

Thursday, August 9, 2012
Sravana 18, 1934 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 9, 2012/Sravana 18, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

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

Shri Bibudhendra Misra was a member of the Third Lok Sabha from 1962 to 1967 representing Puri Parliamentary Constituency of Odisha.

Shri Misra was also a member of Rajya Sabha during 1958 to 1962.

An advocate by profession, Shri Bibudhendra Misra took active part in politics from his student days and underwent imprisonment during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Misra served as Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law during 1962 to 1964.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra passed away on 15 February, 2012 at the age of 91 in Cuttack, Odisha.

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

Hon. Members, you may be aware that more than six persons are reported to have been killed and several others missing in flash floods and landslides in Kerala due to heavy rain on 7 August, 2012.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this natural calamity which have brought pain and suffering to the families of the missing, injured and deceased.

Hon. Members, it was seventy years ago on this day, that is the 9th of August, 1942 that Mahatma Gandhi launched the 'Quit India' movement to liberate our country from the shackles of foreign rule.

The 'Quit India' movement galvanized the entire nation to unitedly raise its voice for freedom and liberation.

On this occasion, we pay our respectful homage to the Father of the Nation and to all the martyrs who laid down their lives in the freedom struggle and rededicate ourselves to the high ideals for which they stood.

Hon. Members, may also recall that sixty-seven years ago, atom bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the 6th and 9th of August, 1945 respectively, causing unthinkable human suffering and misery.

Thousands of innocent people lost their precious lives and millions were crippled in this catastrophe.

On this occasion, let us reiterate our commitment towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. This House extends its wholehearted support to all endeavors which seek to ensure global peace.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed, martyrs of our freedom movement, and victims of the atomic holocaust in Japan

11.03 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Re: Need to enact a Legislation to safeguard the constitutional provision of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the country**

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi) Madam Speaker, the entire country is fuming over reservation in promotion of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes. *...(Interruptions)* The government has not taken cognizance in this regard even once. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, it is a very serious issue. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: There is a need to constitute an all party committee. *...(Interruptions)* Not only Uttar Pradesh but the entire country is fuming over reservation in promotion for the SCs/STs. *...(Interruptions)* It is a very serious case. *...(Interruptions)*

11.05 hrs.

At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please go back. Please go back to your seats.

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

11.06 hrs.

At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Harsimrat Ji, your notice has been received. It is a serious issue. If you raise this

issue in Zero Hour. I will give you an opportunity to speak on this issue. Please raise this issue during zero hour.

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Wakchaure, please keep it down.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar Ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let me speak. You have given a notice of adjournment motion. This adjournment motion cannot be taken up as an adjournment motion was taken up yesterday itself and as it is a very serious issue, I will allow discussion on this issue if you give notice under Rule 193. Now let the Question Hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may speak when discussion takes place.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I have given a notice. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I have given a notice. *...(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. I have given a notice. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I know that you have given a notice. You have given a notice but I have said that I cannot admit this notice.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, the makers of our constitution had provided reservation for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes who were educationally, socially and economically backward. ...*(Interruptions)* In this context, I would like to submit that from time to time the courts and the government have undermined this provision. Reservation in promotion has been withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, it is being conspired to do away with reservation for the SCs and STs. As it is a very serious issue, I would like the government to take cognizance of it and a discussion should take place on this issue and the government should give a reply. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to demand a discussion on this issue. It is a very serious issue. It is a conspiracy. ...*(Interruptions)* The people of all the classes are involved in it. We had also made a request to hon. Prime Minister in this regard. We had a meeting with him but no concrete result has come so far. The government has given no reply. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like the government to give a reply on this issue and reservation in promotion should not be done away with. The people are being reverted. The people, government employees and officers are afraid. As this issue is very serious. ...*(Interruptions)* So I would like the government to take it seriously and a discussion to take place on this issue today. If there has been violence in Assam, it is the problem of entire country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Wakchaure, please keep it down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, it is not a problem of only one state. It is the problem of entire country. We would like the discussion on this issue to take place today itself. ...*(Interruptions)* There has been a conspiracy to do away with the reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We would like to request you to allow a discussion on this issue today itself. It is not a state-specific issue but it is a national issue. A discussion should take place today itself. That is why the Members belonging to all the parties have opposed it rising above party politics. We would like this issue to be taken seriously and a discussion on this issue to be held today itself and the government must give a reply in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Punia Ji, you may speak, but you have got only one minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down and listen to other honorable members. Why are you speaking? Please sit down.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this serious issue. It is true that the entire society, whole country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You will also get an opportunity to speak, please sit down now. If there is discipline, all the Members will get an opportunity to speak. You please sit down, now another Member is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

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

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh Ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what Shri Punia is saying will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

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

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singhji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what Shri Punia is saying will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki) Madam, reservation in promotion is a very important issue as it affects the entire society and country and I would like to inform you that all the political parties and their members in Rajya Sabha as well as those in Lok Sabha agree that amendment should be made in the constitution in this regard. The constitution confers us the Right to make amendments in the constitution. If certain people try to violate these rights, then it can be checked through the Lok Sabha only. Earlier also, whenever our rights were violated, we got justice through this House. Therefore, today I would like to request that the constitution should be amended and an act to provide for reservation in promotions should be enacted. Such law does not exist today and demand for enactment of such law is being made since 2004. Assurances of such enactment have been made during this period and eight years have passed. Therefore, an amendment be made in the constitution to provide for reservation in promotion through an enactment. I think, a demand was made to call an all-party meeting on this issue. The Government also assured of convening an all-party meeting but the date for the said meeting has not been decided. The Government should at least decide the date and announce that Constitution Amendment Bill will be passed in the current session. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you speak, please.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The Government should assure that what the Government proposes to do for making amendment in the constitution. Today there is unrest among the people throughout the country. Therefore, the Government should clear its stand in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please sit down. Bansal ji, please you speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Dome, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Dome, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, now, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) Madam, some of the hon. Members have raised the point... *(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (BOLPUR) The Government should come out with the amendment... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down. Let the hon. Minister respond.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, this matter is important and from time to time, as everybody knows, the Government has been proactive in assuring and ensuring the rightful place of the *dalits* in the country. There is no dispute about it.

The point has arisen because of the judgment of the Supreme Court; and, therefore, the matter has to be processed and proceeded with that way. There was a talk of calling an all Party meeting. From the Government I can again say that I would bring this matter to the notice of the concerned Minister also.

Madam, the meeting could not be held because of the events in the last month and a half. There were other things, which engaged the attention of the hon. Members; and perhaps many could not have been present here also. But I only would like to stand up again and say that the Government attaches utmost importance to this matter.

You yourself have said that you are prepared for a discussion under Rule 193; and we are okay with that... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: What has the Government submitted before the Supreme Court in this regard, why is the Government not moving the Supreme Court? They want to keep this matter in abeyance by holding discussion under the rule 193.

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is not a matter that you go to the Supreme Court again about.

[Translation]

Madam, it is not fair to say that the Government does not want to move the Supreme Court. One is not supposed to move the Supreme Court immediately after the verdict of the court. I am saying that I agree with him.

[English]

There, I do not differ with what the hon. Members are saying. I do not differ with what they are saying but then the response has to be worked out. The response has to be one, which is a solid one and is not challenged later. The response has to be one which stands the test of time. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The constitution should be amended. ...*(Interruptions)* We will continue to oppose like this until the amendment is made in the constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, you have made your point. Now, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, it cannot be done in haste. ...*(Interruptions)* it is not done in haste. ...*(Interruptions)* whatever be the response. ...*(Interruptions)* it has to be a considered response. ...*(Interruptions)* The response has to be one which can stand the test of time. Accountability of the Government is increased accordingly. Such decisions are not taken in haste. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: It is not hastiness. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record. Nothing else will go on the record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The decision will be a long-lasting one. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit only one point that the Government is serious about the issue. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government will take up the issue seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.16 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now the Question Hour. Q. 21
Dr. Ranjan Prasad Yadav.

Black Marketing of Rail Tickets

*21. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken note of cornering and black marketing of railway tickets especially during peak seasons by touts in connivance with the Railway officials;

(b) if so, the number of cases that have come to the notice of the Railways during the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(c) the number of touts, authorised agents and Railway officials found involved in black marketing of railway tickets during the surprise raids/inspection along with zone-wise details of punitive action taken in this regard;

(d) the details of instructions/guidelines issued for transparency in the booking of tickets, including Tatkal Scheme; and

(e) the other actions being taken by the Railways to weed out the influence of unauthorised agents/touts in the management of railway tickets?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Not recorded.

Statement

(a) to (c) During peak rush periods/festival seasons, when demand outstrips supply, some cases of cornering/black marketing of railways tickets by touts and cases of connivance with railway officials come to notice at the time of surprise Inspections and preventive checks conducted at reservation offices. Zone-wise details of the number of cases of touts apprehended/prosecuted/punitive action taken and the number of Railway staff found involved in black marketing of railway tickets against whom action has been taken under the Discipline and Appeal Rules during the year-2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto June, 2012) are given in the enclosed Annexures I and II. The details of authorised agents/sub-agents found involved in irregularities during this period and the action taken against them is given in the enclosed Annexure-III.

(d) With a view to increasing transparency in the booking of reserved tickets including Tatkal tickets, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) The timing of opening of reservation of Tatkal tickets has been changed to 1000 hours on the previous day of journey instead of 0800 hours as per earlier provision in order to reduce the scope of cornering of tickets by touts and also to balance the load on the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) as well as on internet.
- (ii) With effect from 15.02.2012 it has been prescribed that any one of the passenger booked on a ticket for travelling in Air-conditioned classes (except-3 Economy) has to produce any one of the nine prescribed proofs of identity in the train, failing which all the passengers will be treated as travelling without ticket.
- (iii) Tatkal tickets are issued only on production of a self attested photocopy of one of the 9 prescribed proofs of identity mentioned in the scheme and carrying the same proof of identity during the journey is mandatory.
- (iv) No refund is granted on cancellation of confirmed Tatkal tickets except special circumstances like late running of train by more than three hours, cancellation of trains, etc.
- (v) Duplicate Tatkal tickets are not issued except

on payment of full fare.

- (vi) Access to Tatkal bookings has been denied to agents both through internet as well as across the computerized PRS counters between 1000 hrs and 1200 hours.
- (vii) Closed Circuit Television equipments have been Installed at some major passenger reservation system (PRS) Centres to keep a watch on the activities of Reservation Counters.
- (viii) A maximum of four passengers are permitted per PNR on Tatkal tickets.
- (ix) In addition, IRCTC has taken several steps to ensure improved access to the e-ticketing system for bonafide passengers and to prevent misuse of the system by unscrupulous elements. The major steps taken by IRCTC include the following:
 - (a) Introduction of Captcha to check fraudulent booking through automation software.
 - (b) Agents of IRCTC are not permitted to book Tatkal, ARP opening as well as normal tickets between 0800 hours and 1200 hours.
 - (c) Booking of only two tickets per IP address between 1000 hours and 1200 hours to avoid multiple booking from the same office/internet cafe.
 - (d) Quick Book option and booking on cash card have been disallowed between 1000 hours and 1200 hours, and
 - (e) Booking of only two tickets between 1000 hours and 1200 hours has been permitted for individual users, subject to a total of 10 tickets per month per individual user ID,

(e) To curb the activities of touts, preventive checks are conducted in and around reservation offices as well as in trains against persons travelling on transferred tickets, in association with Commercial Vigilance and Security Departments. Besides, monitoring and surveillance of the working of reservation offices is also undertaken to curb the possible activities of touts. Travelling public are also educated about the consequences of buying tickets from touts through various media. Moreover, railway staff, if found indulging

in malpractices in connivance with touts, are taken up under the Discipline and Appeal Rules. To ensure increased availability of accommodation to passengers, composition of existing trains is augmented and a large

number of special trains are run to cater to peak demand particularly during summer season.

Annexure I

(a) to (c) Number of touts apprehended and punitive action taken against them in the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto June 2012) are as under:

| Railway | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| | Appre- hended/ prosecuted | Convicted | Fine realised (Rs.) | Appre- hended/ prosecuted | Convicted | Fine realised (Rs.) | Appre- hended/ prosecuted | Convicted | Fine realised (Rs.) | Appre- hended/ prosecuted | Convicted | Fine realised (Rs.) |
| Central | 73 | 58 | 66,000 | 172 | 92 | 89,700 | 353 | 185 | 3,30,650 | 116 | 87 | 1,25,000 |
| Eastern | 34 | 17 | 20,000 | 190 | 25 | 45,500 | 200 | 64 | 89,900 | 152 | 49 | 47,500 |
| East Central | 20 | 20 | 54,000 | 66 | 66 | 16,000 | 81 | 81 | 1,12,000 | 55 | 55 | 1,89,000 |
| East Coast | 29 | 8 | 16,200 | 48 | 30 | 96,000 | 21 | 13 | 47,600 | 14 | 8 | 27,500 |
| Northern | 222 | 61 | 2,76,900 | 225 | 58 | 2,27,100 | 208 | 33 | 1,80,200 | 119 | 15 | 56,000 |
| North Central | 23 | 7 | 74,448 | 36 | 18 | 1,21,500 | 27 | 4 | 19,000 | 27 | 10 | 41,000 |
| North Eastern | 18 | 4 | 15,000 | 13 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Northeast Frontier | 13 | 1 | - | 11 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 5,000 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| North Western | 20 | 6 | 6,500 | 30 | 21 | 6,200 | 21 | 3 | 5,400 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern | 44 | 9 | 41,000 | 50 | 9 | 28,000 | 121 | 27 | 1,96,000 | 46 | 7 | 52,500 |
| South Central | 39 | 7 | 35,000 | 72 | 14 | 55,700 | 122 | 17 | 83,500 | 70 | 6 | 27,000 |
| South Eastern | 20 | - | - | 30 | 1 | 5,000 | 83 | - | - | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| South East Central | 19 | 1 | - | 26 | - | - | 39 | - | - | 32 | 3 | 0 |
| South Western | 292 | 292 | 9,38,000 | 342 | 340 | 1,41,9000 | 290 | 287 | 14,08,700 | 143 | 136 | 6,58,500 |
| Western | 51 | 3 | 2,950 | 85 | 20 | 46,950 | 196 | 52 | 1,53,250 | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| West Central | 28 | 5 | 2,300 | 8 | 5 | 1,500 | 75 | 21 | 29,500 | 54 | 2 | 3,500 |
| Total | 945 | 499 | 15,48,298 | 1404 | 700 | 21,58,150 | 1846 | 788 | 26,60,700 | 930 | 383 | 12,27,500 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------|-----------------|-----|------------------------------------------------|
| Western | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | Misc. penalty-3 | Misc. penalty-4 | - | 2-Major penalty & 2-minor Charge Sheets issued |
| West Central | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 36 | 53 | 81 | 48 | 35 | 28* | 39* | - |

*Total includes only those cases in which Disciplinary/punitive action has been finalised.

Annexure III

Number of Authorized Agents/Sub-Agent found involved in Irregularities and details of Action taken against them during the year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto June, 2012) zone-wise and for IRCTC

| Railway | Number of Authorized Agents/Sub-Agents found involved in irregularities | | | | Action taken |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (Upto June) | |
| Central | — | 3 | 3 | 5 | Prosecuted U/S 143; 04 cases convicted |
| North Western | — | — | 3 | — | Administrative action in process in 3 cases |
| South Central | 4 | — | 4 | 2 | License cancelled in all cases |
| South Western | — | — | — | — | — |
| South East Central | — | — | 1 | — | License cancelled |
| North Eastern | — | — | — | — | — |
| West Central | — | — | — | — | — |
| Northeast Frontier | — | — | — | — | — |
| East Coast | — | — | — | — | — |
| East Central | — | — | — | — | — |
| Southern | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eastern | — | — | — | — | — |
| North Central | — | — | — | — | — |
| Northern | — | — | — | 1 | Show Cause notice issued to RTSA |
| Western | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 3 cases convicted U/S 143; 02 cases under trial |
| South Eastern | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 5 | 3 | 13 | 10 | |
| IRCTC | — | 118 | 182 | 14 | These Sub Agents have been deactivated permanently. |

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav. You may ask your first supplementary question.

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I have gone through part A, B, C, D, and E of the answer given by the hon'ble Minister to my question. The hon'ble Minister in response to the part A, B, and C of my question has accepted that instances of connivance of touts with the employees in Railway Reservation offices have come to light. I see that nothing has been said in the reply regarding suitable punishment to be awarded in this regard. Even the suggestions given in this regard are not implemented properly. They are made on the papers only because these touts are expert in taking advantage of the loopholes of the law. Therefore, laws should be made more stringent.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the entire website of IRCTC is hijacked by these touts while booking Tatkal Tickets' through Internet.

Common people are unable to book the ticket through Internet in this era of advanced technology. On the other hand, these touts easily book the tickets. If you are aware of the fact, then what action have you taken in this regard? If you are not aware of the fact, then you should take immediate action on the information I have given just now. I would like to know that how much time will you take in this regard?

[English]

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Madam, with effect from 15th February, 2012, any one of the passengers booked in AC-3 tier, AC Chair Car, second AC, first AC and Executive Classes on a ticket issued through Computerised Passenger Reservation system will have to produce any one of the nine prescribed proofs of identity during the journey, failing which all the passengers will be treated as travelling without ticket.

Secondly, the passengers travelling on e-ticket and Tatkal tickets are already required to carry proof of identity during journey. With these, the chances of travelling on transferred tickets have drastically reduced. The time of opening of the reservation under general reservation and Tatkal scheme staggered on opening

day and fixed as eight hours and 10 hours to curb chances of misuse and to balance load on passenger reservation system as well as Internet. Tatkal ticket opening time has been shifted to 10 hours from July 2012. Advance reservation period of Tatkal scheme reduced from two days, excluding the date of journey, to one day, excluding the day of journey. Madam, refunds are not granted on cancellation of confirmed Tatkal tickets, except in case of special circumstances like late running of trains by more than three hours, cancellation of trains etc. Duplicate Tatkal tickets are not issued under normal circumstances. In exceptional cases, duplicate Tatkal tickets are issued on payment of full fare, including tatkal charge.

Tatkal tickets are issued only on production of a self-attested photocopy of one of the nine prescribed proofs of identity at the computerised passenger reservation system counter. While booking e-tickets, the passenger has to indicate the number of identity card in the system. The passenger is required to carry the same proof of identity during the journey. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you getting up? Please, be seated.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Authorised agents are not entitled to purchase the Tatkal tickets. It has been introduced from July 2012. As one software has been hacked by some people, a new software 'CAPTCHA' has been introduced in the software system so that nobody can use the software for purchasing the tickets; So many things have already been introduced for the exclusion of touts from the Tatkal tickets.

Railways have always made a preventive check; Railways have always gone for the preventive checks; we have done preventive checks throughout the year.

Only in these four months, 77,000 preventive checks have been made. So, I can assure, Madam, that the Railways will take all out steps to curb the touts in the Railways.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Madam, my second supplementary question is that about 20 crore people travel by railway daily in India. ...(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Two crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: All right, about 2 crore people travel by railway daily. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, be quiet.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Madam, due to the increase in the airfares, passengers are turning towards railways more but they are not getting the train tickets easily. Even after having the provision of 4 months advance window booking, passengers start getting waitlisted tickets just after 10 days but the touts and agents make available confirmed tickets to the passengers even few hours before travel. ...(*Interruptions*) Telephone is being made available on demand in the country. So, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister as to when the people of the country will start getting on demand railway ticket reservation? Will he make such a provision?

[*English*]

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Madam, this is true. It is a huge gap between the demands of tickets and the sources. There is no doubt about it. To meet the demands we have introduced 78 new trains from 2009 and a number of special trains has been increased. ...(*Interruptions*)

Please allow me to answer. You have asked me as to from which date one would get a railway ticket on a telephonic call. This possibility is being explored in the Railway Board. We have taken many steps within a short period.... ...(*Interruptions*)

Let me give the answer. ITEs, TTEs have already been introduced. I can assure that within three months this request will be considered by the Railway administration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Madam Speaker, according to the figures relating to the cases of complicity of the railway officials in the black-marketing of the tickets given by the Hon'ble Minister, a total of 53 officials were found involved in 2010-11 and action was taken only against 28 officials so far. Eighty one officials were found involved in the year 2011-12 and action has been taken only against 39 officials so far. As per the figures given for the year 2012-13, forty eight officials were found involved but according to a news published in the daily 'Hindustan' dated 29th June, 1200 touts and 400 railway employees were caught for blackmarketing of the tickets. According to the Hon'ble Minister 48 officials have been found involved upto June while the newspaper report puts this figure at 400 officials. This information has also been provided wrongly. I would like to inform the Hon'ble Minister that I also have the figure relating to the action that is taken against the railway officials, or touts and the fine imposed on them. Fifteen lakhs in a year and 26 lakhs in the second year. I feel that the blackmarketing involved in this in Delhi alone everyday would amount to crores of rupees. And one can just imagine how much would be the scale of blackmarketing in the whole of the country. If they are fined, then its just Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000. I feel that this is to encourage them. Hon'ble Minister should give a reply to it.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) I would like to inform the hon. Member and the august House that from 2009 till date the total number of touts who have been charge-sheeted is 5125, out of which 2370 people have been convicted. 218 officers have been caught and 136 have been suspended and convicted as well. This is one of the important areas where IRCTC and some other organisations which are a part of the Railways have also charge-sheeted 314 people.

