodh Panda, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Shri Narahari Mahato and Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer participated and made important suggestions on various provisions of the Bill. I will briefly touch upon some important issues raised by hon. Members.

Hon. Member Shri Gowda spoke of the National Judicial Oversight Committee (NJOC) and for giving it wider functional constitutional powers including that of taking help from outside sources for getting more information. In this regard, I may draw the kind attention of the hon. Member to the provision of Clause 38 of the Bill where the NJOC is entitled to take assistance of such officers of the Central Government or State Government or any agency thereof or authority as it deems fit. I believe that this provision does empower the Oversight Committee to take assistance as needed and therefore, suffices the purpose of gathering adequate information.

One of the hon. Members has raised the issue that NJOC should be a body where representation of the legislature, the Bar as well as eminent jurists should be included. After carefully examining this issue, our considered view is that since the impeachment of a Judge is ultimately to be decided by Parliament, Members of Parliament may not also be included in

the Oversight Committee. However, the NJOC includes an eminent person to be nominated by the President of India.

One of the hon. Members has wanted to know whether after scrutiny and the matter being sent to the President after Resolutions, of both Houses, it would be further examined by the Supreme Court by way of an appeal or a writ petition. I may clarify that no appeal has been expressly provided in the Bill after the Resolution of Parliament. The Judge to be impeached may of course avail the benefit of the judicial review under Article 226 and Article 32 of the Constitution that form part of the basic structure of the Constitution and are available to all persons.

Some Members have raised the concern that the quantum of punishment for making frivolous and false complaints is on a high side. This has been taken care of in the official amendments to be moved, by which punishment has been reduced from rigorous imprisonment of five years to simple imprisonment of one year and also the fine being reduced from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.50,000. I hope this will be satisfactory for the hon. Members.

Regarding to need to take suo motu action against delinquent Judge by the Oversight Committee, I would like to state that the complaint procedure has been made very simple. Of course, the Bill does not prevent any Member of Oversight Committee to make a complaints as a member of the public.

One of the hon. Members has raised the point that the motion for removal of a Judge on grounds of misbehaviour can also be moved in Parliament. I believe the hon. Member is referring to Clause-47 of the Bill that deals with Investigation into misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge by Investigation Committee for removal of Judges. This is the original constitutional provision for impeachment of a Judge that is adopted in this Bill. This is also provided under the Judges Inquiry Act, 1968.

Another important issue which was raised during the discussion was that the composition of Investigation

Committee should be indicated in the draft Bill itself. This may prima facie appear to be desirable. However, after examining the issue carefully, it was felt flexibility should be provided to the National Judicial Oversight Committee to constitute Investigation Committees depending upon the circumstances nature of the complaint.

One of the hon. Members has advised inclusion of Judges from other High Courts rather than the concerned Judges High Court to be nominated in the "Complaint Scrutiny Panel" (CSP). In this regard, I may draw his attention to the fact that in the normal course in any High Court, the Judgment of a single Judge is examined by the Division Bench of the same High Court. As such, no issue of bias is raised. Moreover, inclusion of Judges from other High Courts may give rise to practical problems as the High Court Judges are burdened with case overload and travelling to other High Courts for CSP may be very time consuming.

While participating in the discussion of the Bill, the hon. Members have also raised two related very important issues beyond the ambit of the Bill: one is about the appointment of judges and the other with regard to attracting the best quality talent to join the judicial service. We are all aware that the current system of selection of judges has been mandated by the Supreme Court in its judgement in the case of All India Judges' Association Vs Union of India (1993). According to the existing arrangement, the judiciary has a major say in judicial appointments. The Executive endorses the recommendations made by the Collegium, both of the High Courts as well as the Supreme Court. This system the Executive from a meaningful participation as well as sharing of information in its possession beyond a point. More effective participation and contribution can be achieved only if both the Executive and the Judiciary have an institutional consultation process.