I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Members in this House. Today science and technology has

reached us. Every person should register his PNR number through SMS from his telephone. You do not have to go to the touts. Who are going to touts? We, the people, are going to touts. If we stop such people, there is no question of touts coming our way.... *(Interruptions)*

I will further inform the august House to please understand that 2.25 crore people are travelling in the Railways everyday. Out of them, only 60 per cent of the passengers have reservation, and only 15 per cent of tatkal reservation is there. Further, while travelling, more than 20 per cent of the people in this country already have mobile phones with them. It is because of Shri Rajiv Gandhi that everybody has got telephones today. You please understand this. ... *(Interruptions)* We people should not go to the touts. You can reserve your train tickets to wherever you have to go through telephone, and we will give the reservation. Further, with regard to i-tickets, we will send the reserved ticket through courier to your house. So, you please understand that this is the facility that we are giving. ... *(Interruptions)*

Touts are encouraged by the people/passengers and not by the Railway Department. Please understand this. ... *(Interruptions)* I think that my hon. Minister has said that we will take further steps to see that some mechanism is found to avoid the touts. We will see that we find out a solution to stop the problem of touts as early as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, I thank you for allowing me to ask a supplementary question. The Blackmarketing of railway tickets is not a recent phenomenon. Continuous efforts have also been made to check it, various mechanisms have also been introduced but despite all this, the fact is that the blackmarketing of the railway tickets has not stopped. There are trains from a special station in Mumbai "VT Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus" to various states in the country. Often raids are conducted every week, touts are caught but despite all this the blackmarketing of the tickets is still going on. He has given a list of the railway employees against whom action has been taken. As per my knowledge, RPH and GRPF play a major rokin blackmarketing or giving protection to the agents. Can he tell the number of policemen, RPF jawans against whom action has been taken so far for blackmarketing of tickets? An RPF jawan, posted at

kurla station, was caught few days back and rupees three crore in cash were recovered from his home. A CBI inquiry was ordered into it. He was just a constable. Whether the Government and the railway ministry are thinking about making some alternative arrangements in the police system as the police department has a major role to play in this in view of the complete failure of RPF and GPRF. Their role in providing protection to the touts is visible very clearly, I would be grateful if the Hon'ble Minister could give some information in this regard.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Madam, regarding touts and officers, all of them who have been caught by the RPF or by Vigilance/Commercial Department, ... *(Interruptions)* They have asked the question ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Please, understand the question first. RPF personnel themselves are the touts there. ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete the answer. Please, take your seat.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Hon. Member has asked as to how many RPF personnel have been punished due to wrong action taken or inadequate action taken. I have not got the segregate figures of the RPF personnel. I will collect the same and give it to the hon. Member. It is because in this paper all of them are shown together as Railway officials. I have given the comprehensive statement in the House, which you have got for the Railway officials. As regards who all are RPF personnel; who all are commercial officials; and who all are vigilance men in it, this information I will collect and I will give the reply in writing to the hon. Member. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Thank you, hon. Speaker. Now, another kind of black marketing is taking place. I do not know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that recently, it has come in the newspapers that the total coach has been booked by the tout travellers. Particularly, from Howrah to Delhi in Poorva Rajdhani and later on, they sold those tickets to the passengers at an exorbitant price. I want to know whether it has been in the knowledge of the hon. Minister and Ministry.

What action has been taken by the Railway Ministry on this? They are totally doing this kind of black-marketing and I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister about this thing.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam Speaker, I think the hon. Member has said that the total train has been booked by one or two person. It is not possible. I would assure the august House that it is impossible. I do not know on what context the hon. Member has said this. But still when he has mentioned this, it is my duty to inform the hon. Member that immediately, I will make an inquiry on the particular train and will inform the Member within fifteen days as to what has happened. If it is failure on the side of the Officers, we will take stringent action against the Officers.

SHRI O.S. MANIAN: In Tamil Nadu, all express trains from down south to Chennai Egmore pass through Tirusulam Railway Station which is near to Chennai domestic and international airport. I had given a request for a stoppage opposite to the Chennai domestic and international airport. I had given a request in this august House orally and also in written seeking a stoppage at the station. I was assured that the same would be considered. But this has not been implemented. I would like to know from the Railway Minister why the stoppage has not been given and what is the difficulty in doing so.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: I think all the hon. Members of Tamil Nadu have requested about the same thing. The Tirusulam Railway station is opposite to the Airport. Not only the Members of Parliament but also the people who are traveling from South to North up to Chennai, they want the stoppage at Tirusulam. We will discuss with the Member(Traffic) and the Board and I will find a way out. But I cannot assure that all trains would stop. But we will try to stop some trains for the convenience of the Members of the Parliament and the public to get into the Airport which is opposite to the Tirusulam Railway station. We will try to do something in this issue.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Madam, when will the hon. Railway Minister start sittings in the Railway Ministry because his office is in Kolkata?

[English]

Computerization/Digitization of Land Records

+
*22. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the textual land records as well as graphic land records i.e. maps digitized completely in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to various States in this regard along with the details of the amount utilized by the States, State-wise;

(c) the target fixed by the Union Government, if any, to cover all the States under the programme; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to complete the said project within a time bound manner?

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) The textual land records have been computerized in majority of the States whereas computerization/digitization of cadastral maps is in progress. The details in this regard are at Annexure-I.

(b) With a view to assisting the States/UTs in the task of computerization of land records and strengthening their revenue administration, the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development was administering two Centrally-sponsored schemes, viz., Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA and ULR) up to 2007-08. Both the schemes have been merged into a single and enhanced scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in the year 2008-09. The details of financial assistance provided to various States and details of fund utilization by the States, scheme-wise is at Annexure II.

(c) All the districts of the country are proposed to be covered under NLRMP by the end of XIIIth Five Year Plan.

(d) The Department of Land Resources has asked

the States/UTs to prepare State/UT perspective plan to cover all the districts in their State/UT in a time bound manner. Further, the Department is reviewing the implementation of the programme with the States/UTs at regular intervals.

Annexure I

Progress in computerization of land records

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | Computerization of Record of Rights Completed | Digitization of Cadastral Map Completed |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | ∞ | Under progress |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh* | - | - |
| 3. | Assam | Under progress | - |
| 4. | Bihar | Under progress | Under progress |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | ∞ | 1 |
| 6. | Gujarat | ∞ | ∞ |
| 7. | Goa | ∞ | ∞ |
| 8. | Haryana | ∞ | Under progress |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | ∞ | Under progress |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | Under progress | Under progress |
| 11. | Jharkhand | Under progress | - |
| 12. | Karnataka | ∞ | Under progress |
| 13. | Kerala | Under progress | |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | ∞ | ∞ |
| 15. | Maharashtra | ∞ | Under progress |
| 16. | Manipur* | - | - |
| 17. | Meghalaya* | - | - |
| 18. | Mizoram* | - | - |
| 19. | Nagaland* | | - |
| 20. | Odisha | ∞ | Under progress |
| 21. | Punjab | ∞ | Under progress |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 22. | Rajasthan | ∞ | - |
| 23. | Sikkim | ∞ | Under progress |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | ∞ | Under progress |
| 25. | Tripura | ∞ | Under progress |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | ∞ | Under progress |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | ∞ | - |
| 28. | West Bengal | ∞ | ∞ |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Under progress | - |
| 30. | Chandigarh ⁺ | - | - |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Under progress | - |
| 32. | Delhi | ∞ | - |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | Under progress | - |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | Under progress | |
| 35. | Puducherry | ∞ | ∞ |

*In the States of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and some areas/districts of Manipur, Mizoram Land Records data is not available. The available data has been computerized.

+The whole area has been declared urbanized.

Annexure II

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UTs | SRA & ULR | | CLR | | NLRMP | |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Funds released | Fund utilised | Funds released | Fund utilised | Funds released | Fund utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1692.80 | 885.50 | 3708.31 | 3378.59 | 5466.24 | 18.75 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 173.75 | 173.75 | 75.30 | 75.30 | 48.6 | - |
| 3. | Assam | 888.45 | 357.18 | 2010.30 | 480.50 | 2135.745 | - |
| 4. | Bihar | 1979.38 | 1244.0B | 3105.72 | 2688.23 | 4495.938 | 1453.52 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1447.18 | 662.20 | 1061.50 | 1061.50 | 3345.565 | 156.625 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 2030.20 | 928.17 | 3257.67 | 2149.38 | 6255.685 | 1646.34 |
| 7. | Goa | 585.48 | 572.33 | 243.90 | 240.83 | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| 8. | Haryana | 848.54 | 848.01 | 1575.30 | 1400.41 | 3878.48 | 1024 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 959.38 | 744.88 | 1445.51 | 1029.56 | 2298.77 | 461.23 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1509.00 | 1312.88 | 1828.00 | 286.00 | 1479.005 | - |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 250.00 | 0.00 | 1701.50 | 725.76 | 2389.91 | - |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2190.35 | 681.59 | 3831.71 | 2650.36 | - | - |
| 13. | Kerala | 2589.84 | 2078.38 | 1261.94 | 1079.23 | 926.24 | 815.74 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 5126.84 | 4738.81 | 5168.46 | 4372.69 | 10068.79 | 2935.49 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 4877.75 | 4665.35 | 4247.40 | 3312.58 | 4716.43 | 412.26 |
| 16. | Manipur | 60.18 | 0.15 | 348.77 | 149.00 | 168.53 | - |
| 17. | Neghalaya | 174.00 | 74.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 623.75 | . |
| 18. | Mizoram | 2144.79 | 2144.79 | 560.96 | 569.96 | 588.96 | 387.72 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 958.36 | 908.45 | 213.55 | 168.40 | 815.135 | 68.47 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1523.47 | 762.84 | 4321.07 | 3590.82 | 2538.54225 | - |
| 21. | Punjab | 1548.31 | 1427.19 | 562.25 | 429.81 | 1399.783 | - |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2360.29 | 1767.77 | 3612.27 | 3133.27 | 4137.21 | - |
| 23. | Sikkim | 186.46 | 186.46 | 210.73 | 207.23 | 231.9 | - |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1012.68 | 672.32 | 3698.34 | 2855.82 | 281.14 | |
| 25. | Tripura | 1209.14 | 1192.09 | 738.03 | 738.03 | 1774.963 | 87.96 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 4521.58 | 2551.58 | 3609.45 | 2820.57 | 11852.488 | 25.99 |
| 27. | Uttrakhand | 549.71 | 298.99 | 1874.55 | 660.08 | 117.5 | - |
| 28. | West Bengal | 3629.64 | 12436.90 | 3934.16 | 3103.64 | 7491.37 | 436.36 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 43.03 | 28.18 | - | - | 72.25 | 51.4 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 32.00 | 32.00 | 15.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 219.74 | 213.74 | 12.38 | 0.22 | 91.65 | 14.29 |
| 32. | Delhi | 62.00 | 44.26 | 101.13 | 431 | 117.5 | - |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 6.50 | 6.50 | 150.00 | 6.58 | 103.72 | - |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 61.23 | 50.71 | 50.00 | 15.90 | 166.41 | 136.66 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 184.15 | 93.21 | 189.09 | 177.15 | 344.57 | - |

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Madam Speaker, taking the advantages of the flaws in the present land record system, the mischievous elements of the society have been deceiving the genuine buyers of the land. Most of the time, it becomes very difficult for buyers to verify the authenticity of the title owner of the land. There are instances of the same plot of land being sold a number of times to the different buyers by forging documents. Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in order to ensure the transparency whether the Government proposes to provide composite extracts of the land records along with the photos and identity of the property owner with the structural and graphical details of the land owner.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is true that the state of land records in our country is very poor and one of the reasons for this is that for decades, the survey has not been done. For example, in Bihar, last time the survey was done in 1907; in Andhra Pradesh, last time the survey was done in 1931; in Uttar Pradesh, last time the survey was done in 1957. So, the state of land records is very poor. That is why, for the last twenty years, the Central Government has been planning various schemes for modernization of land records. Three years ago, the Government launched a comprehensive programme for the National Land Records Modernization Programme. Through this, the Central Government provides financial assistance to States for various activities to update the land records, computerising land records, for digitising land records, giving maps to land owners with the boundaries, — as the hon. Member has asked — for making online mutations on the land records, for computerising the Registration Offices and linking the Registration Offices and the Land Record Offices. So, we have launched an ambitious programme in 267 districts of the country and by 2017, we will cover all 620 districts of the country. I want to make one very important point regarding land records in our country. India is one of the few countries in the world where the record of rights on land is presumptive; it is not conclusive unlike many other countries. We are presumed to be owners of the land unless proved otherwise. That is why, we have lots of land disputes and lot of problems in land acquisition in our country. We will progressively move towards conclusive titles. But, before we do that, we need to update our land records. We need to make them online and we must ensure that the survey of the

land records is up-to-date. I am very happy that in States like Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and many States the process of surveying and re-surveying land records has been taken up.

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: He has not answered about photo identification.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Some States like, for example, Karnataka was one of the first States to launch this programme called 'Bhoomi'. Gujarat has got a programme called 'Dhara'. Various State Governments have different approaches. They have the photograph of the land owner; they have the record of rights; and they also have the boundary of the map that is given to the land owner. So, in States this computerization has taken place. But computerization can also be like 'garbage-in garbage-out'. If you are not computerizing the right ownership, you are not going to get the right record. That is why, we have been telling the State Governments that they must re-survey the land under any circumstances. We have provided the money. The State Governments are having practical problems in starting the re-survey. But I am hopeful about it. As I have mentioned, in a couple of States it has already started. Andhra Pradesh has started; Gujarat has started; Haryana has started; Maharashtra has started; and Madhya Pradesh has started. In many States, the programme of survey has started. I am hopeful that by the end of 12th Five Year Plan, our state of land records would be completely up-to-date.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Madam Speaker, land has been a subject of controversy since ages. Instead of going into the history. I would like to say that ownership of land itself makes a person vulnerable to corruption. When the owner of land who acquired the land through inheritance or through purchase wants to sell or mortgage his land, he has to go through a lot of harassment in a number of offices.

It appears that they have such land which cannot be utilized in a proper way. Ours is an agricultural country. Today a subject which is associated with the poor has come for discussion in the House. Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that, though they have merged the two schemes in the year 2008-09, these were in operation

since 1988, for the last 20 years. The English had completed the survey of land in a few years. The title deeds of farmers are presumptive and not conclusive even today in independent India for whom they have prepared the scheme and spent a huge amount. Out of 35 States, Bihar is one such state where land records have not been computerized and maps etc. have not been digitized? I have seen the reply given by the hon. Minister that only Rs 14 crore have been spent out of the Rs 45 crore in a state having 'good administration'. He is assuring the House that they would complete the work by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan for which they have earmarked this fund and they are spending huge amount throughout the country.

The biggest thing is that the revenue administration has been a part of non plan expenditure. For the first time they have started giving money from planned expenditure. I, through you, would like to know the reason for not granting conclusive title to the farmers, on the basis of which they can do something. The nation gives guarantee of the amount which are in the banks at present on the basis of which people can perform all their works easily, but the farmers can not use whatever land they have. They have to make several visits to offices. They say that would complete all the work by the end of the 12th plan. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Yes, Madam, I am doing the same thing. We are happy for the state where revenue records have been computerized and maps will be prepared, but have they any special scheme to expedite the work in the states which are lagging behind in this work, where corruption is rampant due to it and farmers with small holdings are facing difficulties, because provided the means and what is their view and what they want to do States which have not used these means and are not implementing this scheme.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I have already said that the work related to the modernization of land records is going on for years and its first phase is the computerization of land records. In the second phase, we will give maps of land to the land owners. The work related to computerization has been completed in several states, it is regretful but there are 3-4 state progress of this work is very slow. Bihar, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kerala are included in this list. In most of

the states first phase of computerization has been completed. In the second phase the work related to mal providing maps to the land owners have also been taken up. It is correct that revenue administration has been ignored because it falls under non-plan category, it does not come under plan-category.

I have called a meeting of all the Revenue Ministers next month, in that meeting we will certainly discuss the slow progress of work in states, mainly in Bihar and Jharkhand and make efforts of expedite this work there.

I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that our Government accords top priority to modernization of revenue administration and we want to progress towards conclusive title at the earliest. Conclusive title is a controversial matter. There are so many views, several states do not want us to progress towards conclusive title because many more disputes may come out of it. We have decided to progress towards that in the next 5-6 years.

We have prepared a model titling Bill on behalf of the Central Government and it may be introduced in the next session, but the responsibility lies with the State Governments, lithe Legislative Assembly of the State Government does not pass it, then the title will remain presumptive and will not be converted into a conclusive one.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam, I am happy the hon. Minister is fair enough to say that there is a shortage of surveyors in the country to bring the records up to date. In fact our experience also, when we go to our Constituencies, is that thousands of acres of land costing thousands of crores of rupees which is taken over for allotting house sites for poorer sections of the society are lying idle without cultivation and without being surveyed and handed over to the people belonging to poorer sections of the society. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he is contemplating of starting a surveyor institute where thousands of youngsters at 12th class level will be eligible to learn surveying and update the records. I wish to know whether the Minister will take up starting such an institute or ask the State Governments to start immediately some such institutes to make surveyors ready so that this job can be done liberally.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I wish to inform the hon. Member that the Nizamabad District in the State of Andhra Pradesh was actually the first State to take up the job of re-surveying through modern technology, particularly the aerial survey technology. That re-survey has been done; on the basis of what has happened in the district of Nizamabad, other districts are also following suit.

As far as training a whole new generation of surveyors in modern techniques is concerned, the primary responsibility is that of the State Governments. However the Central Government, the Union Ministry of Rural Development is planning to establish a new National Institution of Land Management. This is between Delhi and Jaipur. We have got the land near Nimrana; we are moving the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. We are hoping that we will establish a National Institute of Land Management called NILAM, very soon; that Institute would then train the officials of the State Governments in modern methods and techniques of land survey.

I do wish to assure the House, on the basis of this question, that unless we are able to modernize and update our land records, we will not be able to make much progress, both in agriculture as well as in industry. So, this requires the highest priority, but the primary responsibility is that of the State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask a question. I am glad that the Hon'ble Minister has given a hint and referred to a land titling Bill. The issue of land is an important issue which is being raised today. The Bill relating to land acquisition is also proposed to be laid in the House. I hope this Bill would be laid during this session. I would like to know whether the assigned role of the Government as a guarantor in the earlier model draft of Land titling Bill has been amended. What is the Hon'ble Minister's stand in this regard? I am of the view that for efficient land market we should encourage the trend that the buyer of land contacts and hold talks with the owner of land directly and purchases the land after this negotiation. Wherever there is Government's interference, there is corruption. What are the views of the Hon'ble Minister in this regard? It is my personal opinion and experience that computerization is

delayed because the bureaucracy does not want computerization at several places. The officials sitting in tehsils call the landowners; make them stand in queue and take bribes from them. So there is a need to have a dialogue. You will have to visit the State Governments. If the Government cannot punish, the Government should encourage the states, which are lagging behind, to come forward and make progress. The Government should take action in this regard.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, so far as the model titling Bill is concerned, it is under consideration of the Government and as I have said that I hope this Bill would be laid in the table of House during the next session. This model titling Bill will remain as a model because the responsibility lies with the states and the laws passed by the respective State legislative assemblies will be the basis of conclusive titling. People have different views regarding model titling. I do not want to take the time of the House now and would like to say only that the model titling Bill, as promised by the Government, would certainly be brought during the next session.

So far as the issue of computerization raised by the Hon'ble Member is concerned, as per the information available with me the work of computerization has been completed in most of the states. Computerisation has also been Completed in Uttar Pradesh. The works remaining to be carried out after computerization include mapping, digitization and online mutation. We keep on encouraging the State Governments for these works and also provide financial assistance to them. As I have said that I have convened a meeting of the Revenue Minister of all the States on 18 or 19 of next month where a review of these works would be undertaken and on the basis of the said meeting I would be able to pass information to the Hon'ble Members during the next session.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Thank you, Madam Speaker. With regard to the right of records and inclusive title of the land, the hon. Minister narrated everything about what he is thinking. I welcome his thinking and the steps that he is taking. But the issue is this; this is not with the title of the land, but the problems relate to the share-croppers.

So far as my State West Bengal is concerned, not less than 15 lakh share-croppers have got certificates and also the rights of cultivation. But in States like Andhra Pradesh or other States lakhs and lakhs of share-croppers have no right of cultivation. I would like to know whether the Minister is contemplating to register all the rights of the share-croppers and computerising all these things. This is very important at this juncture. I think the Minister will respond to it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I must express my gratitude to the West Bengal Government for going back to Operation Barga which was the first attempt in India to actually register share-croppers as opposed to land owners. We have tried to replicate Operation Barga in other States. Some States have actually taken steps but by and large what the hon. Member has pointed out remains a reality that TR share-croppers are not registered and land owners are registered.

[Translation]

You have rightly said that only land owners are registered. The tenant farmers and sharecroppers are not registered. We have asked the State Government again and again to launch a drive like 'Operation Barga' to complete the registration process. Some years ago efforts were made in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka, but I do admit that there are many shortcoming in the registration of share-cropper and tenancy in the state other than West Bengal and these shortcomings need to be addressed. I will again hold talks with the State Governments because it is their responsibility but I have told the State Governments that if any kind of financial or technical assistance is required, the Union Government is willing to provide that. I am of the view that a drive like operation Barga should be undertaken in all the states.

[English]

SFIO

*23. +
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Market Research and Analysis Unit has been set up in the Serious Fraud Investigation

Office (SFIO) with the objective of improving the regulatory system in the corporate sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the total number of cases handled and disposed of by (SFIO) during the last three years;

(d) the total number of companies/individuals prosecuted by SFIO during the last three years; and

(e) the number of Regional Offices set up for better monitoring of prosecution of cases at various places in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY):

(a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Fourteen reports have been received from the Market Research and Analysis Unit and the same have been sent to the concerned Regional Directors/Registrar of Companies for examination and report.

(c) During the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011*12 SFIO has handled 50 cases out of which investigation has been completed in 45 cases.

(d) During the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 prosecution have been filed against 15 companies and 186 individuals.

(e) Presently, Regional Offices of SFIO are functional at Mumbai (Maharashtra), Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and New Delhi.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Through you, Madam, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for giving many records but there are still many companies, especially stock-broking companies which take a lot of money of the public and misuse it by indulging in frauds. Especially the big stock-broking companies give money to the sub-brokers as a result a lot of clients lose a lot of money. I would like; through you Madam, to ask the hon. Minister whether he is taking special notice of these stock-broking companies.

DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, in fact this is a matter which is very seriously engaging the attention of the Ministry. We have set up a number of systems by which all such flaws and loopholes are plugged. For example, from last year we have introduced a system called Extended Business Reporting Language. I am very happy to say that there is a very good response from many companies. As many as 32,000 companies have already adopted this kind of an accounting procedure by which we will be in a position to identify the accounts as also the loopholes, the areas of mis-governance. In the Serious Fraud Investigation Office we are setting up computerized Forensic Labs to analyse XBRL returns made by these companies. I do not think any company can escape from this kind of a very transparent accounting system and any mistake, any mis-governance or any fraud committed by any company could be identified and action could be pursued.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that, as I told earlier, the stock-broking companies take the money and give it to the sub-broker. The sub-broker may be doing intra-day trading. The sub-broker, especially NRIs who also invest in this country, does all sorts of illegal practices.

If you are not keeping a strong vigil yourself, then you suddenly after a few months come to the conclusion that they have wiped you out of your entire money. So, I would like the Minister to also take an action against all the stock broking companies which are doing this. I would also like the Minister to do a research on this and see how many companies are doing illegal business practices. Please investigate in this regard.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: We have an agency called Market Research and Analysis Unit to investigate serious fraud cases. This has been set up with the objective of improving the regulatory system in the corporate sector. So, I will definitely entrust the question of making a deeper probe into the functioning of the stock brokers as also sub-brokers. We will definitely see that this Market Research and Analysis Unit will deeply investigate into the matter. No sooner we will get the report; we will definitely take appropriate action if there are any erring stock brokers or sub-brokers operating in the field.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Shortage of Drinking Water

*24. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent of scarcity of drinking water especially in rural areas due to deficient monsoon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any budgetary allocation is made for various schemes/programmes with respect to drinking water and to overcome shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise and programme/scheme-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to provide adequate safe drinking water to the people and cover more habitations in the country for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing industries and Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation along with a team of central officials visited Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat between 1st-3rd August 2012 to assess the drought situation including scarcity of drinking water. The State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan have declared certain areas of their States as drought affected and are supplying drinking water through tankers to habitations with scarcity of drinking water. The number of districts and taluks/villages so declared are:

| State | Districts affected | Talukas/villages affected | Number of habitations supplied through tankers |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Maharashtra | 15 | 209 talukas | 8314 |
| Karnataka | 24 | 123 talukas | 988 |
| Rajasthan | 11 | 3739 villages | 3314 |

The State Government of Gujarat is providing drinking water through tankers to 233 habitations and Haryana to 58 habitations.

(c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and 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 safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas. States can utilize the NRDWP funds for various mitigation measures like drilling of new borewells, installation, revival and

repairs of handpumps and pipe water supply schemes, deepening of borewells etc. In addition, 2% of the allocation under NRDWP is under the NRDWP (Calamity) component which is used for providing assistance to States/UTs to mitigate drinking water problems in rural areas in the wake of natural calamities. Out of the budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 crores for NRDWP for 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 210 cr. is available under the Calamity component.

The Ministry has released the following funds to the drought affected states in 2012-13, as on 8.8.2012:

(In Rs. Cr.)

| State | NRDWP (Program) | | NRDWP (Calamity) component | Total release |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Allocation | Release | Release | |
| Karnataka | 573.67 | 286.81 | 24.00 | 310.81 |
| Maharashtra | 668.28 | 334.14 | 15.00 | 349.14 |
| Rajasthan | 1185.67 | 592.83 | 11.00 | 603.83 |
| Haryana | 230.95 | 115.48 | 0 | 115.48 |
| Punjab | 80.20 | 43.17 | 0 | 43.17 |
| Gujarat | 491.73 | 245.86 | 0 | 245.86 |

The full first installment of NRDWP (Programme) funds for the year 2012-13 to the affected States, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana has been released, notwithstanding the unspent balances available with the States.

(d) Details of allocation made to States/UTs under the NRDWP (Programme) and releases made under NRDWP (Calamity) component to the States in the last three years and the current year is placed at Statement.

(e) The Ministry also provides technical assistance, guidance in the form of Manuals, Handbooks, visits of Experts to states etc, 5% of NRDWP allocation is earmarked to States which have problems of chemical contamination of drinking water and high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis syndrome cases. The Ministry also facilitates States to obtain assistance from multilateral/bilateral agencies for provision of rural drinking water supply in more habitations.

Statement

(In Rs. crore)

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------|---------|------------------|------------|---------|------------------|------------|---------|------------------|------------|---------|------------------|
| | | Allocation | Release | Calamity Release | Allocation | Release | Calamity Release | Allocation | Release | Calamity Release | Allocation | Release | Calamity Release |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 437.09 | 467.59 | 69.78 | 491.02 | 558.74 | | 546.32 | 462.47 | | 562.96 | 53.43 | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 180 | 1782 | | 123.35 | 167.99 | 32 | 120.56 | 184.83 | | 143.51 | 66.18 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------|----|
| 3. | Assam | 301.6 | 3235 | | 449.64 | 487.48 | | 435.58 | 522.44 | | 508.02 | 225.92 | |
| 4. | Bihar | 372.21 | 186.11 | | 341.46 | 170.73 | | 374.98 | 330.02 | | 443.27 | 3.47 | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 116.01 | 128.22 | | 13027 | 122.01 | | 143.57 | 13906 | | 1448 | 12.96 | |
| 6. | Goa | 5.64 | 2.82 | 0.5 | 5.34 | 0 | | 5.2 | 5.01 | | 6.07 | 0.03 | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 482.75 | 482.75 | | 542.67 | 609.1 | | 478.89 | 57105 | | 536.79 | 265.94 | |
| 8. | Haryana | 20789 | 206.89 | | 233.69 | 276 | 0.9 | 210.51 | 237.74 | | 24569 | 90.83 | |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 138.52 | 176.85 | 6 | 133.71 | 167.19 | 2718 | 131.47 | 121.41 | 24.62 | 152.04 | 0 | |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 447.74 | 402.51 | | 449.22 | 468.91 | | 43621 | 420.42 | | 510.75 | 169.79 | |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 149.29 | 104.34 | 7 | 165.93 | 105.95 | 24 | 162.52 | 148.17 | | 189.43 | 41.09 | |
| 12. | Karnataka | 573.67 | 590.67 | 37.19 | 644.92 | 703.8 | | 687.11 | 659.16 | 8.66 | 676.23 | 286.61 | 24 |
| 13. | Kerala | 152.77 | 151.89 | | 14428 | 151.44 | 8.39 | 144.43 | 113.39 | | 168.41 | 82.05 | |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 367.66 | 379.66 | | 39904 | 388.33 | | 371.97 | 292.78 | | 436.94 | 202.9 | |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 652.43 | 647.81 | | 733.27 | 714.94 | 3.48 | 72835 | 718.35 | | 780.34 | 352.17 | 15 |
| 16. | Manipur | 61.6 | 38.57 | | 54.61 | 5277 | | 53.39 | 47.6 | | 63.72 | 27.33 | |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 70.4 | 794 | | 6348 | 84.88 | | 61.67 | 95.89 | | 73.35 | 9.62 | |
| 18. | Mizoram | 50.4 | 5526 | | 46 | 61.58 | | 3967 | 38.83 | | 41.66 | 153 | |
| 19. | Nagaland | 52 | 4706 | | 7951 | 77.52 | | 81.68 | 80.91 | | 60.41 | 2751 | |
| 20. | Odisha | 187.13 | 22666 | | 204.88 | 27976 | 15 | 206.55 | 161.05 | 10 | 238.02 | 51.01 | |
| 21. | Punjab | 81.17 | 88.81 | | 82.21 | 10659 | | 88.02 | 123.44 | | 90.31 | 46.72 | |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1036.46 | 1012.16 | | 1165.44 | 1099.48 | | 1083.57 | 1153.76 | | 1333.55 | 615.95 | 11 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 21.6 | 206 | | 26.24 | 23.2 | | 28.1 | 27.55 | 41.64 | 18.03 | 8.38 | |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 320.43 | 317.95 | | 316.91 | 393.53 | | 330.04 | 417.31 | 12.24 | 293.8 | 132.32 | |
| 23. | Tripura | 62.4 | 77.4 | | 5717 | 74.66 | | 56.2 | 83.86 | | 64.13 | 28.64 | |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 959.12 | 956.12 | 024 | 899.12 | 848.68 | | 843.3 | 797.32 | 5 | 866.28 | 334.2 | |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 12616 | 1.24.9 | | 139.39 | 66.22 | 70.19 | 136.54 | 75.57 | | 158.4 | 3.78 | |
| 28. | West Bengal | 372.29 | 384.3 | 10 | 418.03 | 487.58 | 11.61 | 343.6 | 332.51 | 10 | 451.18 | 7.95 | |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | | 1.01 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 1.15 | 0 | |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | | 1.09 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|---------------|-------|---------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | | 0.61 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| 32. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | | 431 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | | 0.24 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| 34. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | | 1.54 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 1.75 | 0 | |
| 35. | Chandigarh | | | | 0.4 | | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Others | 13.57 | 0 | | 450 | 44.93 | | 170 | 19.13 | | | | |
| | G.Total | 8000 | 7859.01 | 130.71 | 9000 | 8793.99 | 192.75 | 8500 | 8380.99 | 112.16 | 9260.99 | 3162.08 | 50.00 |

Production of Petroleum Products

*25. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) the production capacity of the various refineries both in the public and private sectors, refinery-wise, at present vis-a-vis their production capacity during the year 2004-05 along with the estimated capacity likely to be achieved by the year 2016;

(b) whether the production capacity of the said refineries have been increasing constantly during the last few years and the production of various petroleum products therefrom is more than the requirement of the country;

(c) if so, the details of production vis-a-vis the requirement of various petroleum products in the country during the years 2004-05 and 2012-13(estimated);

(d) whether the production of petroleum products by processing crude oil in the country is an economically viable industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the average annual profit earned by each of the public sector oil refineries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH):
(a) The total refining capacity of the country has increased by 67.30% from 127.356 MMTPA in 2004-05 to 213.066 MMTPA as on 1.4.2012. It is further projected to go up to 264.966 MMTPA by 2015-16. Refinery-wise capacity is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Production capacity of the Indian refineries has been increasing constantly during the last few years. Details of production of various petroleum products vis-a-vis requirement of various products in the country during the year 2004-05 and 2012-13(estimated) are given in Statement-II.

(d) Yes, Madam. Processing of crude oil and production of petroleum products by refineries/oil companies are undertaken by them based on commercial consideration and viability assessment.

(e) The Profit After Tax(PAT) of the downstream public sector oil marketing companies and the three stand-alone refineries in the public sector after accounting for the compensation of their under-recoveries during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. Crore)

| Companies | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Downstream Oil Companies | | | |
| Indian Oil Corporation Limited | 10221 | 7445 | 3954 |
| Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited | 1301 | 1539 | 911 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited | 1538 | 1547 | 1311 |
| Stand Alone Refineries | | | |
| Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited | 1112 | 1177 | 909 |
| Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited | 603 | 512 | 62 |
| Numaligarh Refineries Limited, | 232 | 279 | 184 |

The downstream oil companies could report profits only as a result of getting significant compensation of their under-recoveries from the Government and public sector upstream oil companies. Had compensation for

under-recoveries not been provided, the combined loss of the three public sector oil marketing companies during 2011-12 would have been Rs. 1,31,643 crore.

Statement-I

(Capacity in MMTPA)

| Sl.No. | Name of the company | Location of the Refinery | Present Capacity as on 1.4.2012 | Capacity in 2004-05 | Capacity projected in 2015-16 |
|--------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) | Guwahati | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 2. | IOCL | Barauni | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| 3. | IOCL | Koyali | 13.70 | 13.70 | 18.00 |
| 4. | IOCL | Haldia | 7.50 | 6.00 | 8.00 |
| 5. | IOCL | Mathura | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| 6. | IOCL | Digboi | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| 7. | IOCL | Panipat | 15.00 | 6.00 | 15.00 |
| 8. | IOCL | Bongaigaon | 2.35 | 2.35* | 2.35 |
| 9. | IOCL | Paradip | - | - | 15.00 |
| 10. | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited | Mumbai | 6.50 | 5.5 | 8.20 |
| 11. | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited | Visakhapatnam | 8.30 | 7.5 | 9.00 |
| 12. | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited | Maharashtra | - | - | - |
| 13. | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited | Mumbai | 12.00 | 6.9 | 13.50 |
| 14. | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited | Kochi | 9.50 | 7.50* | 15.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 15. | Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited | Manali | 10.50 | 9.5 | 11.10 |
| 16. | Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited | Nagapattinam | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 17. | Numaligarh Refinery Ltd | Numaligarh | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 18. | Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited | Mangalore | 15.00 | 9.69 | 16.50 |
| 19. | Tatipaka Refinery (ONGC) | Andhra Pradesh | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.066 |
| | TOTAL(A) | | 120.066 | | 151.866 |
| | (B) Joint Venture | | | | |
| 20. | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company, a Joint venture | Bina | 6.00 | - | 7.2 |
| 21. | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Mittal Investments Ltd., a joint venture | Bathinda | 9.00 | - | 9.00 |
| | | TOTAL(B) | 15.00 | | 16.20 |
| | (C) Private Sector | | | | |
| 22. | Reliance Industries Ltd.(Domestic) | Mothikhavdi, Jamnagar | 33.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 |
| 23. | Reliance Petroleum Ltd.(SEZ) | Jamnagar | 27.00 | - | 27.00 |
| 24. | Essar Oil Limited | Vadinar | 18.00 | - | 30.80 |
| 25. | Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Limited | Cuddalore | - | - | 6.10 |
| | | TOTAL (C) | 78.00 | | 96.90 |
| | GRAND TOTAL(A+B+C) | | 213.066 | 127.356 | 264.966 |

*Bongaigaon Refinery and Kochi Refinery Limited were not part of IOCL and BPCL respectively in the year 2004-05.

Statement-II

| Products | Production (Million Metric Tonne) | | | Consumption (Million Metric Tonne) | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | 2004-05 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (estimated) | 2004-05 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (estimated) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| LPG | 7.817 | 9.554 | 10.756 | 10.245 | 15.358 | 16.949 |
| Naphtha | 15.796 | 18.707 | 18.706 | 13.993 | 11.105 | 11.636 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| MS | 11.058 | 27.207 | 28.181 | 8.251 | 14.992 | 15.862 |
| ATF | 5.197 | 10.061 | 10.919 | 2.813 | 5.536 | 5.920 |
| SKO | 9.207 | 8.019 | 8.587 | 9.395 | 8.229 | 7.700 |
| HSD | 46.081 | 82.929 | 88.726 | 39.650 | 64.742 | 68.552 |
| LDO | 1.385 | 0.502 | 0.420 | 1.477 | 0.415 | 0.377 |
| Lubes | 0.646 | 1.027 | 1.108 | 1.336 | 2.745 | 2.770 |
| FO + LSHS | 14.815 | 19.433 | 18.233 | 13.540 | 9.232 | 8.620 |
| Bitumen | 3.347 | 4.599 | 4.976 | 3.339 | 4.628 | 4.877 |
| Others | 7.400 | 21.955 | 25.793 | 7.596 | 11.014 | 13.805 |
| Total | 122.749 | 203.993 | 216.405 | 111.635 | 147.996 | 157.068 |

Prices of Medicines

*26. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the system of control exercised by the Government, at present, over the prices of drugs;

(b) whether some drug manufacturing companies are selling drugs at exorbitant prices;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken against erring pharmaceutical companies in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the other steps being taken to ensure availability of medicines at affordable prices for the poor?

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) There are broadly two categories of drugs under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO,95) for the purpose of price fixation/revision and monitoring. These are scheduled drugs (drugs under price control) and non-scheduled drugs. NPPA fixes/revises prices of 74 scheduled bulk drugs and related formulations based

on Form III/IV applications. Under the provisions of the DPCO,95 the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Govt. As and when there is downward revision in the notified price of bulk drug/statutory duties, NPPA immediately revises the prices of related scheduled formulations, on *suo-moto* basis.

The prices of non scheduled formulations are not fixed by NPPA. There is no control on the launch price of the non scheduled formulations. As a part of the exercise for monitoring of prices for non-scheduled formulations, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the prices of non-scheduled formulations exceeding 10% per annum. In case a company increases the prices of non-scheduled formulations beyond 10%, the specific cases are taken up by NPPA with the respective companies for rolling back the increase within the limit of 10%. In case, a company does not comply with the instructions as above, NPPA initiates the process for capping the increase in the prices upto a ceiling of 10% by fixing the price of respective formulation pack/medicine.

(b) and (c) A number of drug companies have been found to be selling scheduled medicines at a higher price to the consumers. In such cases NPPA initiates

action for overcharging based on the report from State Drug Controllers (SDCs), complaints from individuals, verification of price list submitted by companies and suo-moto purchase of samples of scheduled packs. In case, a company is found selling the scheduled drugs/formulations at a price higher than the prices fixed by NPPA/Govt., appropriate action is initiated against them by NPPA under para 13 of the DPCO'1995 read with Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for recovery of the overcharged amount.

Based on detection of overcharging cases since its inception and till 31st July 2012, NPPA has issued demand notices in 847 cases involving an amount of Rs. 2462.83 Crore (overcharging along with interest) for selling the medicines at a price higher than the prices fixed under DPCD 1995, out of which, Rs. 234.44 Crore has been realized till 31.07.2012 leaving a balance of Rs. 2228.39 Crore to be realized. Out of Rs. 2228.39 Crore, an amount of Rs. 2,145.62 Crore is under litigation and pending in various courts, Rs. 16.99 Crore is pending for recovery with collectors of various states and the balance of Rs. 65.78 Crore is under process.

(d) The amount demanded from the companies who have been found selling medicines at higher price than the notified price vis-a-vis amount realized during the last three and years and the current year (upto 31.07 2012) is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl.No. | Year | Demanded overcharged amount including interest | Amount realized |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | 2009-10 | 156.22 | 35.41 |
| 2. | 2010-11 | 146.93 | 17.26 |
| 3. | 2011-12 | 164.94 | 10.69 |
| 4. | 2012-13 (upto 2012) | 0.58 | 15.04 |

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

Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has 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. The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 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 view/inputs received on the draft NPPP, 2011 were examined and the matter was placed before the Group of Ministers. (GoM) which met on 25.4.2012. Subsequent to this two meeting have been held by toe GoM. The draft Policy envisages bringing the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM)-2011 and associated medicines under price control.

The Department of Pharmaceuticals has also launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' with the objective of making available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi Stores. The Jan Aushadi Campaign has now been formalized as Generic Drug Scheme with the approval of Planning Commission. 122 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in different States/UTs in the country as on 30.7.2012.

Relief and Reascue Operations

*27. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing mechanism for rescue and relief operations in the Railways;

(b) whether lack of coordination amongst various agencies/stakeholders Jeopardizes the Railway Disaster Management Plan due to which the same is not fully prepared to handle rail disasters; and

(c) If so, the reaction of the Railways thereto and the remedial measures taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
(a) The Railways have a network of Accident Relief Trains (ARTs) and Accident Relief Medical Vans (ARMVs) stationed at identified locations, which cover the entire rail network of Indian Railways. These ARMVs and ARTs are well equipped with rescue and relief equipments required to be used at the accident site. On receiving

information of an accident, the ARMVs and ARTs are dispatched to the accident site along with railway personnel trained in relief and rescue operations.

Immediately on receipt of information about an accident, involving or likely to involve injuries or deaths, ARMVs are rushed to the site of the accident. These ARMVs carry medical equipments, doctors, paramedics and other officials for prompt medical relief. These also carry emergency tools for extricating the injured persons and the deceased from the debris, if required. ARTs carrying equipments and staff to deal with relief, rescue and restoration are dispatched from the locations, where these are stationed, to the accident site. ARMVs and ARTs are given precedence over all other trains while proceeding to the site of the accident. Many a time Railways doctors, paramedics and other officials reach the site of the accident by road depending upon accessibility of the site by road.

Relief and rescue operations, however, start immediately with the help of on board staff, available other railway staff and local people, civil administration and other agencies etc. The Relief and Rescue operations is given first priority and monitored at divisional/headquarter level and in many cases directly by Railway Board, to ensure quick and well coordinated efforts.

Further, consequent to the Disaster Management (DM) Act coming into force, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been constituted at different locations throughout the country. NDRF is a force specialised in handling rescue and relief operations in all types of disasters in the country and Railways take their help in major accidents involving passenger trains.

(b) No, Madam. Systems have been put in place to ensure proper coordination among various agencies/stake holders through the Disaster Management (DM) Plans. The DM Plan of Indian Railways is comprehensive and fully prepared to handle various types of disasters. The Disaster Management Plans at Divisional level, Zonal level and at Railway Board level are dovetailed and integrated with each other. The DM plans have been prepared to ensure proper coordination and mutual cooperation of railway authorities with other government authorities as well as non-government organisations for pooling all available resources for handling of disasters.

(c) Does not arise.