Representations have been received from various quarters in the past to restore the balance between

the Executive and the Judiciary in the selection and appointment of judges. There is also a suggestion for setting up a National Judicial Commission. In fact, this has been emphasised by several hon. Members as well. Suggestion has also been made for an All India Judicial Service to attract the best talent both at the level of the district Judges as well as the higher judiciary. I am happy to share with the hon. Member that both the suggestions are under consideration of the Government. We are keen to put in place a system that would ensure that best and brightest are elevated to the bench and in a transparent manner. Before concluding, I must place on record the fact that the judiciary of our country has conducted itself with impeccable dignity and propriety. The idea of the reforms being considered is to ensure that in the changing circumstances the credibility is not undermined and at the same time the Constitutional obligation cast on the President for judicial appointments is discharged effectively with both the Judiciary and the Executive contributing in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect for each other's priorities. I am not going into the detail of the models that have been recommended in the past. The Government will give due consideration to the views expressed by hon. Members while formulating the proposals. All these will be pursued actively but meanwhile the objective of enforcing Judicial accountability and ensuring independence will be realized. Substantially with the passage of the Bill. I commend the Bill to the House. Thank you Mr. Dy. Speaker.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to lay down judicial standards and provide for accountability of judges, and establish credible and expedient mechanism for investigating into individual complaints for misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and to regulate the procedure for such investigation; and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President in relation to proceeding for removal of a judge and for matters connected therewith or

incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill." The motion was adopted. Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 **Judicial Standards**

Amendments made:

Page 3, line 23,-

for "have close association"

substitute "have close association or close social interaction". (3)

Page 3, line 39,-

after "academic forum"

insert "so as not to affect his functioning as a Judge". (4)

Page 3, after line 41, insert—

"(fa) make unwarranted comments against conduct of any-Constitutional or statutory authority or statutory bodies or statutory institutions or any chairperson or member or officer thereof, in general, or at the time of hearing matters pending or likely to arise for judicial determination:". (5)

(Shri Salman Khurshid)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill" The motion was adopted. Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill. Clauses 4 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12 **Functions of Scrutiny Panel**

Amendment made:

Page 6, after line 5, insert -

"(1A) The scrutiny of complaints under this section by the Scrutiny Panel shall be held in camera.". (6)

(Shri Salman Khurshid)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 38 were added to the Bill.

Clause 39 **Confidentiality of complaint procedure**

Amendment made:

Page 10, after line 30, insert -

"Provided that the Oversight Committee may, if it considers appropriate, authorize any person to apprise the media or Press in respect of matters relating to complaint, scrutiny or investigation or inquiry, as the case may be.". (7)

(Shri Salman Khurshid)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 39 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 40 to 52 were added to the Bill.

Clause 53 **Punishment for frivolous and vexatious complaints**

Amendments made:

Page 13, line 17 to 19,-

for "with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and also to fine which may extend to five lakh rupees"

substitute "with simple imprisonment which may extend to one year and also with fine which may extend to fifty-thousand rupees". (8)

Page 13, after line 21, insert-

"(3) No suit, prosecution or othr legal proceeding shall lie against the complainant under this section in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.". (9)

(Shri Salman Khurshid)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 53 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 53, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 54 to 59 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4, -for "2010"

substitute "2012" (2)

(Shri Salman Khurshid)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, —

for "Sixty-first"

substitute "Sixty-third". (1)

(Shri Salman Khurshid)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is: "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up 'Zero Hour' matters, Shri 53 Ananth Kumar.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the State of Karnataka, the people of Karnataka are in great distress because of the Cauvery issue. The Tamil Nadu Government is trying to restrain the Cauvery river water being

released to summer crops in our own State.
...(Interruptions)

14.11 hrs.

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

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South):
Actually, they have filed an IA. They are trying to restrain the release of water from Kabini, Kannambady, Harangi, Hemavathi Reservoirs. Our farmers are in great distress. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Ananth Kumar is saying.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: The farmers should be

protected. ...(Interruptions) We have already approached the Prime Minister and we request that the PM should intervene and tell Tamil Nadu that they should not hold our share of water. ...(Interruptions) and tell the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister that it is the full right of the Karnataka State Government to utilize its portion of Cauvery river water to its areas. Actually, according to the final Award of the Cauvery River Water Authority, 192 TMC of water should be released ...(Interruptions) Since 2007, every year more than 250 TMC of water is flowing. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 30th March, 2012 at 11 a.m.

14.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 30, 2012/Chaitra 10, 1934 (Saka).