Catering in Railways

*28. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise number and names of the agencies including the Multi National Corporations (MNCs) engaged since implementation of New Catering Policy, 2010;

(b) the details of the trains where new agencies have been engaged under the policy;

(c) whether the new agencies are reportedly concentrating in profit maximisation without paying adequate attention to public interest;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Railways to make such catering policy serve public interest;

(e) whether these companies owe sizeable amount to the Railways;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the measures initiated to recover such dues; and

(g) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways to make catering services effective?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) and (b) Zone-wise number and names of the agencies including details of trains where new agencies have been engaged since implementation of New Catering Policy, 2010 is appended as Statement. No Multi National Corporations (MNCs) has been engaged since issue of New Catering Policy, 2010.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (g) The new Catering Policy, 2010 has an inclusive approach wherein from the least advantaged passenger to the relatively affluent are provided catering services in a socially responsible manner. The Policy emphasises on provision of quality and hygienic food at economic price. A uniform tariff and menu has been notified by the Ministry of Railway for meals on Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto trains and for items like Standard meals, Breakfast, Tea/Coffee. Jan-Ahar outlets have been set up for sale of Janta Meals and low cost affordable

regional cuisine. Supervision and monitoring has been strengthened through an institutional mechanism put in place by the zonal railways by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene and take corrective action in a time bound manner through regular, surprise and periodical inspections. In order to make catering services effective, a transparent contract awarding, management and monitoring procedure has been defined in the New Catering Policy, 2010. Standard Bid Documents for award of catering contracts have been prepared by the Ministry by engaging professional agencies having domain knowledge and expertise wherein stringent eligibility criteria to ensure quality with

detailed penalty clauses in case of deficiencies have been defined. The policy guidelines for Train Side Vending contracts have been issued for catering services in trains run without pantry car. Fixation of license fee has been rationalized. Ceiling limits of holdings have been redefined and made stringent to avoid monopoly. Detailed instructions regarding waste management have been issued in order to maintain hygiene and cleanliness at all catering units.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Zone-wise number and names of the agencies and detail of trains engaged since Implementation of New Catering Policy, 2010 are as under

| Sl.No. | Zonal Railways | Number of agencies | Name of the agencies/licensees | Name of Major/ minor units |
|--------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | East Coast Railway | 4 | A. Jagdish R. Shrinivas S. Panigrahi M/s Vishakha Dairy | Catering stall Catering stall Catering stall Milk Stall |
| 2. | Northern Railway | 2 | M/s Satyam caterers M/s Satyam caterers | Mobile units Train No. 12039-40 (Anand Vihar-Kathgodam) Shatabdi Express Mobile units Train No. 12037-38 (New Delhi-Ludhiana) Shatabdi Express |
| 3. | North Eastern Railway | 1 | Mr. Maqsud Hasan Khan | Catering stall (General Minor units) |
| 4. | Northeast Frontier Railway | 1 | M/s Satyam Caterers | Mobile units Train no. 12041-42 (New Jalpaiguri-Howrah) Shatabdi Express |
| 5. | South Central Railway | 33 | M/s Ours Aariya | Mobile units Train no. 17017-18 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Bhawan, Tirupur | (Rajkot-Sceunderabad Express) |
| | | | M/s KMA caterers | Mobile units Train no. 12707-08 (A.P. Sampark Kranti) |
| | | | M/s Arenco Catering | Section-wise Train Side Vending (TSV) Train no. 17488 (Tiurmala Express) |
| | | | M/s Arenco Catering | Section-wise TSV Train no. 12861-62 (Link Dakshin Express) |
| | | | M/s Arenco Catering | Section-wise TSV Train no. 12659-60 (Gurudev Express) |
| | | | M/s Arenco Catering | Section-wise TSV Train no. 12749-50 (Vishakhapatnam-Lokmanya Tilak Terminlus Express) |
| | | | M/s Arenco Catering | Section-wise TSV Train no. 12889 (Tata-Yashwantpur Express) |
| | | | M/s Arenco Catering | Section-wise TSV Train No. 17487 (Tiurmala Express) |
| | | | P.Bharath | Catering stall |
| | | | S. Hajeeperan Saheb | Catering stall |
| | | | S.Hajeeperan Saheb | Catering stall |
| | | | S.Hajeeperan Saheb | Catering stall |
| | | | Manti Kishore Kumar | Catering stall |
| | | | Manti Marreaiah | Catering stall |
| | | | S.Mohanlal | Catering stall |
| | | | S.Mohanlal | Catering stall |
| | | | R.Anil Kumar Goud | Catering stall |
| | | | P.Bharath | Catering stall |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | P.Bharath | Catering stall |
| | | | P.Bharath | Catering stall |
| | | | M. Siva Kumar | Catering stall |
| | | | S. Nazeer | Catering stall |
| | | | R. Ramakrishna | Vending stall |
| | | | K.M. Musthafa | Catering stall |
| | | | P.S. Chanakya | Catering stall |
| | | | M. Padma | Catering stall |
| | | | P. Venkateswarlu | Catering stall |
| | | | M.P. Nagaveni | Catering stall |
| | | | B. Sambasiva Rao | Catering stall |
| | | | Y.V.S. Mahadev | Catering stall |
| | | | A. Vara Prasad | Catering stall |
| | | | Ch.Ramakrishna | Catering stall |
| | | | K. Parameswara Rao | Catering stall |
| 6. | Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) | 38 | M/s R and K Associates M/s R and K Associates | Fast Food Unit at Fast Food Unit at Malkapur Burhanpur |
| | | | M/s Shegaon Kachori Centre | Fast Food Unit at Betul |
| | | | M/s C.K.K. Catering Service | Fast Food Unit at Bangalore |
| | | | M/s R and K Associates | Food Plaza at Kolhapur |
| | | | M/s Sunshine Caterers | Food Plaza at Kopargaor |
| | | | M/s Sunshine Caterers | Food Plaza at Andheri |
| | | | M/s Sunshine Caterers | Food Plaza at Indore-1 |
| | | | M/s Sunshine Caterers | Food Plaza at Jhansi |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Gulbarga |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Wardha |
| | | | M/s Brandavan Food Products | Food Plaza at Jalgaon |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | M/s P. Siva Prasad | Food Plaza at Vijayawada (Enquiry office and escalator) |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Vijayawada (Circulating area) |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Gudur |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Nandyala |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Nalgonda |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Nanded |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Jalna |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Nizamabad |
| | | | M/s P. Siva Prasad | Food Plaza at Hyderabad |
| | | | M/s Fine Caterers | Food Plaza at Howrah |
| | | | M/s Ganga Dairy Limited | Food Plaza at Muzaffarpur |
| | | | M/s Arenco Catering | Food Plaza at Rourkela |
| | | | M/s Express Food Services | Food Plaza at Bhagalpur |
| | | | M/s Express Food Services | Food Plaza at Patna |
| | | | M/s Express Food Services | Food Plaza at Darbhanga |
| | | | M/s Chakraborty Construction | Food Plaza at Adra |
| | | | M/s Vrindawan Enterprises | Food Plaza at Katihar |
| | | | M/s Tirupati Associates | Food Plaza at Bokaro Stree City |
| | | | M/s Tirupati Associates | Food Plaza at Asansol |
| | | | M/s Tirupati Associates | Food Plaza at Malda Town |
| | | | M/s Ganga Dairy Limited | Food Plaza at Raxaul |
| | | | M/s Natural Diary (P) Ltd. | Food Plaza at Danapur |
| | | | M/s Dream Hotel | Food Plaza at Luckeesarai |
| | | | M/s Alok Kumar Ghose | Food Plaza at Dimapur |
| | | | M/s Shree Venkateswara Enterprises | Food Plaza at Berhampur |
| | | | M/s Ganga Dairy Limited | Food Plaza at Hajipur |

Bore Wells as a Cause of Accidents

*29. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether open bore wells have caused accidents in various parts of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the past two years and the current year;

(c) whether any advisory has been issued to the State Governments and other authorities/agencies for prevention of accidents due to digging of bore wells;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the reaction of the concerned authorities/agencies; and

(e) the other remedial measures taken by the Government, State-wise, especially in Haryana in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Information on accidents caused due to open bore wells in various states is not maintained by Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources. However, as per the information obtained by the Board from the State Governments, no such incidents have

been reported in respect of bore wells drilled by Government agencies.

(c) and (d) The Supreme Court has issued directives in the year 2010 to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories to adopt certain measures such as registration of drilling agencies, capping the wells properly, erection of signboards and fencing, filling of pits and channels after completion of drilling operation, filling of abandoned wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles etc. Further, the owner of land/premises, before taking any steps for constructing borewell/tubewell must inform in writing in advance to the concerned authorities in the area in this regard. The Supreme Court has also directed that in rural areas, monitoring of the safety status of the borewells/tubewells drilled should be done through village sarpanch and the executive from the Agriculture department and in urban areas through Junior Engineer and the executive from the concerned department of Groundwater/Health/Municipal Corporation etc.

As per the information received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, instructions have been issued to all concerned agencies and field level officers for strict compliance with the directives issued by the Supreme Court.

(e) Other remedial measures being undertaken by some of the State Governments as per information furnished by them are furnished below:

| Sl.No. | State | Measures undertaken |
|--------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Haryana | <p>Gurgaon District Administration has constituted 20 Enforcement Teams to monitor the whole of Gurgaon Area and to ensure strict compliance of the orders issued by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Registration of drilling machines has been made mandatory in the district. So far 123 machines have been registered.</p> <p>All concerned Govt. Departments and teams have been directed to seal/cover all open bore wells to avoid repetition of such incidents. Wide publicity has been given throughout the district and a reward of Rs. 500 has been announced on receiving any information in this regard to the complainant.</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Order under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code has been issued for further prevention of such accidents. |
| | | In some districts, farmer meetings have been held by District Collectors to educate them to ensure closing of unused open wells. |
| 2. | Gujarat | Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board has issued guidelines from time to time. |
| 3. | Maharashtra | Water Supply and Sanitation Department has given wide publicity to the instructions issued by the Supreme Court. |
| 4. | Rajasthan | Measures for creating awareness have been undertaken and legal action has been taken against offenders. |

Introduction of New Trains

*30. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of new trains announced during the last three years;

(b) whether all such trains have started running;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of trains which have not started operating; and

(e) the time by which all the said trains are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) The details of number and names of new trains

announced during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are appended as Statements I, II and III respectively.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Some trains announced in the last two Railway Budgets *i.e.* 2010-11 and 2011-12 are pending for Introduction due to various constraints like pending gauge conversion works, non-receipt of necessary clearance from the Commissioner of Railway Safety (new gauge converted sections, new lines), etc.

(d) At present, details of 17 trains which have not been introduced till date is appended as Statement-IV.

(e) The said trains will be introduced as soon as the constraints as appended at D are over.

Statement-I

Details of new trains services announced in 2009-10

| Sl.No. | Train no. | From | To | Nature | Frequency |
|--------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | 12259/12260 | Sealdah | New Delhi | Duronto Non stop | Bi-Weekly |
| 2. | 12269/12270 | Chennai | New Delhi | Duronto Non stop | Bi-weekly |
| 3. | 12261/12262 | Howrah | Mumbai | Duronto Non stop (AC) | Bi-weekly |
| 4. | 12263/12264 | Delhi (Nizamuddin) | Pune | Duronto Non stop(AC) | Bi-weekly |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 5. | 12245/12246 | Howrah | Yesvantpur | Duronto Non-Stop | Weekly |
| 6. | 12267/12268 | Mumbai | Ahmedabad | Duronto Non stop (AC) | Tri-weekly |
| 7. | 12271/12272 | New Delhi | Lucknow | Duronto Non stop | Tri-weekly |
| 8. | 12275/12276 | New Delhi | Allahabad | Duronto Non stop | Tri-weekly |
| 9. | 12265/12266 | New Delhi | Jammu Tawl | Duronto Non stop | Tri-weekly |
| 10. | 12273/12274 | Howrah | Delhi | Duronto Non stop | Bi-Weekly |
| 11. | 12281/12282 | Bhubaneswar | Delhi | Duronto Non Stop | Weekly |
| 12. | 12283/12284 | Ernakulam | Delhi (Nizamuddin) | Duronto Non Stop | Weekly |
| 13. | 12289/12290 | Nagpur | Mumbai | Duronto Non-Stop | Tri-weekly |
| 14. | 12285/12286 | Delhi (Nizamuddin) | Secunderabad | Duronto Non-Stop | Bi-weekly |
| 15. | 12249/12250 | Howrah | New Delhi | YUVA Express | Weekly |
| 16. | 12247/12248 | Mumbai (Bandra) | New Delhi (Nizamuddin) | YUVA Express | Weekly |
| 17. | 14705/14706 | Delhi Saral Rohilla | Sadulpur | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 18. | 13187/13188 | Sealdah | Rampurhat | Express | 6 days a week |
| 19. | 15721/15722 | New Jalpaiguri | Digha | Express | Weekly |
| 20. | 14020/14019 | Jhansi | Chhindwara | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 21. | 19711/19712 | Ajmer | Bhopal | Express | Daily |
| 22. | 19065/19066 | Mumbai | Jodhpur | Express | Weekly |
| 23. | 15903/15904 | Dibrugarh Town | Chandigarh | Express | Weekly |
| 24. | 17303/17304 | Mysore | Yesvantpur | Express | Daily |
| 25. | 12789/12790 | Kanyakumari | Rameshwaram | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 26. | 12865/12866 | Howrah | Purulia | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 27. | 12495/12496 | Kolkata | Bikaner | Express | Weekly |
| 28. | 15471/15472 | Guwahati | New Cooch Behar- Alipurduar | Express Intercity | Daily |
| 29. | 52576/52575 | Dharmanagar | Agartala | Fast Passenger | Daily |
| 30. | 18627/18628 | Ranch! | Howrah | Intercity | 6 days a week |
| 31. | 12197/12198 | Gwalior | Bhopal | Intercity Express | 5 days a week |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 32. | 16201/16202 | Shlmoga | Bangalore | Intercity Express | Daily |
| 33. | 19005/19006 | Veraval | Mumbai | Link Service | Daily |
| 34. | 13421/13422 | Farakka New | Azimganj | Nawadwip Dham Express | Daily |
| 35. | 66603/66604 | Shoranur | Coimbatore | Passenger | 6 days a week |
| 36. | 56617/56618 | Shoranur | Nilambur Road | Passenger | daily |
| 37. | 12377/12378 | New Jalpaiguri | Sealdah | Superfast | Tri-weekly |
| 38. | 12169/12170 | Pune | Solapur | Superfast | Daily |
| 39. | 12133/12134 | Mutnbai | Karwar | Superfast | Tri-weekly |
| 40. | 12777/12778 | Yesvantpur | Kochuveli | Superfast | Weekly |
| 41. | 16535/16536 | Bangalore | Solapur | Superfast | Tri-weekly |
| 42. | 12787/12788 | Bilaspur | Tirunelveli Jn. (Thiruvananthapuram) | Superfast | Weekly |
| 43. | 12167/12168 | Mumbai | Varanasl | Superfast | Daily |
| 44. | 12369/12370 | Howrah | Haridwar | Superfast | 5 days a week |
| 45. | 15763/15764 | Balurghat | New Jalpaiguri | Express | Daily |
| 46. | 12365/12366 | Ranchi | Patna | Jan Shatabadi Express | Daily |
| 47. | 63209/63212 | Jhajha | Patna | MEMU | Daily |
| 48. | 12195/12196 | Agra | Ajmer | Intercity Superfast | Daily |
| 49. | 53615/53616 | Jamalpur | Gaya | Passenger | Daily |
| 50. | 59718/59717 and 59719/59720 | Rewari | Phulera | Passenger | Dally |
| 51. | 18207/18208 | Durg | Jaipur | Express | Weekly |
| 52. | 12033/12034 | Kanpur | New Delhi | Shatabdi Express | 6 days a week |
| 53. | 12179/12180 | Agra | Lucknow Junction | Intercity | Daily |
| 54. | 55340/55339 | Mathura | Kasganj | Passenger | Daily |
| 55. | 12193/12194 | Bhopal | Pratapgarh | Superfast | Weekly |
| 56. | 12541/12542 | Gorakhpur | Mumbai | Superfast | Daily |
| 57. | 12237/12238 | Varanasl | Jammu Tawi | Superfast | Daily |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 58. | 12539/12540 | Lucknow | Bangalore | Superfast | Weekly |
| 59. | 12485/12486 | Sriganga Nagar | Handed | Superfast | Weekly |
| 60. | 11265/11266 | Jabalpur | Ambikapur | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 61. | 12937/12938 | Gandhidham | Howrah | Superfast | Weekly |
| 62. | 12277/12278 | Kolkata | Amritsar | Superfast Bi-weekly | |
| 63. | 12749/12750 | Vishakhapatnam | Mumbai | Superfast | Bi-weekly |
| 64. | 12235/12236 | New Delhi | Guwahati | Rajdhanl Express | Weekly |
| 65. | 12493/12494 | Hazrat Nizamudln | Bangalore | Rajdhanj Express | Tri-weekly |
| 66. | 14003/14004 | New Delhi | Farakka | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 67. | 12523/12524 | New Jalpaiguri | New Delhi | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 68. | 15643/15644 | Kamakhya | Puri (via Nawadwip Dham) | Express | Weekly |
| 69. | 12997/12998 | Hapa | Tirunelveli Jn. | Superfast | Bi-weekly |
| 70. | 18107/18108 | Koraput | Rourkela | Express | Daily |
| 71. | 15465/15466 | Alipurduar | New Jalpaiguri | Express Intercity | Daily |
| 72. | 12793/12794 | Madurai | Chennai | Express | Bi-Weekly |
| 73. | 12489/12490 | Mumbai | Bikaner | Superfast | Bi-weekly |
| 74. | 16605/16606 | Kochuveli | Mangalore | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 75. | 10215/10216 | Ernakulam | Madgaon | Express | Weekly |
| 76. | 12743/12744 | Puri | Surat | Express | Weekly |
| 77. | 18105/18106 | Bhubaneswar | Rourkela | Express | Daily |
| 78. | 12745/12746 | Puri | Mumbai | Express | Weekly |

Statement-II*Details of new trains services announced in 2010-11*

| Sl.No. | Train no. | From | To | Nature | Frequency |
|--------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | 12223/12224 | Mumbai | Ernakulam | Duronto AC Express | Bi-weekly |
| 2. | 12219/12220 | Mumbai | Secunderabad | Duronto AC Express | Bi-weekly |
| 3. | 12221/12222 | Pune | Howrah | Duronto AC Express | Bi-weekly |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 4. | 12213/12214 | Yeswantpur | Delhi | Duronto AC Express | Weekly |
| 5. | 12227/12228 | Indore | Mumbai | Duronto AC Express | Bi-weekly |
| 6. | 12239/12240 | Jaipur | Mumbai | Duronto AC Express | Bi-weekly |
| 7. | 12241/12242 | Chandigarh | Amritsar | Duronto Express (Day time) | 5 days a week |
| 8. | 12277/12278 | Puri | Howrah | Duronto Express (Day time) | Daily |
| 9. | 12847/12848 | Howrah | Digha | Duronto Express (Day time) | Daily |
| 10. | 12243/12244 | Chennai | Coimbatore | Duronto Express (Day time) | 6 days a week |
| 11. | 12545/12546 | Darbhanga | Mumbai | Karma-Bhoomi Express | weekly |
| 12. | 15612/15611 | Guwahati | LTT-Mumbai | Karma-Bhoomi Express | weekly |
| 13. | 12407/12408 | New Jalpaiguri | Amritsar | Karma-Bhoomi Express | weekly |
| 14. | 19107/19108 | Ahmedabad | Udhampur | Janma-Bhoomi Express | weekly |
| 15. | 12131/12132 | Mumbai | Sai Nagar Shirdi | Superfast Intercity Express | Tri-weekly |
| 16. | 22149/22150 | Pune | Emakulam | Superfast Express | Bi-weekly |
| 17. | 12143/12144 | Sultanpur | Mumbai | Superfast Express | Weekly |
| 18. | 11051/11052 | CSMT Kolhapur | Solapur | Express | Daily |
| 19. | 12172/12171 | Haridwar | Mumbai | AC superfast Express | Bi-weekly |
| 20. | 12585/12586 | Sambalpur | Howrah | Express | Weekly |
| 21. | 12579/12580 | Puri | Digha | Express | Weekly |
| 22. | 12584/12583 | Puri | Valsad | Express | Weekly |
| 23. | 12581/12582 | Bhubaneswar | Pune | Express | Weekly |
| 24. | 15233/15234 | Kolkata | Darbhanga | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 25. | 13506/13505 | Asansol | Digha | Express | Weekly |
| 26. | 12325/12326 | Kolkata | Nagaldam | Express | Weekly |
| 27. | 13117/13118 | Kolkata | Berhampur | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 28. | 13054/13053 | Prantik-Siuri | Howrah | Express | Daily |
| 29. | 13115/13116 | Rampurhat | Sealdah | Intercity Express | Tri-weekly |
| 30. | 11102/11101 | Gwalior | Chhindwara | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 31. | 12547/12548 | Ahmedabad | Agra | Express | Tri-weekly |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 32. | 14110/14109 | Kanpur | Chitrakoot | Express | Daily |
| 33. | 15769/15770 | Alipurduar | Lumding | Intercity Express | Daily |
| 34. | 15717/15718 | Guwahati | Mariani | Intercity Express | Daily |
| 35. | 12455/12456 | Delhi Sarai Rohilla | Sri Ganganagar | AC Express | Tri-weekly |
| 36. | 12063/12064 | Una | Haridwar | Link Express | Tri-weekly |
| 37. | 14213/14214 | Gonda | Varanasi | Intercity Express | Daily |
| 38. | 12940/12939 | Jaipur | Pune | Express | Weekly |
| 39. | 19656/19655 | Ajmer | Indore | Link Express | Daily |
| 40. | 19605/19606 | Kolkata | Ajmer | Express | Weekly |
| 41. | 14802/14801 | Gandhidham | Jodhpur | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 42. | 19602/19601 | Kishanganj | Ajmer | Express | Weekly |
| 43. | 19604/19603 | Sultanpur | Ajmer | Express | Weekly |
| 44. | 12720/12719 | Hyderabad | Ajmer | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 45. | 12731/12732 | Tirupati | Secunderabad | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 46. | 12752/12751 | Secunderabad | Manuguru | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 47. | 17416 | Hyderabad | Tirupati | Express | Daily |
| 47. | 17429 | Hyderabad | CSMT (Kolhapur) | Express | Daily |
| 47. | 17430 | Tirupati | CSMT (Kolhapur) | Express | Daily |
| 48. | 12575/12576 | Kharagpur | Punulia | Intercity Express | Tri-weekly |
| 49. | 12867/12868 | Howrah | Puducherry | Superfast Express | Weekly |
| 50. | 18007/18008 | Baripada | Shalimar | Intercity Express | Tri-weekly |
| 51. | 18605/18606 | Ranchi | Jaynagar | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 52. | 12574/12573 | Howrah | Shirdi | Express | Weekly |
| 53. | 12654/12653 | Mangalore | Tiruchchirapalli | Express | Weekly |
| 54. | 12756/12755 | Haldia | Chennai | Express | Weekly |
| 55. | 12081/12082 | Calicut | Thiruvananthapuram | Janshatabdi Express | 5 days a week |
| 56. | 12758/12757 | Coimbatore | Tirupati | Intercity Express | Tri-weekly |
| 57. | 12543/12544 | Bangalore | Tirupati | Intercity Express | Tri-weekly |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 58. | 12754/12753 | New Jalpaiguri | Chennai | Express | Weekly |
| 59. | 12762/12761 | Madurai | Tirupatl | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 60. | 16591/16592 | Bangalore | Hubli | Hampi Express | Daily |
| 60. | 16593/16594 | Bangalore | Nanded | Express | Daily |
| 61. | 16538/16537 | Nagercoil | Bangalore | Express | Weekly |
| 62. | 16205/16206 | Shimoga | Mysore | Intercity Express | Daily |
| 63. | 12529/12530 | Habibganj | Jabalpur | Intercity Express | Daily |
| 64. | 12911/12912 | Valsad | Haridwar | Express | Weekly |
| 65. | 19571/19572 | Rajkot | Porbander | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 66. | 13253/13254 | Rajgir | Howrah | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 67. | 15021/15022 | Shalimar | Gorakhpur | Express | Weekly |
| 68. | 14011/14012 | Anand Vihar | Kathgodam | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 69. | 12457/12458 | Delhi Sarai Rohilla | Bikaner | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 70. | 12549/12550 | Durg | Jammu Tawi | Express | weekly |
| 71. | 18210/18209 | Raipur | Dalli Rajhara | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 72. | 12571/12572 | Howrah | Sri Satya Sai Prashanthi Nilayam | Express | Weekly |
| 73. | 51426/51425 | Miraj | Parli | Passenger | Daily |
| 74. | 51425/51426 | Miraj | Pandharpur | Passenger | Daily |
| 75. | 58419/58420 | Naupada | Gunupur | Passenger | Daily |
| 76. | 52027/52028 | Bhubaneswar | Khurda Rd | Passenger | Daily |
| 77. | 53659/53660 | Patna | Sasaram | Passenger | Daily |
| 78. | 31815/31816 | Sealdah | Krishnanagar | Passenger | Daily |
| 79. | 53139/53140 | Chittaranjan | Kolkata | Passenger | Daily |
| 80. | 54159/54160 | Jhansi | Banda | Passenger | Daily |
| 81. | 55143/55144 | Aumihar | Jaunpur | Passenger | Daily |
| 82. | 55747/55748 | Haldibari | Sillguri | Passenger | Daily |
| 83. | 55745/55746 | New Jalpaiguri | Bamanhat | Passenger | Daily |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| 84. | 55609/55610 | Fakiragram | Dhubri | Passenger | Daily |
| 85. | 52581/52582 | Dhamanagar | Manu | Passenger | Daily |
| 86. | 55755/55756, 55757/55758, 75559/55760 | Katihar | Teznarayanpur | Passenger | Daily |
| 87. | 54809/54810 | Rewari | Degana | Passenger | Daily |
| 88. | 54821/54822 | Bhildi | Jodhpur | Passenger | Daily |
| 89. | 57643/57644 | Bagalkot | Gadag | Passenger | Daily |
| 90. | 57475/57476 | Tirupati | Kurabakota | Passenger | Daily |
| 91. | 78805/78806/78 801/78802 | Balaghat | Katangi | Passenger | Daily |
| 92. | 58662/58661 | Tatanagar | Hatia | Passenger | Daily |
| 93. | 56621/56620 | Nilambur Road | Shoranur | Passenger | Daily |
| 94. | 56764/56763 | Tiruchendur | Tirunelvell | Passenger | Daily |
| 95. | 76825/76826 | Mayiladuthurai | Thanjavur | Passenger | Daily |
| 96. | 56657 | Kozhikode | Kannur | Passenger | Daily |
| 97. | 55335/55336 | Bareilly | Lalkuan | Passenger | Daily |
| 98. | Number yet to allotted | Coimbatore | Pollachi | Passenger | Daily |
| 99. | 56521/56522 | Bangalore | Neelamangala | Passenger | Daily |
| 100. | Number yet to allotted | Hospet | Harihar | Passenger | Daily |
| 101. | 53547/53548 | Andal | Jasidih | MEMU | Except Sun |
| 102. | 67281/67282/67 283/67284/6728 5/67286/67287/ 67287/67288/67289 (nine trains) | Vijaywada | Tenali | MEMU | Except Sun |
| 103. | 68669/68670 | Howrah | Midnapur | MEMU | Except Sun |
| 104. | 68003/68004 | Ghatsila | Howrah | MEMU | 6 day a week |
| 105. | 68019/68020 | Dhanbad | Jhargram | MEMU | 6 day a week |
| 106. | 66603/66602 | Coimbatore | Erode | MEMU | Except Sun |
| 107. | 66014/66015, 66033/66034 | Tirupati | Chennai | MEMU | Daily |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 108. | 66019/66020 | Salem | Katpadf | MEMU | Except Sun |
| 109. | 66303/66302/66 301/66300 | Emakulam | Kollam | MEMU | Except Sun |
| 110. | 75701/75702 | Malda Town | Balurghat | DEMU | Except Sun |
| 111. | 73257/73258 | Bakhtiyapur | Gaya | DEMU | Except Sun |
| 112. | 74923/74924 | Hoshiapur | Amritsar | DEMU | Except Sun |
| 113. | 77671/77672 | Kacheguda | Mahabubnagar | DEMU | Except Sun |
| 114. | 77673/77674 | Kacheguda | Miryalguda | DEMU | Except Sun |
| 115. | 75719/75720 | Malda Town | Coochbehar | DEMU | Except Sun |
| 116. | 75705/75706 | Aluabari | Siliguri | DEMU | Except Sun |
| 117. | Number yet to allotted | Krishnanagar | Farakka | DEMU | Except Sun |
| 118. | 74627/74630 | Qazigund | Baramulla | DEMU | Except Sun |
| 119. | 12385/12386 | Howrah | Dhanbad | Double Decker | 6 days a week |

Statement-III*Details of new trains services announced in 2011-12*

| Sl.No. | Train no. | From | To | Nature | Frequency |
|--------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | 22201/22202 | Sealdah | Puri | Non AC Duronto | Tri-weekly |
| 2. | 22213/22214 | Shalimar | Patna | Duronto | Tri-weekly |
| 3. | 12293/12294 | Allahabad | Mumbai (LTT) | AC Duronto | Bi-weekly |
| 4. | 12297/12298 | Pune | Ahmedabad | AC Duronto | Tri-weekly |
| 5. | 22209/22210 | Mumbai Central | New Delhi | AC Duronto | Bi-weekly |
| 6. | 22203/22204 | Secunderabad | Visakhapatnam | AC Duronto | Tri-weekly |
| 7. | 22205/22206 | Madurai | Chennai | AC Duronto | Bi-weekly |
| 8. | 22207/22208 | Chennai | Thiruvanantha puram | AC Duronto | Bi-weekly |
| 9. | 22211/22212 | Nizamuddin | Ajmer | Non AC Duronto | Bi-weekly |
| 10. | 12985/12986 | Jaipur | Delhi | Double Decker | Daily |
| 11. | 12931/12932 | Ahmedabad | Mumbai | Double Decker | 6 days a week |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 12. | 12037/12038 | Ludhiana | Delhi | Shatabdi Express | Daily |
| 13. | 12025/12026 | Pune | Secunderabad | Shatabdi Express | Daily |
| 14. | 12035/12036 | Jaipur | Agra | Shatabdi Express | Daily |
| 15. | 19567/19568 | Dwarka | Tuticorin | Vivek Express | Weekly |
| 16. | 15905/15906 | Dibrugarh | Kanniyakumari | Vivek Express | Weekly |
| 17. | 22851/22852 | Santragachi | Mangalore | Vivek Express | Weekly |
| 18. | 19027/19028 | Bandra (T) | Jammu Tawi | Vivek Express | Weekly |
| 19. | 13027/13028 | Howrah | Azimganj | Kavi Guru Express | Daily |
| 20. | 12949/12950 | Porbander | Santragachi | Kavi Guru Express | Weekly |
| 21. | 13015/13016 | Howrah | Bolpur | Kavi Guru Express | Daily |
| 22. | 19709/19710 | Kamakhya | Jaipur | Kavi Guru Express | Weekly |
| 23. | 11003/11004 | Sawantwadi Road | Mumbai | Rajya Rani Express | Daily |
| 24. | 16557/16558 | Mysore | Bangalore | Rajya Rani Express | Daily |
| 25. | 22861/22862 | Bankura | Shalimar | Rajya Rani Express | Tri-weekly |
| 26. | 22161/22162 | Damoh | Bhopal | Rajya Rani Express | Daily |
| 27. | 18417/18418 | Jharsuguda | Bhubaneswar | Rajya Rani Express | Tri-weekly |
| 28. | 16349/16350 | Nilambur Road | Thiruvananthapuram Link | Rajya Rani Express | Daily |
| 29. | 15817/15818 | Silghat | Dhubri | Rajya Rani Express | Tri-weekly |
| 30. | 12567/12568 | Saharsa | Patna | Rajya Rani Express | Daily |
| 31. | 22454/22453 | Meerut | Lucknow | Rajya Rani Express | Daily |
| 32. | 22101/22102 | Manmad | Mumbai | Rajya Rani Express | Daily |
| 33. | 22111/22112 | Nagpur | Bhusawal | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 34. | 13013/13014 | Bardhaman | Rampurhat | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 35. | 22855/22856 | Santragachi | Tirupati | Express | Weekly |
| 36. | 22835/22836 | Puri | Shalimar | Express | Weekly |
| 37. | 22853/22854 | Shalimar | Visakhapatnam | Express | Weekly |
| 38. | 14201/14202 | Rae Bareilly | Jaunpur | Express | Daily |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 39. | 11403/11404 | Nagpur | Kolhapur | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 40. | 17614/17613 | Pune | Nanded | Express | Weekly |
| 41. | 17005/17006 | Hyderabad | Darbhanga | Express | Weekly |
| 42. | 17213/17214 | Nasarpur | Nagarsol | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 43. | 16611/16612 | Coimbatore | Tuticorin | Link Express | Daily |
| 44. | 16559/16560 | Yesvantpur | Mysore | Express | Daily |
| 45. | 13345/13346 | Varanasi | Singrauli | Intercity Express | Daily |
| 46. | 22403/22404 | Delhi | Puducherry | Express | Weekly |
| 47. | 22601/22602 | Chennai | Shirdi | Express | Weekly |
| 48. | 22681/22682 | Mysore | Chennai | Express | Weekly |
| 49. | 12319/12320 | Kolkata | Agra | Express | Weekly |
| 50. | 22607/22608 | Emakulam | Bangalore | Express | Weekly |
| 51. | 17315/17316 | Vasco | Velankani | Express | Weekly |
| 52. | 13507/13508 | Asansol | Gorakhpur | Express | Weekly |
| 53. | 15235/15236 | Howrah | Darbhanga | Express | Weekly |
| 54. | 13509/13510 | Asansol | Gonda | Express | Weekly |
| 55. | 11701/11702 | Jabalpur | Indore | Intercity Express | Tri-weekly |
| 56. | 12960/12959 | Bhuj | Dadar | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 57. | 12593/12594 | Lucknow | Bhopal | Express | Weekly |
| 58. | 12993/12994 | Puri | Gandhidham | Express | Weekly |
| 59. | 19801/19802 | Indore | Kota | Intercity Express | Daily |
| 60. | 22471/22472 | Bikaner | Delhi Sarai Rohilla | Superfast Intercity Express | Daily |
| 61. | 19260/19259 | Bhavnagar | Kochuvelli | Express | Weekly |
| 62. | 22481/22482 | Jodhpur | Delhi Sarai Rohilla | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 63. | 22815/22816 | Bilaspur | Emakulam | Superfast Express | Weekly |
| 64. | 15023/15024 | Gorakhpur | Yesvantpur | Express | Weekly |
| 65. | 15669/15670 | Kamakhya | Dimapur | Nagaland Express | Daily |
| 66. | 22846/22845 | Hatia | Pune | Express | Bi-weekly |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 67. | 22609/22610 | Mangalore | Palakkad | Intercity Express | Daily |
| 68. | 12765/12766 | Tirupati | Amravati | Express | Bi-weekly |
| 69. | 22873/22874 | Digha | Visakhapatnam | Express | Weekly |
| 70. | 13417/13418 | Malda Town | Digha | Express | Weekly |
| 71. | 22577/22578 | Digha | Puri | Express | Weekly |
| 72. | 22603/22604 | Kharagpur | Viluppuram | Express | Weekly |
| 73. | 13511/13512 | Asansol | Tatanagar | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 74. | 22849/22850 | Howrah/Shalimar | Secunderabad | Express | Weekly |
| 75. | 19659/19660 | Shalimar | Udaipur | Express | Weekly |
| 76. | 22817/22818 | Howrah | Mysore | Express | Weekly |
| 77. | 19607/19608 | Kolkata | Ajmer | Express | Weekly |
| 78. | 12767/12768 | Howrah | Nanded | Express | Weekly |
| 79. | 18511/18512 | Visakhapatnam | Koraput | Intercity Express | 5 days a week |
| 80. | 22451/22452 | Mumbai | Chandigarh | Express | Weekly |
| 81. | 19406/19405 | Ahmedabad | Yesvantpur | AC Express | Weekly |
| 82. | 19262/19261 | Porbander | Kochuvelli | Express | Weekly |
| 83. | 22901/22902 | Udaipur | Bandra (T) | Express | Tri-weekly |
| 84. | 13423/13424 | Bhagalpur | Ajmer | Express | Weekly |
| 85. | 12371/12372 | Kolkata/Howrah | Jaisalmer | Express | Weekly |
| 86. | 19407/19408 | Varanasi | Ahmedabad | Express | Weekly |
| 87. | 15033/15034 | Haridwar | Ramnagar | Link Express | Tri-weekly |
| 88. | 22605/22606 | Purulia | Viluppuram | Express | Weekly |
| 89. | 22409/22410 | Delhi (ANVT) | Sasaram | Garib Rath Express | Weekly |
| 90. | 51915/51916 | Delhi | Farukhnagar | Passenger | Daily |
| 91. | 54823/54824 | Jodhpur | Hissar | Fast Passenger | Daily |
| 92. | 56146/56147, 56148/56149, 56150/56151 | Coimbatore | Mettupalayam | Passenger | 6 days a week |
| 93. | 53357/53358 | Barkakhana | Dehri-on-sona | Passenger | Daily |
| 94. | 58425/58426 | Kendujhargarh | Bhubaneswar | Fast Passenger | 5 days a week |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 95. | 59425/59426 | Bhuj | Palanpur | Passenger | Daily |
| 96. | 58301/58302 | Koraput | Sambalpur | Passenger | Daily |
| 97. | 57477/57478 | Tirupati | Guntakal | Passenger | Daily |
| 98. | 55817/55818 | Silghat | Chapamukh | Passenger | Daily |
| 99. | 58225/58226 | Bilaspur | Katni | Passenger/MEMU | Daily |
| 100. | 68746/68745 | Ralpur | Korba | Passenger/MEMU | Daily |
| 101. | 54559/54660 | Bhatinda-Abohar | Fazilka | Passenger | Daily |
| 102. | 75715/75716 | Siliguri | Dinhata | Passenger | Daily |
| 103. | 71093/71094 | Vasai Road | Diva | DEMU | |
| 104. | 79303/79304 | Ratlam | Nimach | DEMU | Daily |
| 105. | 79301/79302 | Ratlam | Chittaurgarh | DEMU | Daily |
| 106. | 76507/76508 | Bangalore Cantt | Bangarapet | DEMU | Daily |
| 107. | 76554/76553 | Dharnapuri | Bangalore | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 108. | 76517/76518 | Marikuppam | Bangarapet | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 109. | 76506/76505 | Kolar | Bangalore | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 110. | 79433/79434, 79435/79436 | Ahmedabad | Patan | DEMU | Daily |
| 111. | 78017/78016 | Baripada | Bangriposi | DEMU | |
| 112. | 77676/77677 | Mriyalguda | Nadikudi | DEMU | |
| 113. | 77675/77678 | Kacheguda | Mriyalguda | DEMU | |
| 114. | 78820/78819 | Gondia | Ballarshah | DEMU | |
| 115. | 75710/75709 | New Jalpaiguri | Balurghat | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 116. | 75708/75707 | Radhikapur | New Jalpaiguri | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 117. | 73151/73152 | Sealdah | Jangipur | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 118. | 63101/63102 | Sealdah | Bhagwangola-Lalgola | DEMU (MEMU) | 6 days a week |
| 119. | 63131/63132 | Krishnanagar | Behrampur Court | DEMU (MEMU) | 6 days a week |
| 120. | 77679/77680 and 77681/77682 | Faluknama | Medchhal | DEMU | 6 days a week |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------|---------------|
| 121. | 77683/77684 | Jalna | Nagarsol | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 122. | 77685/77686 and 77688/77687 | Nizamabad | Kacheguda | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 123. | 77693/77694 | Kacheguda | Raichur | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 124. | 77689/77690 | Raichur | Gadwal | DEMU | 6 days a week |
| 125. | 69167/69168 | Vasal Road | Panvel | MEMU | Daily |
| 126. | 66528/66527 | Bangarapet | Koppam | MEMU | 6 days a week |
| 127. | 63597/63598 | Ranchi | Asansol | MEMU | Daily |
| 128. | 68093/68094 | Midnapore | Jhargram | MEMU | 6 days a week |
| 129. | 68023/68024 | Jhargram | Punulia | MEMU | 6 days a week |
| 130. | 66302/66303 | Emakulam | Kollam | MEMU | 6 days a week |
| 131. | 67275/67276, 67277/67278 | Faluknama | Bhonglr | MEMU | 6 days a week |
| 132. | 66304/66305 | Kollam | Nagercoil | MEMU | 6 days a week |

Statement-IV*Pending Introduction (2010-11)*

| Sl.No. | Train | From | To | Nature | Remarks |
|--------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | 13253/ 13254 | Rajgir | Howrah | Express | Awaiting completion of New line between Tilaiya and Koderma |
| 2. | 56521/ 56522 | Bangalore | Neelamangala | Passenger | Awaiting compliance of Commissioner of Railway Safety's observation |
| 3. | Number yet to be alloted | Coimbatore | Pollachi | Passenger | Awaiting completion of Gauge Conversion |
| 4. | 55335/5 5336 | Bareilly | Lalkuan | Passenger | Awaiting completion of Gauge Conversion |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. | 55755/5 5756, 55757/5 5758, 75559/5 5760 | Katihar | Teznanayanpur | Passenger | Katihar to Manihari has already been introduced on 30.10.2011. Awaiting completion of Gauge Conversion between Manihari and Teznanayanpur |
| 6. | Number yet to be allotted | Hospet | Harihar | Passenger | Awaiting completion of New line between Kottur and Harihar. |
| 7. | 74627/74630 | Qazigund | Baramulla | DEMU | Awaiting availability of rolling stock. |
| 8. | Number yet to be allotted | Krishnanagar | Farakka | DEMU | Awaiting completion of New Line. |
| Pending Introduction (2011-12) | | | | | |
| 9. | 12985/12986 | Jaipur | Delhi | Double Decker | Ready |
| 10. | 12931/12932 | Ahmedabad | Mumbai | Double Decker | Ready |
| 11. | 22207/22208 | Chennai | Thiruvananthapuram | AC Duronto | Ready |
| 12. | 7571 5/75716 | Siliguri | Dinhata | Passenger | Ready |
| 13. | 66304/6 6305 | Kollam | Nagercoil | MENU | MEMU Shed at Kollam not ready |
| 14. | 22205/22206 | Madurai | Chennai | AC Duronto | Coaches under Periodic Over-Hauling (POH). Will be ready by September 2012. |
| 15. | 776937/77694 | Kacheguda | Raichur | DEMU | Awaiting completion of New Line between Gadwal and Raichur |
| 16. | 77689/77690 | Raichur | Gadwal | DEMU | Awaiting completion of New Line between Gadwal and Raichur |
| 17. | 12035/12036 | Jaipur | Agra | Shatabdi Express | Awaiting availability of rolling stock. |

[English]

Production of Urea

*31. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of urea in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the assessment of requirement and availability of urea for the year 2012-13;

(c) the quantity of urea imported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether steps have been taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the indigenous production and import of urea; 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) to (c) The requirement, indigenous production, import and availability of urea in the country during last three years *i.e.* from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and current year (2012-13) are given below:

(In Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT))

| Year | Indigenous Production | Imports | Total Availability | Requirement as per Deptt. of Agri. and Coopn. | % Availability |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6(4/5x100) |
| 2009-10 | 211.12 | 52.08 | 265.97 | 281.89 | 94.35 |
| 2010-11 | 218.81 | 66.09 | 264.62 | 290.79 | 91.00 |
| 2011-12 | 219.84 | 78.37 | 298.65 | 305.16 | 97.86 |
| 2012-13 (Estimated) | 225.00 | 90.00 | 319.00 | 320.82 | 99.43 |

(d) to (e) The steps taken by Government in making availability of fertilizers.

(i) The gap between requirement and indigenous production is met through imports;

(ii) Department of Fertilizers is having constant interaction with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GAIL and other prospective suppliers of Natural Gas/Liquid Natural Gas (NG/LNG) so that gas requirement of the fertilizers industry is met; and

(iii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government is considering a new policy for encouraging investments in Urea production plants.

Hike in Petrol Prices

*32. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of times the prices of petroleum and petroleum products have been increased or rolled back by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) after deregulation of the prices of petroleum, till date;

(b) the reasons for continuous increase in the prices of petroleum along with the number of times the prices of crude oil increased in the international market during the aforesaid period;

(c) the production cost of petrol, diesel and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) including the administrative expenditure involved and the profit/losses of OMCs at the time of every increase in the prices of petroleum along with the revenue earned by the Government therefrom during the above period;

(d) the level at which decision to hike prices of petroleum products including diesel is taken; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to keep the prices of petroleum and petroleum products under control and to insulate the common man from undue burden?

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 the light of the recommendations made by the Expert. Group headed by Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the

pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market determined pricing, the OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves. However, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions.

The details of revision in RSP of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG along with the price of Indian basket of crude oil on the date of price revision since 26.06.2010 *i.e.* the day on which the price of petrol was deregulated, are given in the enclosed Statement.

The cost of petroleum products mainly depends upon the price of crude oil, which constitutes over 90% of the total cost. 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 a daily basis depending on several factors including demand and supply conditions in the world.

(c) 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 product 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. Pricing of CNG is not regulated by the Government. The price of CNG is determined by the respective City Gas Distribution (CGD) operator/entity based on weighted average price of gas sourced by them.