* Not recorded

Annexure-I*Member-Wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	232
2	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	240
3	Smt. Dasmunsi Deepa	237
4	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	231
5	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	223
6	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	233
7	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	226
8	Dr. Joshi. Murli Manohar	234
9	Shri K. Shivakumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	228
10	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	239
11	Shri Lingam P.	221
12	Shri MAdam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	227
13	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	239
14	Shri Mahato, Narahari	225
15	Shri Manjhi Hari	221
16	Shri Mitra, Somen	225
17	Shri Nam A, Nageswara Rao	222
18	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	229
19	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	238
20	Shri Rajesh. M. B.	236
21	Shri Rana Rajendrasinh (Raju Rana)	230
22	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	234
23	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	226

1	2	3
24	Shri Shanavas M. I.	228
25	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	222
26	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	235
27	Shri Singh Dushyant	232
28	Shri Singh Dyaraj	233
29	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	240
30	Dr Singh Raghuavnsh Prasad	238
31	Shri Singh Yashvir	235
32	Dr. Sinh, Sanjay	224

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	2623
2	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	2643, 2664, 2718, 2724
3	Shri Adsul Anandrao	2643, 2664, 2691, 2724
4	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	2686, 2701
5	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	2690
6	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	2537, 2746
7	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	2575
8	Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh	2570, 2583, 2699
9	Shri Anandan M.	2643
10	Shri Ananth Kumar	2622, 2680
11	Shri Anantkumar, Hegde	2622
12	Shri Angadi, Suresh	2565

1	2	3
13	Shri Baalu, T. R.	2.693
14	Shri Babar Gaianan D.	2643, 2664, 2691, 2718
15	Smt. Badal Harsimrat Kaur	2556
16	Shri Bais, Ramesh	2692
17	Shri Bajwa Partap Singh	2533
18	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	2614, 2711
19	Shri Bavaliya Kunvarjibhai M.	2543
20	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	2668
21	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	2628, 2719, 2720
22	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	2615
23	Shri Biju P. K.	2706
24	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	2560
25	Shri Biswal Hemanand	2721
26	Smt. Botcha, Jhanshi Lakshmi	2616
27	Shri Bundela Jeetendra Singh	2723
28	Shri C. Sivasami.	2562, 2745
29	Shri Chaudhary Harish	2704, 2729
30	Dr. Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	2618
31	Shri Chauhan, Dara Singh	2637, 2639, 2704
32	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2578, 2755
33	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	2661
34	Smt. Choudhry Shruti	2531, 2717, 2610, 2617, 2756

1	2	3
35	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	2709
36	Shri Das, Khagen	2663
37	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	2570, 2572, 2676
38	Shri Dasgupta. Gurudas	2617
39	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	2602
40	Shri Deka Ramen	2655
41	Smt Devi Rama	2629, 2684
42	Shri Dhanapalan K. P.	2604, 2717, 2718
43	Snri Dhotre Sanjay	2611, 2652
44	Shri R. Dhruva Narayana	2542, 2616, 2733
45	Smt. Dhruve, Jyoti	2618
46	Shri Dias, Charles	2627
47	Shri Dubey Nishikant	2632
48	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	2628, 2649, 2719, 2720
49	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi	2563
50	Smt. Gandhi Maneka	2610, 2709, 2725
51	Shri Gandhi, Varun	2683
52	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	2711
53	Shri Gavit Manikrao H.	2667
54	Shri Gohain Rajen	2600
55	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	2606
56	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	2644, 2722
57	Shri Gowda Chandre D. B.	2561, 2630

1	2	3
58	Haque, Sk. Saidul	2710
59	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	2729
60	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	2743
61	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	2547, 2689, 2748
62	Shri Jadhav Baliram	2694
63	Dr. Jagannath Manda	2558
64	Dr Jaiswal Sanjay	2621
65	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	2684, 2689
66	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	2535, 2538, 2730, 2731
67	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	2564
68	Shri Jawale Haribhau	2548, 2736
69	Shri Joshi, Kailash	2635
70	Dr. Joshi, Mahesh	2585, 2758
71	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	2631
72	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2553. 2650, 2721
73	Dr. Jyoti Mirdha	2675, 2718
74	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2727
75	Shri Karwariya, Kapil Muni	2629
76	Shri Kashyap Virender	2589
77	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	2608
78	Shri Kataria Lai Chand	2599
79	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	2540, 2722
80	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	2558, 2582, 2649, 2714, 2757