Further, the profits/losses are computed on quarterly basis as per statutory requirement and these cannot be calculated for the day of price revision. During 2010-11 and 2011-12, the PSU OMCs could collectively make a meager profit of Rs. 10,531 crore and Rs. 6,177 crore respectively, after taking into account the cash assistance from Government and the discount on sale of crude oil and products by upstream oil companies. The profit/

losses of OMCs namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

Profit/(Loss) after Tax [PAT] of OMCs

| (Rs. crore) | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| OMC | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| IOCL | 7,445 | 3,954 |
| BPCL | 1,547 | 1,311 |
| HPCL | 1,539 | 911 |
| Total | 10,531 | 6,177 |

As regards revenue earned by the Government, during 2010-11 and 2011-12, the contribution to the Central Exchequer through taxes/duties on crude oil and petroleum products, dividend to the Government and income tax etc. was Rs. 1,36,497 crore and Rs. 1,19,850 crore respectively. Since the Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel is specific in nature, the revenue of Central Government does not increase with increase in the price of these products. The total contribution to the State Government Exchequer through VAT, Royalty, Octroi, Entry Tax and Dividend income etc. in 2010-11 and 2011-12 was Rs. 88,997 crore and Rs. 1,12,919 crore respectively. Since the rate of Sales Tax/VAT is either ad-valorem or ad-valorem plus specific, the revenue of State Governments goes up with price increase.

(d) During the period from 27.10.2010 to 25.7.2012 the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) considered all issues relating to under-recovery by the OMCs on sale of the four sensitive Petroleum products, viz., Petrol (upto 25.06.2010, when price of Petrol was made market determined), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, other related issues and took decisions. After 25.7.2012 the issues(s) relating to under recoveries of Oil Marketing Companies in respect of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, as and when necessary, will be considered by the appropriate Cabinet Committee/Cabinet.

(e) The price of Petrol has been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. 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 retails 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 resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the OMCs. Under the burden sharing mechanism, these under-recoveries are being shared by the 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 Crude oil and products.
- (iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recovery.

Statement

*Revisions in RSPs of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG since 26th June 2010
(at Delhi) and Price of Indian Basket Crude Oil at the time of revision*

| Date of revision | Indian Basket Crude (\$ per barrel) | Petrol | | Diesel | PDS Kerosene | Domestic LPG | Reasons |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Rs. per Litre | | Rs. per Litre | Rs. per cylinder | Rs. per cylinder | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| 25.6.2010 | 74.75 | 47.93 | 38.10 | 9.32 | 310.35 | | RSP as on 25.6.2010 |
| 26.6.2010* | 74.75 | 51.43 | 40.10 | 12.32 | 345.35 | | Increase in Basic Price |
| 01.07.2010 | 71.92 | 51.45 | 40.12 | | | | Increase in Siding and shunting charges |
| 20.07.2010 | 74.20 | | 37.62 | | | | VAT reduction in Delhi |
| 08.09.2010 | 75.49 | 51.56 | 37.71 | | | | Increase in Dealer commission |
| 21.09.2010 | 77.07 | 51.83 | | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 17.10.2010* | 81.19 | 52.55 | | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 02.11.2010 | 83.22 | 52.59 | 37.75 | | | | Increase in Siding and shunting charges |
| 09.11.2010 | 86.29 | 52.91 | | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 16.12.2010 | 90.27 | 55.87 | | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 15.01.2011* | 94.91 | 58.37 | | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 18.01.2011 | 94.73 | | | 12.73 | | | Increase in Transportation tharges |
| 15.5.2011* | 110.12 | 63.37 | | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 25.6.2011* | 103.56 | | 41.12 | 14.83 | 395.35 | | Increase in Prices |
| 1.7.2011 | 107.25 | 63.70 | 41.29 | | 399.00 | | Increase in Siding and shunting charges/Dealer commission |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 16.9.2011 | 111.97 | 66.84 | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 01.10.2011* | 102.73 | | 40.91 | | | Rebate of Rs. 0.38 per Litre in VAT on diesel in Delhi. |
| 04.11.2011 | 109.46 | 68.64 | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 16.11.2011 | 111.83 | 66.42 | | | | Reduction in Prices |
| 01.12.2011 | 109.03 | 65.64 | | | | Reduction in Prices |
| 24.05.2012 | 104.11 | 73.18 | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 03.06.2012* | 98.49 | 71.16 | | | | Reduction in Prices |
| 18.06.2012 | 95.86 | 70.24 | 41.29 | | | Rebate(Petrol)/Removal of rebate (Diesel) in VAT at Delhi |
| 29.06.2012 | 93.46 | 67.78 | | | | Reduction in Prices |
| 24.07.2012 | 101.49 | 68.48 | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 01.08.2012 | 102.95 | 68.46 | 41.32 | | | Revision in Siding/shunting charges |
| | | 68.46 | 41.32 | 14.83 | 399.00 | Current RSP at Delhi |

Note-1. Petrol price since 26.6.2010 onwards is as per IOCL.

*In cases where price of Indian basket crude oil is not available for the date, the price for the previous day has been given.

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:

- (iv) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.
- (v) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre. The remaining 10 f Excise Duty of Rs. 2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.
- (vi) 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.

OMCs are currently selling Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG below the required price and are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 12.06 per litre on the sale of Diesel, Rs. 28.54 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 231 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Domestic LPG (based on the refinery gate prices effective 1.8.2012).

Train Mishaps

*33. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons died/injured in collision of Ham pi express with a goods train at Penukonda station in Andhra Pradesh and derailment of Doon express in Jaunpur district of U.P. in the month of May, 2012;

(b) whether compensation has been paid to the victims/kin of the deceased of these accidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Railways on these accidents;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the action taken/proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty;

(f) the reasons for increasing number of such rail accidents; and

(g) the action taken by the Railways to check recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) 25 passengers lost their lives, 14 suffered grievous injuries and 19 suffered simple injuries in the rear-end collision of 16591 Hubli-Bangalore City Hampi Express with a stationary Goods Train at Penukonda Station of Dharmavaram-Bangalore section of Bangalore Division of South Western Railway on 22.05.2012. In other accident of derailment of 13009 Howrah-Dehradun Express on 31.05.2012 between Mehrawan and Khetasarai stations of Varanasi-Faizabad-Lucknow section of Lucknow Division of Northern Railway, 3 passengers lost their lives, 4 suffered grievous injuries and 23 suffered simple injuries.

(b) and (c) Compensation is payable only after a claim is filed in the Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) and a decree is awarded by the Tribunal. In the rear end collision of 16591 Hampi Express with a stationary Goods Train at Penukonda Station on 22.05.2012, only four claims have been filed in the Tribunal and decrees are yet to be awarded by the Tribunal. However, enhanced ex-gratia at the rate of Rupees five lakhs to the next of kin of each deceased, Rupees one lakh to each grievously Injured and Rs. 50,000/-to each simple injured has been announced. Ex-gratia has since been paid to all the victims except in 8 cases of simple injury as the addresses of these injured persons are not known.

In the derailment of 13009 Howrah-Dehradun Express on 31.05.2012, no claim for compensation has been filed by the victims so far. However, enhanced ex-gratia at the rate of Rupees five lakhs to the next of kin of each deceased, Rupees one lakh to each grievously injured and ? 25,0007-to each simple injured has been announced. Ex-gratia has since been paid to all the victims.

(d) and (e) Statutory inquiry into the rear-end collision of 16591 Hampi Express with a stationary Goods train on 22.05.2012 is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and its report is awaited. In the derailment of 13009 Howrah-Dehradun Express on 31.05.2012 also, statutory inquiry is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle and its report is awaited. Disciplinary action shall be initiated after receipt of the final report and fixing of responsibility against the officials found guilty.

(f) The number of consequential train accidents excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings decreased from 93 in 2010-11 to 77 in 2011-12. Collisions increased from 5 in 2010-11 to 9 in 2011-12 due to failure of railway staff. However, in the current year during April to July, 2012, such collisions decreased from 3 to 2 in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year. Derailments decreased from 80 in 2010-11 to 55 in 2011-12 and in the current year during April to July, 2012, derailments increased marginally from 16 to 17 in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(g) Measures taken to prevent collisions include provision of Complete Track Circuiting of the station section, Fouling Mark to Fouling Mark track circuiting on entire 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'D Spl.' routes, provision of Anti-Collision Device (ACD)/Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Vigilance Control Device, Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), etc. Measures taken to prevent derailments include:

- (i) Upgradation of track structure consisting of PSC sleepers, 52 kg/60 kg high strength rails for higher axle loads and high density routes; new construction and replacement is done with PSC sleepers only,
- (ii) Long rail panels of 260 Meters/130 Meters length to minimize number of welded joints to avoid rail fractures,
- (iii) Upgradation of Alumino Thermit Welding and increased use of mobile flash butt welding,
- (iv) Progressive mechanization of track maintenance using sophisticated machines to provide safe and efficient output,

- (v) Wheel Impact Load Detectors (WILD) alongside tracks to detect unsafe movement of flat wheels over the track.
- (vi) Regular patrolling of railway tracks at vulnerable locations including night patrolling and winter patrolling.
- (vii) Special Safety Inspection Drive has been launched for Inspection of the cuttings and vulnerable locations.

[*Translation*]

Fertilizer in Non-Agricultural Sectors

*34. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plywood resin manufacturers, textile and other industries are using fertilizers, especially urea, on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to check such non-agricultural use of fertilizers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the black marketing of fertilizers is increasing due to utilization of fertilizers for non-agricultural sectors; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check such cases?

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) Only one complaint has been received regarding misuse of subsidized urea for manufacture industrial products and the same has been forwarded to all the State Governments for taking action against the culprits.

(c) and (d) Department of Fertilizers (DOF) has held series of meetings with State Governments as well as indigenous manufacturers/importers of fertilizers (especially Urea) and has sensitized them for stopping this misuse and to take action against the culprits. In

addition, DOF have, from time to time. Written to Chief Secretaries/Secretary (Agriculture) of all the State Governments and advised them for suitable action against the culprits under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO, 1985) and for gearing up their law enforcement agencies to prevent this misuse.

However, the sale of urea for non-agriculture usage is allowed with prior permission of the Central Government, in terms of the provisions laid down in the Fertilizer Control Order, 1985. Government of India is very careful for allowing sale of urea for non-agriculture purpose and has distinctly separated industrial grade urea from the category of fertilizer for fertilization of soil. The industries are presently procuring urea for non-agriculture usage from imported sources through the designated State Trading Enterprises (STEs) named in the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India or any other company who has obtained license from Director General Foreign Trade (DGFT) for import of urea for non-agricultural use. It is evident from the above that the Government of India has largely controlled the sale of urea for non-agriculture usage, as the only source for procurement of this product by the industries, is through imports, subject to fulfillment of all formalities in respect to the grant permission and license required in this regard. Therefore, sufficient checks and measures are maintained in sale of urea for non-agriculture usage.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. The Clause 4 (a) and Clause 21 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) 1985 specifies the display of fertilizer stock position as well as statutory price i.e. maximum retail price (MRP). Any person violating this can be held liable and proceeded against under administrative/punitive measures as per the provisions of FCO and Essential Commodities Act (EGA). The State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offenders who indulge in any kind of malpractices including black marketing/hoarding etc.

[*English*]

Pending Railway Projects

*35. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of railway projects which are running behind schedule in the Northern Zones especially in the State of Punjab along with the details of projects that started in Punjab during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the delay in completion of these projects;

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

(d) the extent of cost and the time overruns in the said projects; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to expedite the completion of the said projects in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
(a) to (e) The following railway projects of Northern Zone are running behind schedule:

(Rs. in Crore)

| Project | Year of sanction | Original cost | Latest anticipated cost | Expenditure incurred till March 2012 | Outlay 2012-13 |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Chandigarh-Baddi new line (33.23 Km) | 2007-08 | 328.14 | 699 | 0.15 | 1.00 |
| Nangaldam-Talwara new line (83.74 Km) | 1981-82 | 33.49 | 730 | 344 | 10 |
| Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri new line (63.1 Km) | 2008-09 | 1047 | 2967 | 65.15 | 25 |
| Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line (292 km) | 1994-95 | 3077 | 19565 | 7917 | 1000 |
| Kichha-Khatima new line (57.7 km) | 2003-04 | 165.67 | 208.40 | 0.15 | 0.50 |

Chandigarh-Baddi new line project has not taken off as the State Govt of Punjab and Chandigarh Administration have refused to provide land required for the project. These two Govts have been requested to re-consider their earlier stand and provide land for the project.

NangaldanvTalwara new line project remained frozen for about 9 years as the State Govt of Himachal Pradesh backed out of their initial commitment of providing land and wooden sleepers free of cost. The prolonged gestation period of the project has increased the project cost in general and land cost in particular, Nangal Dam-Amb Andaura (44 km) section has already been completed. A case has been processed for declaring the project as a "National Project" with full funding from Ministry of Finance.

In case of Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri new line project, the funding pattern of the project is under deliberation with the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. A case has been processed for declaring the project as a "National Project" with 75% funding from Ministry of Finance. Part detailed estimate has been sanctioned and geological studies have been taken up.

Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project has been delayed due to geological problems faced during the construction of Katra-Qazigund and Udhampur-Katra sections of the work. Remedial solutions have been found with Expert advice and the work is now targeted for completion by Dec. 2017. Qazigund-Baramulla (119 km) section has already been commissioned. Qazigund-Banihal and Udhampur-Katra sections are targeted for completion in 2012-13.

Kichha-Khatima new line project has not taken off following refusal by the State Govt. of Uttarakhand to provide land free of cost as per their initial commitment.

The following railway projects falling partly/fully in the state of Punjab have been taken up during the last 3 years:

(Rs. in Crore)

| Project | Year of sanction | Latest anticipated cost | Expenditure incurred till March 2012 | Outlay 2012-13 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Qadian-Beas new line (40 Km) | 2011-12 | 205.22 | 0.01 | 1.00 |
| Ambala Cantt-Dhapper doubling (22.45 Km) | 2010-11 | 139.54 | 8.89 | 30.00 |
| Jalandhar Cantt-Suchipind doubling (3.5 Km) | 2010-11 | 15.69 | 2.00 | 7.00 |
| Kathua-Madhampur Punjab doubling across Ravi Bridge | 2010-11 | 96.05 | 1.00 | 15.00 |
| Kathua-Madhampur Punjab doubling across Bridge No 16, 18 and 19 | 2011-12 | 16.28 | 0.05 | 6.00 |
| Chakki Bank-Bharoli Doubling (3.5 Km) | 2010-11 | 15.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 |
| Sambha-Vijaypur Jammu doubling | 2010-11 | 40.20 | 2.00 | 6.00 |
| Mirthal-Bhangaia doubling | 2011-12 | 71.46 | 0.05 | 10.00 |

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Small Scale Industries

*36. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated any programme to give a fillip to small scale industries in the country including in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of small scale industries closed down in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the total investment made in these units and the number of people engaged in these units during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has taken initiatives to give fillip to MSMEs in the country including Maharashtra, through various programme viz. Credit Support Programme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Marketing Development Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). **Credit Support Programme** covers major schemes like credit guarantee scheme, credit linked capital subsidy scheme and performance and credit rating scheme which facilitate 'credit to MSMEs. **Cluster Development Programme** is being implemented for holistic and integrated development of micro, small enterprises in cluster through soft interventions (such as domestic study, capacity building, marketing development, skill development, technology upgradation, organizing workshops, seminars, training, study visits, exposures visits etc.), hard interventions (setting up of Common Facility Centres) and Infrastructure Upgradation (create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/clusters of MSEs). **National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)** aims to enhance competitiveness, domestic and global, of the MSMEs through its various components viz. Lean Manufacturing, Design Clinic, Building awareness on Intellectual Property Rights, Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through incubators, Mini Tool Rooms, Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation in MSMEs, Financial Assistance on Bar Code, Promotion of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in MSME Sector, Quality Management Standards and Quality Technology Tools (QMS/QTT) and Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs. All the ten schemes have been made operational. **Marketing Development Programme** includes the schemes for enhancing marketing access to MSEs through schemes viz. Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation, Bar Code and Export Promotion etc.

Under **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**, financial assistance is provided for setting up of micro enterprises up to Rs. 10 lakh in service sector and Rs. 25 lakh in manufacturing sector. The assistance is provided in the form of subsidy upto 25% (35% for special category including weaker sections) of the project cost in rural areas while it is 15% (25% for special category including weaker sections) for urban areas.

(c) and (d) The information in respect of closure of micro, small and medium enterprises i/registered sector is collected through All India Census once in five years. As per the latest information compiled in 'Final Report of Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 2006-07: Registered Sector', the-State-wise details of closed down small scale industries as on 31.3.2007 is enclosed as Statement. Data regarding investment made and persons engaged in these units is noundaintained in the Ministry.

Statement

*State-wise Distribution of Closed Enterprises
as on 31.3.2007*

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | Closed Enterprises |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 142 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 2250 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 167 |
| 4. | Assam | 6266 |
| 5. | Bihar | 16344 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 559 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 15485 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 24 |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 2754 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 34945 |
| 13. | Haryana | 10973 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 4034 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1831 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 3712 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 47581 |
| 18. | Kerala | 34903 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------|----------------|----------|
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 36502 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 41856 |
| 22. | Manipur | 929 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 665 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 669 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 2395 |
| 26. | Odisha | 5744 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 711 |
| 28. | Punjab | 24553 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 17342 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 86 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 82966 |
| 32. | Tripura | 424 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 80616 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 8219 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 10708 |
| All India | | 4,96,355 |

Delay in Completion of Projects

*37. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether time and cost overruns in completion of power projects have caused huge losses to the exchequer;

(b) if so, the total number of such power projects;

(c) whether the cost of basic Infrastructural mega projects such as rail and road projects have gone up due to delays in their completion;

(d) if so, the number of years since when such projects have remained in the pipeline, project-wise;

(e) the total cost overruns in such projects so far;

(f) the total number of such mega projects which have been scrapped due to increase in their costs?

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) As on 31st May, 2012, there were 100 projects of Power Sector (costing more than Rs. 150 Crores) on the monitor of this Ministry. Out of which, 28 projects are reported by project authorities as having time overrun. The total original cost of these 28 projects was Rs. 86,681.8 Crores and the anticipated cost of completion is Rs. 59,654.1 Crores implying a cost overrun of Rs. 12,972.3 Crores.

(c) to (e) As on 31st May, 2012, there are 129 projects of Railways and 146 projects of Road Transport and Highways Sector on the monitor of this Ministry. Out of which, 36 Railway projects and 84 Road Transport and Highway projects are having time overrun. The total original cost of 36 Railway projects was reported by the project authorities as Rs. 25,088.9 Crores which is now anticipated as Rs. 62,483.1 Crores implying a cost overrun of Rs. 37,395 Crores. The original cost of 84 Road Transport and Highway projects was reported by the project authorities as Rs. 33,500.5 Crores which is now anticipated as Rs. 35,578.8 Crores implying a cost overrun of Rs. 2078.3 Crores. The project-wise delays are as given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) No project in these sectors is reported to be scrapped due to increase in their cost.

Statement*Details of Delayed Projects of Railway and Road Sector (as on 31.05.2012)*

| Sl.No. | Projects | Time | Date of approval | Date of Commissioning | | Cost of Projects (in Crores) | | Cost Overrun (in Crores) | Time Overrun (in Months) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Original | Anticipated | Original | Anticipated | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Railways | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | FREIGHT OPERATIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM (FOIS) | | 03/1984 | 03/1995 | 03/2013 | 520.00 | 634.13 | 114.13 | 216 |
| 2. | KADUR-CHIKMAGALUR-SAKLESHPUR (NL).(SWR) | | 04/1996 | 03/2012 | 0/2012 | 157.00 | 262.82 | 105.82 | 7 |
| 3. | MUZAFFARPUR-SITAMARHI(NL),ECR | | 04/1997 | 3/2012 | 06/2012 | 100.00 | 484.03 | 384.03 | 3 |
| 4. | CHANDIGARH-LUDHIANA(NEW BG LINE) NR | | 07/1998 | 2/2012 | 01/2013 | 248.44 | 1115.21 | 866.77 | 1 |
| 5. | KATIHAR-JOGBANI (GC)(NEFR) | | 09/2001 | 2/2010 | 03/2015 | 100.00 | 1041.79 | 941.79 | 51 |
| 6. | BANKURA-DAMODAR (GC) (SER) | | 03/1998 | 03/2005 | 12/2015 | 111.90 | 1412.74 | 1300.84 | 129 |
| 7. | IND-SONEPAT(NL),NR | | 01/2004 | 03/2012 | 12/2012 | 190.81 | 500.00 | 309.19 | 9 |
| 8. | RAIL-CUM-ROAD BRIDGE AT MUNGER (ML), ECR | | 04/2002 | 03/2009 | 12/2012 | 921.00 | 1115.63 | 194.63 | 45 |
| 9. | KHURDA ROAD-BARANG 3RD LINE (DL) (ECOR) | | 04/2000 | 03/2009 | 04/2013 | 133.41 | 225.00 | 91.59 | 49 |
| 10. | GOELKERA-MANOHARPUR,(LD)(SER) | | 03/1997 | 02/2006 | 12/2013 | 186.92 | 261.70 | 74.78 | 94 |
| 11. | BHOPAL BINA 3D LINE DOUBLING | | 09/2007 | 03/2010 | 12/2012 | 687.20 | 687.20 | 0.00 | 33 |
| 12. | BHAIRABI SAIRONG, NL, NEFR | | 04/2008 | 04/2014 | 03/2015 | 619.34 | 2393.48 | 1774.14 | 11 |
| 13. | MANSI-PURNIA (EXTENSION OF MANSI-SAHARSA) GAN ECR | | 04/1996 | 03/2012 | 03/2013 | 114.01 | 477.88 | 363.87 | 12 |
| 14. | Ratlam-Mhow-Khardwa-Akola (GC) | | 04/2008 | 03/2012 | 03/2013 | 603.04 | 603.04 | 0.00 | 12 |
| 15. | Katakhal to Bhairabi | | 04/1998 | 12/2012 | 03/2014 | 227.90 | 223.01 | -4.89 | 15 |
| 16. | BPUTRA BRIDGE AT BOGIBIL and LINK LINES, NEFR | | 09/1997 | 04/2008 | 12/2015 | 1000.00 | 3230.01 | 2230.01 | 92 |
| 17. | JAYANAGAR-DARBHANGA-NARKATIAGANJ(GC),ECR | | 04/1997 | 03/2012 | 06/2012 | 233.00 | 1043.60 | 810.60 | 3 |
| 18. | NEW MAYNAGURI TO JOGIGHOPA VIA CHANGRABANDHA (NL),NEFR | | 04/2000 | 12/2008 | 03/2014 | 733.00 | 1655.81 | 922.81 | 63 |
| 19. | JIRIBAM TO IMPHAL (TUPUI)(NL)(NEFR) | | 04/2003 | 03/2011 | 03/2016 | 727.56 | 4444.00 | 3716.44 | 60 |
| 20. | KOSI BRIDGE (NL), ECR | | 04/2002 | 03/2012 | 03/2013 | 323.41 | 341.41 | 18.00 | 12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----|
| 21. | PATNA GANGA BRIDGE (NL), ECR | 04/2001 | 10/2007 | 12/2012 | 624.47 | 1389.98 | 765.51 | 62 |
| 22. | EXT. OF MRTS FROM VELACHERY TO STN. THOMAS, MTP | 04/2006 | 06/2013 | 03/2014 | 495.74 | 495.74 | 0.00 | 9 |
| 23. | Ghutiasharif-Canning (ER) | 04/2009 | 12/2011 | 11/2013 | 189.97 | 611.03 | 42106 | 23 |
| 24. | MUMBAI URBAN TRANSPORT PROJECT PHASE-II | 04/2008 | 03/2014 | 03/2016 | 5300.00 | 5300.00 | 0.00 | 24 |
| 25. | Bandel-Naihati new rail bridge in replacement of jubilee bridge no.8 (ER) | 04/1999 | 12/2012 | 05/2013 | 207.52 | 207.52 | 0.00 | 5 |
| 26. | Lumding-SILCHAR Jiribam, Badarpur-Baraigram Kumarghat national project | 04/1996 | 03/2009 | 12/2013 | 1676.31 | 4073.53 | 2397.22 | 57 |
| 27. | URHAMAMPUR-SRINAGAR-BARAMULLA (NL),NR | 03/1995 | 03/2001 | 12/2017 | 2500.00 | 20000.00 | 17500.00 | 201 |
| 28. | UTRATIA-ZAFRABAD, NR (LINE DOUBLING) | 04/2006 | 03/2010 | 06/2014 | 325.00 | 820.40 | 495.40 | 51 |
| 29. | RAJATGARH-BARANG(LD),ECOR | 04/1999 | 02/2009 | 04/2013 | 166.16 | 243.40 | 77.24 | 50 |
| 30. | New Work for Construction of Metro railway from Noapara-Barasai VIA Bimanbender (MTP) | 04/2010 | 03/2016 | 06/2016 | 2397.72 | 2397.72 | 0.00 | 3 |
| 31. | New Work for Construction of Metro railway from Baranagar to Barrackpore and Dakshineswar (MTP) | 04/2010 | 03/2014 | 03/2016 | 2069.60 | 2069.60 | 0.00 | 24 |
| 32. | HOWRAH-AMTA-CHAMPADANGA NL (SER) | 04/1974 | 03/2007 | 03/2014 | 31.42 | 499.16 | 467.74 | 84 |
| 33. | TAMLUK DIGHA.LINE DOUBLING (SER) | 03/1984 | 06/2005 | 06/2016 | 293.97 | 1086.41 | 792.44 | 132 |
| 34. | RANCHI-LOHARDAGA(GC),SER | 04/1997 | 06/2004 | 12/2012 | 194.07 | 456.45 | 262.38 | 102 |
| 35. | Ramanag ram-Mysore doubling with electrification of Kengesii-Musore (SWR) | 04/2007 | 03/2013 | 03/2015 | 482.00 | 482.70 | 0.70 | 24 |
| 36. | RAJPIPLA-ANKELASHWAR, WR (GC) | 04/2006 | 03/2011 | 06/2012 | 196.97 | 196.97 | 0.00 | 15 |
| | Total | | | | 25088.86 | 62483.10 | 37394.24 | |

Road Transport and Highways

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------|----|
| 1. | BIJNI TO ASSAM/WB BORDER PH.II, KM.30.00 TO 0.00, NH-31 C | 2/2003 | 06/2005 | 09/2012 | 230.00 | 230.00 | 0.00 | 87 |
| 2. | PATHANKOT-BHOGPUR, KM.26-KM.70, NS-38 NH-1A | 2/2003 | 05/2008 | 08/2012 | 284.00 | 359.00 | 75.00 | 51 |
| 3. | KOTWATO DEWAPUR(10 LMNHP),NH-28 PHASE-II, KM.440 TO KM.402 | 12/2003 | 10/2008 | 03/2013 | 240.00 | 240.00 | 0.00 | 53 |
| 4. | DEEWAPUR TO UP/BIHAR BORDER (LMNHP-9)-NH-28, KM.402-360.915 | 12/2003 | 10/2008 | 03/2014 | 300.00 | 300.00 | 0.00 | 65 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----|
| 5. | HARANGAJO TO MAIBANG (AS-23), KM.126.450 TO KM.140.700 | 12/2003 | 02/2009 | 03/2013 | 280.00 | 280.00 | 0.00 | 49 |
| 6. | MAIBANG TO LUNDING (AS-25), KM.83.400 TO KM.111.000 | 12/2003 | 04/2009 | 07/2013 | 199.81 | 385.13 | 185.32 | 51 |
| 7. | MAIBANG TO LUNDING (AS-26), KM.60.500 TO KM.83.400, NH-54 | 12/2003 | 11/2008 | 01/2014 | 167.64 | 167.64 | 0.00 | 62 |
| 8. | MAIBANG TO LUNDING (AS-24), KM. 111.000 TO KM.126.450 | 12/2003 | 11/2008 | 07/2013 | 155.04 | 280.13 | 125.09 | 56 |
| 9. | MAIBANG TO LUNDING (AS-27), KM.40.000 TO KM.60.500 | 12/2003 | 04/2009 | 03/2013 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 | 47 |
| 10. | SILCHAR-UDARBAND (PH.M) HN-54, KM.309 TO KM.275 | 12/2003 | 09/2007 | 03/2013 | 157.47 | 154.57 | -2.90 | 66 |
| 11. | HAVERI-HARIHAR (GQ) KM.340-KM.284 (NH-4) | 04/2000 | 08/2004 | 08/2012 | 241.00 | 196.65 | -44.35 | 96 |
| 12. | HARIHAR-CHITRADURGA (GQ) KM.284- KM.207 (NH-4) | 04/2000 | 08/2004 | 08/2012 | 318.00 | 207.56 | -110.44 | 96 |
| 13. | SUNAKHALA-GANJAM (GQ) KM.338-KM.284 (NH-5) | 04/2000 | 04/2004 | 07/2012 | 225.00 | 241.53 | 16.53 | 99 |
| 14. | AGRA-SHIKOHABAD (GQ) KM.199.66-KM.250.50 (NH-2) | 04/2000 | 03/2005 | 10/2012 | 367.49 | 367.49 | 0.00 | 91 |
| 15. | GARHMUKTESHWAR-MURADABAD (NHAI) OTHERS KM.93-149.25, NH-24 | 12/2003 | 09/2007 | 09/2012 | 275.00 | 275.00 | 0.00 | 60 |
| 16. | HAPUR-GARHMUKTESWAR (OTHERS) KM.58-93, NH-24 | 03/2005 | 09/2007 | 09/2012 | 220.00 | 220.00 | 0.00 | 60 |
| 17. | DELHI/HARYANA BORDER TO ROHTAK | 04/2007 | 05/2010 | 12/2012 | 486.00 | 486.00 | 0.00 | 31 |
| 18. | LAKHNADON TO MP/MH BORDER (NS-1/BOT/MP-2), NH-7 | 12/2003 | 09/2009 | 10/2012 | 263.17 | 263.17 | 0.00 | 37 |
| 19. | AGRA-BYPASS(NS-1/UP-1), NH-2,3 | 12/2003 | 09/2007 | 06/2013 | 348.16 | 465.50 | 117.34 | 69 |
| 20. | DHARAMTUL TO SONAPUR,KM 205-183 (AS-20) | 12/2003 | 05/2008 | 03/2013 | 160.00 | 160.00 | 0.00 | 58 |
| 21. | GUWHATI TO NALBARI (AS-4) | 12/2003 | 04/2008 | 12/2012 | 175.96 | 175.96 | 0.00 | 56 |
| 22. | DAKOBA TO NAGAON (NH-36)(NHAI) | 12/2003 | 06/2008 | 12/2012 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 0.00 | 54 |
| 23. | UP/BIHAR BORDER TO KASIA (NH-28)(NHAI) | 12/2003 | 12/2008 | 05/2012 | 227.00 | 227.00 | 0.00 | 41 |
| 24. | RAJMARG CHORAHA TO LAKHNANDON,KM 297 TO KM 351, NH-26 (NHAI) | 12/2003 | 10/2008 | 12/2012 | 251.03 | 251.03 | 0.00 | 50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|
| 25. | FORBESGANJ TO SIMRAHI (NH-57)(NHAI) | 12/2003 | 09/2008 | 12/2012 | 332.94 | 332.94 | 0,00 | 51 |
| 26. | HARANGAJO TO MAIBANG.km 164.08-190.587 NH-54 | 12/2003 | 09/2007 | 04/2014 | 212.00 | 386.10 | 174.10 | 79 |
| 27. | HARANGAJO TO MAIBANG, NH-54 | 12/2003 | 07/2009 | 04/2014 | 196.00 | 363.74 | 167.74 | 57 |
| 28. | GWALIOR BYPASS, NH-75,3 | 12/2003 | 10/2009 | 12/2012 | 300.93 | 300.93 | 0.00 | 38 |
| 29. | DHOLPUR-MORENA SECTION (INCLUDING CHAMBOL BRIDGE)NH-3 | 12/2003 | 09/2010 | 12/2012 | 232.45 | 232.45 | 0.00 | 27 |
| 30. | NAGPUR-KONDHALI,NH-6(NHAI) | 03/2005 | 12/2008 | 12/2012 | 168.00 | 168.00 | 0.00 | 48 |
| 31. | Hyderabad-yadgiri N.H no-202 | 08/2010 | 05/2012 | 06/2012 | 388.00 | 388.00 | 0.00 | 1 |
| 32. | Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawer | 11/2009 | 05/2012 | 05/2012 | 795.00 | 795.00 | 0.00 | 4 |
| 33. | Panipat-Jalandhar6 lane(Km 96 to 387.1 km) | 05/2009 | 11/2011 | 08/2013 | 1108.00 | 2288.00 | 1180.00 | 21 |
| 34. | GUWAHATI TO NALBARI (AS-5) | 12/2003 | 04/2008 | 12/2012 | 198.16 | 198.16 | 0.00 | 56 |
| 35. | SIX LANNING OF VADAKKANCHERRY THRISSURESECTION(KM240-270KM) | 02/2010 | 08/2012 | 03/2014 | 617.00 | 617.00 | 0.00 | 19 |
| 36. | 4 LANNING OF BELGUM-KHANPUR SECTION AND 2 LANING OF KHANPUR-KNT/GOA BORDER | 03/2011 | 09/2013 | 07/2014 | 359.00 | 359.00 | 0.00 | 10 |
| 37. | NDORE-DEWAS(NH-S) | 11/2010 | 05/2013 | 02/2014 | 325.00 | 325,00 | 0.00 | 9 |
| 38. | NAGAON TO DHARAMTUL (AS-2) | 12/2003 | 06/2008 | 03/2013 | 264.72 | 264.72 | 0.00 | 57 |
| 39. | DHARAMTUL TO SONAPUR (AS-19) | 12/2003 | 06/2008 | 03/2013 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 | 57 |
| 40. | SONAPUR TO GUWAHTI (AS-3) | 12/2003 | 03/2008 | 03/2013 | 245.00 | 245.00 | 0.00 | 60 |
| 41. | BRAHMPUTRA BRIDGE.NH NO-31 | 12/2003 | 04/2010 | 12/2012 | 217.61 | 217.61 | 0.00 | 32 |
| 42. | NALBARI T BIJNI (AS-7) | 12/2003 | 04/2008 | 12/2012 | 208.00 | 208.00 | 0.00 | 56 |
| 43. | NALBARI TO BIJNI (AS-6) | 12/2003 | 06/2008 | 03/2013 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 0.00 | 57 |
| 44. | NALBARI TO BIJNI (AS-8) | 12/2003 | 06/2008 | 12/2012 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 | 54 |
| 45. | BIJNI TO ASSAM WB BORDER (NH-31.C)(1)(NHAI) | 12/2003 | 06/2008 | 03/2013 | 195.00 | 195.00 | 0.00 | 57 |
| 46. | ASSAM/WB BORDER TO GAIRKATTA(WB-1) | 12/2003 | 11/2008 | 06/2012 | 221.82 | 221.82 | 0.00 | 43 |
| 47. | SILIGURI TO ISLAMPUR (WB-7) | 12/2003 | 07/2008 | 12/2012 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 0.00 | 53 |
| 48. | JHAJHARPUR TO DARBANGA (BR-7) | 12/2003 | 09/2008 | 12/2012 | 340.00 | 340.00 | 0.00 | 51 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|
| 49. | GANGA BRIDGE TO RAMDEVI CROSSING PH.II NH-25, KM.75-80.06 | 12/2003 | 09/2008 | 03/2013 | 155.00 | 201.66 | 46.66 | 54 |
| 50. | ORAI TO JHANSI (UP-5),NH-25, KM.220.0 TO KM.170.0 | 12/2003 | 03/2008 | 12/2012 | 340.68 | 340.68 | 0.00 | 57 |
| 51. | KOTA BYPASS.RJ-4, NH-76 (NHAI) | 12/2003 | 10/2008 | 09/2012 | 275.00 | 250.39 | -24.61 | 47 |
| 52. | CHAMBAL BRIDGE, NH-76 (RJ-5) | 12/2003 | 02/2010 | 12/2013 | 275.00 | 281.31 | 6.31 | 46 |
| 53. | VIJAYAPUR TO PATHANKOT (NS-35/Jammu and Kashmir) NH-1A KM.50 TO KM.80 | 12/2003 | 03/2008 | 05/2012 | 166.27 | 193.10 | 26.83 | 50 |
| 54. | VIJAYAPUR TO PATHANKOT (Jammu and Kashmir) NH-1A KM.16.35 TO KM.50.00 | 12/2003 | 03/2008 | 07/2012 | 193.09 | 166.30 | -26.79 | 52 |
| 55. | GWALIOR-JHANSI, NH-75 | 12/2003 | 12/2009 | 12/2012 | 604.00 | 604.00 | 0.00 | 36 |
| 56. | JHANSI TO LALITPUR, NH-25,26 | 12/2003 | 09/2009 | 12/2012 | 355.06 | 355.06 | 0.00 | 39 |
| 57. | LUITPUR TO SAGAR KM 132 TO KM 187, NH-26 (NHAI) | 12/2003 | 10/2008 | 05/2012 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 0.00 | 43 |
| 58. | SAGAR BY PASS.KM 187 TO KM 211, NH-26 (NHAI) | 12/2003 | 10/2008 | 08/2012 | 151.30 | 151.30 | 0.00 | 46 |
| 59. | SAGAR-RAJMARG CHORAHA.KM 211 TO KM 255, NH-26 (NHAI) | 12/2003 | 10/2008 | 12/2012 | 203.43 | 203.43 | 0.00 | 50 |
| 60. | RAJMARG CHORAHA TO LAKHNANDON.KM 351 TO KM 405.7, NH 26(NHA) | 12/2003 | 10/2008 | 09/2012 | 229.91 | 229.91 | 0.00 | 47 |
| 61. | LAKHNAADON TO MP/MH BORDER.KM 596.75-653.22 (NS-1/BOT/MP-2),NH7 | 12/2003 | 06/2010 | 10/2012 | 407.60 | 407.60 | 0.00 | 28 |
| 62. | Four Lanning from MP/Maharashtra Border to nagpur, Nagpur bypass | 04/2010 | 06/2011 | 10/2012 | 1170.52 | 1170.52 | 0.00 | 16 |
| 63. | Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy | 02/2010 | 02/2012 | 07/2012 | 390.56 | 390.56 | 0.00 | 5 |
| 64. | BALASORE BHADRAK (REVIVED) KM 136.5-199.14 NH-5 | 04/2000 | 02/2004 | 07/2012 | 228.70 | 228.70 | 0.00 | 101 |
| 65. | GANJAM-ICCHAPURUM,NH-5(NHAI) | 04/2000 | 02/2004 | 06/2012 | 263.27 | 263.27 | 0.00 | 100 |
| 66. | END OF DURG BYPASS-CHHATISGARH/ MAHARASHTRA BORDER | 01/2008 | 01/2011 | 12/2012 | 464.00 | 464.00 | 0.00 | 23 |
| 67. | AURANG-RAIPUR, NH-6, KM.232 TO KM.281 | 03/2005 | 01/2009 | 06/2012 | 190.00 | 190.00 | 0.00 | 41 |
| 68. | MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhula | 12/2009 | 06/2012 | 12/2012 | 835.00 | 835.00 | 0.00 | 6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----|
| 69. | PIMPALGAON-NASIK-GONDE, NH-3 (NHDP-PHASE-III) | 03/2005 | 07/2012 | 12/2012 | 940.00 | 940.00 | 0.00 | 5 |
| 70. | Pune-Sholapur, pkg1 | 11/2009 | 05/2012 | 10/2012 | 1110.00 | 1110.00 | 0.00 | 5 |
| 71. | AMRITSAR-PATHANKOT | 05/2010 | 11/2012 | 06/2013 | 705.00 | 705.00 | 0.00 | 7 |
| 72. | SALEM-U/UNDRUPET(BOT-1TN-06) NH-68 | 03/2005 | 01/2011 | 02/2013 | 941.00 | 941.00 | 0.00 | 25 |
| 73. | THANJAUR-TRICHY, NH-67(NHAI) | 03/2005 | 06/2009 | 11/2012 | 280.00 | 280.00 | 0.00 | 41 |
| 74. | TRICKY-KORURNH-67 | 03/2005 | 07/2010 | 03/2013 | 516.00 | 516.00 | 0.00 | 32 |
| 75. | Chennai-Tada(Six lane) | 04/2009 | 10/2011 | 03/2014 | 353.37 | 353.37 | 0.00 | 29 |
| 76. | Gurgaon-Kotputli Km 42.70 to 54.4 Km | 04/2009 | 10/2011 | 06/2012 | 1673.70 | 1673.70 | 0.00 | 8 |
| 77. | Surat-Dahisar(Six Lane) Km 263 to Km 502 | 02/2009 | 08/2011 | 06/2012 | 1693.75 | 1693.75 | 0.00 | 10 |
| 78. | Chilkaluripet-Vijaywada 6 lane (km 355 to Km 434.15) | 05/2009 | 10/2011 | 06/2013 | 572.30 | 572.30 | 0.00 | 20 |
| 79. | NH CONNECTIVITY TO ICTT VALLARPADAEU NH-SH | 03/2005 | 02/2010 | 12/2014 | 557.00 | 557.00 | 0.00 | 58 |
| 80. | JAMMU-UDHAMPUR KM. 27.5 TO KM.67.00 | 07/2010 | 07/2013 | 06/2014 | 1813.76 | 1813.76 | 0.00 | 11 |
| 81. | 2 LANNING OF MOKAMA-MUNGER | 05/2011 | 05/2013 | 03/2014 | 351.54 | 351.54 | 0.00 | 10 |
| 82. | BUNI TO ASSAM/WB.BORDER (NH-31.C)(NHAI) | 12/2003 | 06/2008 | 12/2012 | 237.80 | 237.80 | 0.00 | 54 |
| 83. | NEW MANGALORE PORT NH-17 AND 48 | 04/2000 | 06/2011 | 12/2012 | 196.50 | 363.00 | 166.50 | 18 |
| 84. | 2-LANNING WITH PS KHAGARIA-PURNEA | 05/2011 | 02/2014 | 04/2014 | 664.00 | 664.00 | 0.00 | 2 |
| Total | | | | | 33500.51 | 35578.84 | 2078.33 | |

Level Crossings

*38. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and time limit laid down for converting unmanned level crossings into manned ones;

(b) whether the time limit prescribed for converting an unmanned crossing into a manned one has been violated during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in the matter during the said period; and

(d) the details of the railway crossings manned/proposed to be got manned during the last three years along with their locations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
(a) and (b) Railway has decided to eliminate unmanned level crossings by (i) construction of Road Under Bridge (RUB)/subway in lieu of level crossing (ii) construction of diversion road for merger of unmanned level crossing to nearby manned or unmanned level crossing or subway or Road Under Bridge (RUB) or Road Over

Bridge (ROB) (iii) closing unmanned level crossings having NIL. Train Vehicle Unit where roads are non-existent on either side. Railway has decided to progressively man those unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by any other means and on the basis of rail-road traffic volume and visibility conditions. Aforesaid works will be completed in due course of time subject to availability of funds and cooperation of State Governments, particularly, consent

of closure of level crossing and undertaking to maintain road and drainage in future for Road Under Bridges.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement showing the zone-wise details of the unmanned Railway crossings which were manned during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) is as under:

| Sl.No. | Railway | Progress during 2009-10 | Progress during 2010-11 | Progress during 2011-12 |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Central | 4 | 17 | 8 |
| 2. | Eastern | 10 | 16 | 21 |
| 3. | East Central | 4 | 12 | 80 |
| 4. | East Coast | 30 | 14 | 2 |
| 5. | Northern | 67 | 65 | 115 |
| 6. | North Central | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| 7. | North Eastern | 20 | 88 | 31 |
| 8. | Northeast Frontier | 53 | 42 | 118 |
| 9. | North Western | 18 | 24 | 36 |
| 10. | Southern | 31 | 15 | 37 |
| 11. | South Central | 20 | 32 | 121 |
| 12. | South Eastern | 29 | 31 | 66 |
| 13. | South East Central | 18 | 29 | 9 |
| 14. | South Western | 13 | 10 | 22 |
| 15. | Western | 40 | 16 | 101 |
| 16. | West Central | 10 | 14 | 8 |
| Total | | 377 | 434 | 777 |

[English]

Estimates of KG D6 Reserves

*39. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) the quantum of gas output from Krishna Godavari D6 (KG D6) basin during each of the last three years alongwith the reasons for decline in output, if any;

(b) the quantum of gas reserves estimated in the KG D6 basin prior to the commencement of work and whether the quantum of gas reserves estimated in KGD6 basin has been found to be much lower than estimates;

(c) if so, the details of difference in the estimated gas reserves prior to the commencement of work and that estimated at present in the KG D6 basin;

(d) the reasons for huge difference in both these estimates; and

(e) the names of the agencies which have made these estimates ?