1	2	3
81	Dr. Killi Kruparani	2559
82	Dr. Kirodi Lai Meena	2673, 2686
83	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	2689, 2703
84	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	2552
85	Shri Kumar G. V. Harsha	2613, 2696
86	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	2677
87	Dr. Kumar, Ajay	2702
88	Shri Kumar, P.	2676
89	Shri Kumar, V. Aruna	2699
90	Smt. Kumari Chandresh	2665
91	Shri Kurup Peethambara	2573
92	Shri Laguri Yashbant	2660
93	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2570, 2720, 2732
94	Shri Mahato, B. N. Prasad	2597, 2665
95	Shri Mahato, Narahari	2708
96	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	2687
97	Shri Majhi Pradeep	2634, 2688
98	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	2545, 2716, 2734
99	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	2611
100	Shri Mandlik Sadashivrao Dadoba	2649
101	Shri Mani Jose K.	2619
102	Shri Meena Raghuvir Singh	2603
103	Shri Meghe, Datta	2625
104	Shri Meghwal Arjun	2535, 2661, 2709, 2730

1	2	3	1	2	3
105	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	2658	127	Shri Patel, Kishnbhai V.	2634, 2688
106	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	2602	128	Shri Pathak Harin	2659
107	Shri Mohan P. C.	2622, 2633, 2723	129	Shri Patil A. T. Nana	2608
108	Shri Munde Gopinath	2622, 2633	130	Smt. Patil Bhavana Gawali	2637
109	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	2620	131	Shri Patil C. R.	2593, 2665
110	Shri Nagar, Surandra Singh	2635, 2690, 2698	132	Shri Patil Rao Saheb Danve	2641
111	Dr. Maik Sanjeev Ganesh	2605	133	Shri Khatgaonkar Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	2628, 2649, 2719, 2720
112	Shri Namdhari Inder Singh	2601, 2709	134	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	2590, 2630, 2709
113	Km. Natarajan Meenakshi	2653	135	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	2595, 2742
11 4	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	2610, 2638	136	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	2674, 2726
115	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	2550, 2617, 2632. 2711, 2738	137	Shri Premchand (Guddu)	2654
116	Shri P.R. Natarajan	2554, 2717, 2739	138	Shri Punia, P. L.	2622, 2714, 2728
117	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	2607, 2665	139	Shri Purkayastha Kabindra	2657
118	Shri Panda, Jay Baijayant	2674, 2726	140	Shri Raghavan M. K.	2668, 2695
119	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2672	141	Shri Raghavendra, B. Y.	2722
120	Shri Pandey Rakesh	2592, 2625	142	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	2561, 2742
121	Km. Pandey Saroj	2697	143	Shri Rai, Prem Das	2728
122	Shri Pangi Jayaram	2682	144	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashanker	2713
123	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	2628, 2649, 2720	145	Shri Rajesh, M. B.	2749
124	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	2643, 2715	146	Shri Ram Pumamasi	2700
125	Shri Patel Devji M.	2596	147	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	2583, 2717, 2757
126	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	2613	148	Shri Rao Konakalla Narayana	2612
			149	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	2536, 2635, 2738, 2742

1	2	3
150	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	2532
151	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2569, 2637, 2715
152	Dr. Ratna, De	2551
153	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2574, 2753
154	Shri Ray Arjun	2622
155	Shri Ray, Rudra Madhab	2635
156	Shri Reddy Sreenivasulu	2546, 2735
157	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	2544
158	Shri Reddy, Modugula Venugopala	2618, 2626
159	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	2665, 2708
160	Shri S. Alagiri	2656
161	Shri S. Semmalai	2622, 2671
162	Shri S.. Pakkirappa	2556, 2741
163	Shri S. R. Jeyadurai	2630, 2707
164	Shri S. S. Ramasubbu	2577, 2754
165	Shri Sampath A.	2608
166	Shri Sardinha Francisco	2662
167	Smt. Saroj. Sushila	2588, 2674, 2729
168	Shri Saroj, Tufani	2666
169	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	2608
170	Smt. Scindia.Yashodhara Raje	2598, 2613, 2635
171	Smt. Shantha, J.	2591, 2759
172	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	2728

1	2	3
173	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	2710, 2713
174	Shri Shekhawat Gopal Singh	2650, 2709
175	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	2549, 2737
176	Shri Shetti Raju	2642
177	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	2651
178	Shri Siddeshwara, G. M.	2571, 2751
179	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	2555, 2650, 2740
180	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	2566, 2729
181	Shri Singh Jagadanand	2636
182	Smt Singh Meena	2646
183	Shri Singh Murari Lal	2556, 2579
184	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	2576
185	Shri Singh Rakesh	2581
186	Shri Singh Ravneet	2568
187	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	2669
188	Shri Singh Uday	2681
189	Shri Singh Yashvir	2710, 2713
190	Shri Singh, Lal Chaudhary	2624
191	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	2670
192	Shri Singh, Kunwar Rewati Raman	2760
193	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	2647
194	Smt Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	2656, 2660, 2712, 2752
195	Dr. Sinh, Sanjay	2712, 2752
196	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	2557

1	2	3
197	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	2594
198	Shri Sugavanam. E. G.	2587
199	Shri Suklabaidya Lalit Mohan	2678
200	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	2567, 2630, 2707
201	Shri Swamy N. Chalugaraya	2539, 2550, 2744
202	Shri Tagore Manicka	2534, 2553, 2621
203	Smt. Tandon, Annu	2609
204	Shri Tanwar Ashok	2570, 2750
205	Shri Thakor Jagdish	2584, 2710
206	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	2550, 2622, 2718
207	Dr. Tharoor. Shashi	2647, 2679, 2727
208	Shri Thomas P. T.	2668, 2717
209	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	2545, 2716. 2734
210	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shanker Alias Kushal	2673
211	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	2714

1	2	3
212	Shri Toppo Joseph	2541, 2747
213	Smt. Upadhyay Seema	2729
214	Shri Vasava, Mansukh Bhai D.	2547
215	Shri Verma Sajjan	2648
216	Smt Verma, Usha	2729
217	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru	2640
218	Shri Viswanathan P.	2725
219	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	2580, 2729
220	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	2687, 2705
221	Shri Yadav Anjan Kumar M.	2566, 2629, 2748
222	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	26640, 2691, 2718
223	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	2631
224	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	2645
225	Prof. Yadav Prof, Ranjan Prasad	2625
226	Shri Yadav, Hukumdev Narayan	2685
227	Shri Yadav, Madhusudan	2586
228	Yogi, Aditya Nath	2690

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	233, 234, 238
Corporate Affairs	:	228
Drinking Water and Sanitation	:	
Earth Sciences	:	235, 237
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	236
Law and Justice	:	226
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	
Minority Affairs	:	
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	223, 224, 230, 231
Railways	:	221, 227, 239
Rural Development	:	225, 232, 240
Science and Technology	:	222
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	
Water Resources	:	229

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	2569, 2572, 2595, 2605, 2606, 2608, 2613, 2626, 2642, 2648, 2653, 2655, 2671, 2673, 2680, 2692, 2696, 2700, 2708, 2723, 2731, 2753
Corporate Affairs	:	2532, 2558, 2571, 2720, 2742
Drinking Water and Sanitation	:	2559, 2588, 2641, 2661, 2703, 2733
Earth Sciences	:	2564, 2577, 2580, 2596, 2667, 2746
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	2539, 2560, 2578, 2587, 2607, 2748
Law and Justice	:	2547, 2615, 2620, 2629, 2630, 2644, 2690, 2743
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	2534, 2536, 2553, 2612, 2621, 2633, 2650, 2686, 2689, 2712, 2747

Minority Affairs	:	2557, 2570, 2616, 2617, 2627, 2632, 2640, 2710, 2736
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	2543, 2554, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2566, 2574, 2582, 2585, 2593, 2603, 2628, 2643, 2652, 2656, 2659, 2664, 2674, 2677, 2678, 2691, 2701, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2745, 2755, 2757, 2758
Railways	:	2537, 2542, 2544, 2545, 2550, 2556, 2573, 2576, 2581, 2584, 2597, 2601, 2602, 2625, 2637, 2639, 2647, 2657, 2660, 2662, 2665, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2676, 2679, 2683, 2685, 2694, 2695, 2702, 2705, 2717, 2724, 2725, 2728, 2734, 2735, 2741, 2744, 2749, 2751, 2754, 2759, 2760
Rural Development	:	2541, 2548, 2555, 2565, 2583, 2589, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2600, 2609, 2611, 2614, 2619, 2645, 2646, 2649, 2651, 2663, 2669, 2681, 2687, 2688, 2698, 2704, 2716, 2721, 2722