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) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under this Ministry has reported that the gas production from the block KG-DWN-98/3 in Krishna-Godavari basin operated by M/s Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) during the last three years is as under:

| Year | In Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Gas Production (BCM) | 15.106 | 20.400 | 15.611 |

DGH has reported that the decline in gas production from the block in 2011-12 is due to the following reasons:

- (i) Out of total 18 gas producer wells in DI and D3 fields of the block, 6 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field in the same block, 2 oil/gas producers have ceased to flow oil/gas due to water ingress in wellbores.
- (iii) Non drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in DI and D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

The Operator has attributed lower gas production as compared to approved AIDP from DI and D3 fields to unforeseen geological surprises and reservoir.

(b) and (c) The quantum of gas reserves estimated by the contractor in the block prior to commencement of work was 10.3 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCP) in case of DI

and D3 fields and 681.4 Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) for MA field as recoverable reserves. Subsequently, the contractor revised the estimates of recoverable reserves of DI and D3 fields and MA field as 3.10 TCP and 788 BCF respectively.

(d) The contractor has attributed various reasons for reduction in reserves such as production performance, pressure decline, early water encroachment, less contribution from the sands outside the main channel areas, results obtained from Material Balance, Simulation and Geological Models etc.

(e) Initially, the contractor has submitted the estimates of reserves based on the studies carried out by resource/reserves estimation agencies like D and M, Petrotel and PCS. Subsequently, the contractor had submitted gas reserves certified by Gaffney Cline Associates (GCA) of U.K.

Revival of Purchase Preference Policy

*40. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether over the last five years, the Government has provided purchase preference for 102 medicines manufactured by the public sector units through Purchase Preference Policy (PPP);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the benefits accrued by the Public Sector Units as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Pharmaceuticals is considering to seek Cabinet approval for the revival of Purchase Preference Policy (PPP), which expired in August, 2011;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

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

(b) The Cabinet had earlier approved the Purchase Preference Policy (PPP) for 102 products of Pharma Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), The Purchase Preference Policy came into effect from 7.8.2006 for a period of five year. The PPP has since expired on 6.8.2011. The earlier policy was approved by the Cabinet, interalia with benefit/objective in view that pharma CPSEs and their subsidiaries would strengthen their marketing capabilities for a larger market share in the open market during the currency of PPP, provide a fillip for revival of the ailing pharma CPSEs, optimum utilization of the installed capacity of pharma CPSEs and recover from loss making trend etc.

The following 5 Pharma CPSEs under the then Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, now under the Department of Pharmaceuticals were only covered under the above Purchase Preference Policy (PPP):

- (i) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)-Gurgaon
- (ii) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)-Pune
- (iii) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL)-Bangalore
- (iv) Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL)-Kolkata
- (v) Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL)-Jaipur

Following benefits have accrued to the five CPSEs due to Purchase Preference Policy:

- (i) Sales Turn Over

The turn over of the five CPSEs increased considerably during the last five years after came into effect on 7.8.2006.

- (ii) Compliance to revised Schedule-M

Majority of the manufacturing facilities of the CPSEs have since been upgraded to meet the current Schedule-M requirement as per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

(c) and (d) In view of the necessity for drug security through revival of CPSEs, the Government is in the process of finalizing a Cabinet Note for extension of Purchase Preference Policy beyond August, 2011.

- (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Land Irrigated Under Bharat Nirman Yojana

231. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the land in terms of hectares irrigated under Bharat Nirman Yojana in Bihar so far;

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose so far; and

(c) the details of the land proposed to be irrigated under the Yojana?

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 district-wise details in respect of irrigated land are not maintained in the Ministry of Water Resources. 1.035 mha of Irrigation Potential has been created under Bharat Nirman for the period from April 2005 to March 2012.

(b) Though there is no separate allocation for Bharat Nirman, an amount of Rs. 340.608 crore has been released from April 2005 to March 2012, as central assistance for Government of Bihar under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.

(c) The target for Creation of Irrigation Potential for the State of Bihar under the Yojana is 1.70 million hectares.

Old Age Pension

232. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the country getting old age pension by the Union Government till date; and

(b) the number of people getting old age pension in the Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) States are provided Additional Central Assistance (AC A) for giving old age pension under Indira Gandhi

National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). IGNOAPS is applicable for person of age 60 years and above and belonging to a household living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. At present, States have reported a coverage of 2,08,89,989 beneficiaries.

(b) As per the information received, the number of people getting old age pension in the Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts of Uttar Pradesh are 35,018 and 31,911 respectively.

[English]

Water Sector Reforms

233. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to incentivize States that fast track water sector reforms with liberalized funding criteria;

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

(c) whether there is a huge gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized;

(d) if so, whether the Central Government has requested the States to plan reforms failing which the Central Government would finalize schemes on its own; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission Steering Committee on Water Resources and Sanitation for the XII Five Year Plan has inter-alia recommended setting up of "Irrigation Management Fund" to incentivize States to undertake water sector reforms.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. About 15 million hectares has been assessed as the present gap between irrigation

potential created and irrigation potential utilized. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance under "Command Area Development and Water Management" Programme to the State Governments to undertake command area development works at field levels to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized.

Rupsa-Chakulia Railway Line

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

(a) the present status of work on Rupsa-Burhamara-Chakulia section;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of the said project; 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) to (d) Rupsa-Buramara is part of Rupsa-Bangriposi gauge conversion project and has been completed. Buramara-Chakulia (50 km) new line has been taken up as part of Rupsa-Bangriposi gauge conversion project and is to be executed through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) on Public Private Participation (PPP) model. Preliminary activities have been taken up. Expenditure of Rs. 174.47 crore has been incurred on this project till March, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 crore is provided in the budget 2012-13.

Integrated Water Management Programme

235. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has modified the norms for the release of funds to Integrated Water Management Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for their proper implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources is not implementing any scheme by the name 'Integrated Water Management Programme'.

Legal Education

236. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up Regional Centres of Excellence for Advanced Legal Studies and Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of centres proposed to be set up and the locations thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote legal education in the country?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Mullaperiyar Dam

237. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any memorandum from the Government of Kerala regarding the safety of Mullaperiyar Dam;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether any cracks have been reported in the dam due to seismic occurrences;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure water supply from the Mullaperiyar dam to the State of Tamil Nadu

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) An Empowered Committee for Mullaperiyar Dam constituted on the directions of the Supreme Court, looked into issues raised before it, has examined the issue of safety of Mullaperiyar Dam (including seismic safety) through expert agencies and submitted its final report to the Supreme Court in April, 2012. The matter is subjudice.

[*Translation*]

Surprise Inspection of ROs

238. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the number of times surprise inspection of Retail Outlets (ROs) of public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been conducted during the last three years, OMC-wise;

(b) the details of irregularities detected during these inspections alongwith the action taken against those found guilty in this regard;

(c) whether the irregularities are increasing due to the absence of any stringent rules and action taken thereunder; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Requisite information is as under (company-wise):

| Name of the OMC | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | Total |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| IOCL | 96601 | 98840 | 100390 | 295831 |
| BPCL | 30596 | 38830 | 41232 | 110658 |
| HPCL | 22843 | 23578 | 26940 | 73361 |

(b) A total number of 235 cases of serious malpractices were established by OMCs during 2009-10 to 2011-12 resulting in termination of concerned Retail Outlets. Other irregularities detected resulted in suspension of sales and supplies and imposition of fines in more than 3500 cases.

(c) and (d) The number of established cases of irregularities is generally exhibiting a declining trend during the last three years. There is a well established robust system of inspections of the Retail Outlets and action is taken as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines by the Oil Marketing Companies.

[English]

National Chemical Policy, 2012

239: SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposed National Chemical Policy of 2012;

(b) whether the Government is considering measures as part of the National Chemical Policy to increase R and D and core research in the field of chemicals through tie-up with academic institutions of repute in India and abroad; 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) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has formulated a Draft National Chemical Policy, posted on the website of the Department to invite comments from stakeholders. The comments of the stake holders have been received and are being processed for finalization.

(b) and (c) Draft National Chemical Policy envisages increase in R and D and core research in the field of chemicals through tie-up with reputed academic institutions in India and abroad such as National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune, Institute (Chemical technology (ICT), Mumbai, NT, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) labs. etc. Increase in R and D is envisaged through establishment of chemical sector council for innovation which will carry out technology

and product development forecast, update the national program for technology/product development and formulating the roadmap for innovation 2020.

Increase in Daily Wages of Workers under PMGSY

240. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to increase the daily wages and working time of workers under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to extend the programme to more areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of amount sanctioned and released so far to various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed by the respective State Governments through Contractors. Therefore, payment of Daily Wages to Workers under PMGSY programme as per the applicable minimum wage rates as per labour laws/rules is stipulated to be ensured by the Contractor(s).

(c) and (d) The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide in Connectivity by way of an all-weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations in Core Network in the rural areas of the country with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in Hill States; the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme); the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

(e) Project proposals valuing Rs. 1,28,736 crores have been sanctioned under the programme and an amount of Rs. 1,00,417 crore has been released till

May, 2012. State-wise details of the same is given at Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of project cleared and funds released under FMGSY (Rs. in Crore) (upto May, 2012)

| # | State | Value of proposals cleared | Amount Released |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4529.84 | 4100.82 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2075.27 | 1305.85 |
| 3. | Assam | 8801.80 | 7437.17 |
| 4. | Bihar(RWD)\$\$ | 9539.11 | 5982.69 |
| 5. | Bihar(NEA) | 8348.67 | 5199.72 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 6966.71 | 5658.99 |
| 7. | Goa | 9.72 | 10.00 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 1475.57 | 1359.12 |
| 9. | Haryana | 1517.96 | 1317.97 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 2602.57 | 1839.68 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3706.18 | 1901.01 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 4095.03 | 2871.75 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 3218.94 | 3140.63 |
| 14. | Kerala | 975.01 | 688.32 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 14369.44 | 11658.25 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 5387.93 | 5266.33 |
| 17. | Manipur | 1127.25 | 670.17 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 408.69 | 260.14 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 708.27 | 570.68 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 732.73 | 359.93 |
| 21. | Odisha | 12920.58 | 9629.55 |
| 22. | Punjab | 2131.32 | 1568.03 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 23. | Rajasthan | 9803.26 | 8502.38 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 970.89 | 599.75 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 2035.70 | 1821.12 |
| 26. | Tripura | 1890.11 | 1274.60 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 10663.47 | 9739.14 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 1626.32 | 1119.98 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 5996.57 | 4513.85 |
| | Grand Total (States) | 128634.93 | 100367.61 |
| | Union Territories | | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 32.39 | 10.59 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 36.78 | 33.84 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 33. | Delhi | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 4.89 | 4.89 |
| 35. | Puduchery | 11.58 | 5.00 |
| | Total (UTs) | 100.64 | 49.32 |
| | Grand total | 128735.57 | 100416.93 |

[Translation]

Proposals by Maharashtra

241. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water resource proposals sent by the Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government for clearance during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals out of these cleared by the Union Government alongwith the number of proposals lying pending; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared 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) 29 new Irrigation projects have been received in the Central Water Commission during the period from 1.4.2009 to date.

(b) Out of the above 29 irrigation projects 17 Irrigation projects have been accepted Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources. Further, compliance for 12 irrigation projects are pending with State Govts.

(c) Time taken in clearance of the projects is related to the time taken by the project authorities in furnishing compliance to the comments/observations of CWC, Central Agencies and submission of statutory clearance from Central Agencies including Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Assistance to NGOs in Uttar Pradesh

242. DR. SANJAY SINH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Uttar Pradesh which have received economic assistance under the schemes run by the Ministry;

(b) the NGO-wise details in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the names of NGOs, out of these found involved in irregularities and the details of the action taken against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The details and the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Uttar Pradesh which have received economic assistance under the scheme run by CAP ART during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No irregularities have been found during the implementations of the said projects.

Statement

2009-2010

| Sl.No. | Vo Name | Address | Project Title | Sanction Amt. | Sane. Date | Released Amt. |
|--------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | ALLAHABAD GRAM SWASTHYA SEVA SAMITI | 54/42 DARBHANGA CASTLE MOTILAL NEHRU ROAD DISTRICT ALLAHABAD UTTAR PRADESH | SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DISABLED. | 2431242 | 22-Dec-09 | 1160720 |
| 2. | SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES | OLD TEHSIL LANE,(OPPABHINAVKALA KENDRA)WELLESLEY GANJ, MIRZAPUR | ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIETY ORGANIZATION UNDER YOUNG PROFESSIONAL | 500000 | 27-Jan-10 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---|
| | | | STARTER PACKAGE SCHEME OF CAPART. | | | |
| 3. | MAMTA GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN | SS.II-III SECTOR -D, LDA COLONY, KANPUR ROAD | INCOME GENERATION | 829400 | 28-Jan-10 | |
| 4. | MAITREYEE-SAHTIK SANSKRITIK EVAM SAMAJIK SANSTHA | 40/1, MOTILAL NEHRU ROAD, PRAYAG, ALLAHABAD | LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION THROUGH FORMATION AND SKILL UP GRADATION OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN SORAON BLOCK | 2572680 | 4-Feb-10 | |
| 2010-2011 | | | | | | |
| 1. | DR.AMBEDKAR SWASTHYA VIKASH SEWA SAMITT | PITAMBERKHERA, NEAR CBLOCK RLY CROSSING RAJAJIPURAM LUCKNOW-17 | VOCATIONAL TRAINING ON MICRO- ENTERPRISES FOR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSON IN 3 BLOCKS | 2321880 | 24-Jun-10 | |
| 2. | ADHAR | 117/507, Q-BLOCK, SHARDA NAGAR- KANPUR, DIST- KANPUR, U.P | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHRE MELA | 450000 | 13-Jul-10 | |
| 3. | GORAKHPUR BHARATIYA SHIKSHA PARISHAD | DHARMASHALA BAZAR,GORAKHPUR | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 29-Jul-10 | |
| 4. | BAL MAHILA AVAM GRAM VIKAS SEWA SAMITI | 58/300/1B/1 AYODHYA KUNJ, ARJUN NAGAR, MEIN ROAD-AGRA | GRAM SHREEMELA | 450000 | 11-Aug-10 | |
| 5. | SAINIK MAHILA PRASHIKSHAN SANSTHAN | JUBILEE ROAD, MOH-PURDILPUR, SHAHAR GORAKHPUR | TO ORGANIZE GRAM SHREE MELA AT FAIZABAD | 450000 | 16-Jul-10 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|---|
| 6. | MAULANA AZAD MEMORIAL SOCIETY | 93 ADAL SARAY KALPI, JALAUN ON GRAM SHREE MELA | PROJECT PROPOSAL | 450000 | 16-Aug-10 | |
| 7. | DARAGANJ GRAMODYOG VIKAS SANSTHAN | 109, TAGORE TOWN, DISTT ALLAHABAD, UTTAR PRADESH | GRAM SHREE MELA AT CHITRAKOOT | 450000 | 23-Jul-10 | |
| 8. | SHRI NAGESHWAR JAN KALYAN SAMITI | 26,CHURCH LANE-ALLAHABAD | GRAM SHREE MELA AT ALLAHABAD | 450000 | 26-Jul-10 | |
| 9. | KRISHNA SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATION | 486/160, LAHORE GUNJ, DALI GUNJ-LUCKNOW | GRAM SHREE MELA AT BARIELY | 450000 | 26-Jul-10 | |
| 10. | JAN JAGRITI SEWA SANSTHAN | D.M.COLONY- SUTARKHANA- BANDA, DIST-BANDA | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 26-Jul-10 | |
| 11. | PURVANCHAL VIKAS SANSTHAN | MOHA-KHAUDAIPURA, PO-SADAR, GHAZIPUR | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 2-Aug-10 | |
| 12. | GOPAL SHIKSHAN AND GRAMIN VIKAS SANSTHAN | VILL/PO-JONIHAN, DIST-FATEHPUR SHREE MELA | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM | 450000 | 26-Jul-10 | |
| 13. | SHARDA SAMAJOTHA NEVAM SHIKSHA SAMITI | 2/180,RUCHI KHAND, SHARDA NAGAR, BLX-SAROJINI- NAGAR,DIST. LUCKNOW, U.P. | ADVANCEMENT OF WEAKER SECTION OF RURAL COMMUNITY | 709087 | 21-May-10 | |
| | 2011-12 and 2012-13- | NIL | | | | |

[English]

**Difference in Retail Price and Manufacturing
Cost of Medicines**

243. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge difference between the retail price and the manufacturing cost of medicines due to which it is out of reach of the common man;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to make a pricing policy for medicines in the country; 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) and (b) The prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices and Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA. Therefore, there cannot be price variation in cases of scheduled drugs. However, in respect of drugs-not covered under the DPCO, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. 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 trend in prices of decontrolled drugs is monitored and suitable action is taken by NPPA where price increase is more than 10% in a period of one year on moving basis.

(c) and (d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and family Welfare. The draft NPPP-2011 was circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders. The draft Policy was also available for comments for other interested persons on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in till 30.11.2011. The views/inputs received on the draft NPPP-2011 were examined and the matter was placed before the Group of Ministers (GOM) which met on 25.4.2012. Subsequent to this two meetings have been held by the GOM.

Free Coaching and Allied Assistance

244. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Scheme is available for free coaching and allied assistance to minority communities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its objective;

(c) the details of institutions approved for free coaching, State-wise;

(d) the details of fund provisioned/utilized during the 11th Five Year Plan and the provisions for the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) the number of Minority community students benefited during the said period, Minority community-wise/Government/PSE/Private Sector-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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The objective of the Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities is to assist the candidates/students by way of special coaching for qualifying examinations for admission in technical/professional courses, competitive examinations for recruitment to Central/State Government Services, jobs in the private sector, and remedial coaching for technical and professional courses. All institutes in the 'government sector, including universities and autonomous bodies, engaged in coaching/training activities; Universities/colleges/institutes in private sector engaged in coaching/training activities, including deemed universities are eligible for receiving financial assistance under this scheme. Only candidates belonging to notified minority communities, having total annual family income from all sources not exceeding Rs. 2.50 lakh are eligible under the scheme. Candidates must have secured the requisite percentage of marks in the qualifying examination prescribed for admission into the desired courses/recruitment examinations.

(c) The number of institutions approved for free coaching during the 11th Five Year Plan state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further details regarding selected institutions for free coaching is available at Ministry's website www.inminorityaffairs.gov.in.

(d) The details of fund provisioned and utilized during the XIth Five Year Plan and provision of the XIIth Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) A total of 27826 minority candidates/students have benefitted during the 11th Plan Period under the scheme. Community-wise/Government/PSE/Private Sector-wise data are not maintained by the Ministry under this scheme.

Statement-I*The number of institutions approved for free coaching during the 11th Five year plan, State-wise*

| Sl.No. | States/Union Territories | Number of institutes | | | | | State-wise Total |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Assam | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| 5. | Bihar | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | Delhi | 6 | 7 | 2 | - | - | 15 |
| 11. | Goa | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12. | Gujarat | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| 13. | Haryana | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | - | 1 | - | 1 | -2 | 4 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 7 | 11 | 2 | - | 1 | 21 |
| 18. | Kerala | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 5 | 5 | | 2 | 14 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | - | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 21. | Manipur | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | - | 12 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 7 |
| 24. | Nagaland | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 25. | Odisha | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 11 |
| 26. | Punjab | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 5 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 12 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 28 |
| 28. | Sikkim | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 30. | Tripura | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 13 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 52 |
| 32. | Uttaranchal | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 33. | West Bengal | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 12 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35. | Puducherry | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 59 | 71 | 49 | 22 | 47 | 248 |

Statement-II

Details of fund provisioned and utilized during the 11 Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crore)

| Year | Fund provisioned during the 11th Five Year Plan | Fund utilized during the 11th Five Year Plan |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 10.00 | 5.74 |
| 2008-09 | 10.00 | 7.30 |
| 2009-10 | 12.00 | 11.21 |
| 2010-11 | 15.00 | 14.37 |
| 2011-12 | 16.00 | 15.98 |

12th Five Year Plan

Allocation under the scheme for 12th Five Year Plan has not been finalized. Rs. 20.00 crore has been budgeted for this scheme during 2012-13.

PURA Scheme

245. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to extend Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme to more areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the role for Local Bodies in the implementation of PURA Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, there is a plan to upscale the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme to more areas in the 12 Five Year Plan. It has been decided to take up 10-15 more pilot projects for which inviting Expression of Interest (Eoi) notice for PURA 2.0 from

private sector entities was issued on 29th May, 2012 in leading national dailies.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme, the consent of the Panchayat/a cluster of Panchayats is required for the implementation of the project by the private sector entity. Signing of the concession agreement by the Panchayat with private sector entity is also a mandatory requirement for implementation of PURA projects. At the end of the concession period, the Panchayat/cluster of Panchayats are required to take over the charge of the assets created to ensure continuity of the services to the public. During the period of the PURA project an Independent Engineer inspects the civil works, prepares reports thereon and these reports are read out in the Gram Sabha Meetings.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Petrol Pumps

246. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the petrol pumps opened by Reliance Petroleum in Rajasthan and Haryana are lying closed since the last four years;

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

(c) whether Reliance Petroleum got land on lease at very nominal rates for opening of petrol pumps but neither it is operating the petrol pumps nor vacating the land; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) M/s. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) has informed that 84 ROs and 46 ROs in the States of Rajasthan and Haryana, respectively are in mothballed state and their deliveries are suspended as operating these ROs was not a feasible proposition for RIL.

(c) and (d) RIL has not been allotted land at nominal rates by any Government agency to set up ROs.

[*English*]

Protection of Old Dams

247. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the protection of dams which are more than 100 years old; and

(b) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose during the last three years, 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) The responsibility of protection of the dams lies with the concerned project authority/State Governments. However, the Union Government has constituted National Committee on Dam Safety to render technical advice on the dam safety activities in various States and suggests improvements in this regard. Further Central Government has introduced "Dam Safety Bill" in August, 2010 in Parliament.

(b) The safety inspections are carried out by the project authorities/State Government from their own resources and Union Government does not maintain record of funds allocated and spent for this purpose.

Construction of Roads in Tribal Areas

248. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build more roads in tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total habitations which are proposed to be connected with roads in tribal areas of the country; and

(d) the total estimated cost of building roads in tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V)

areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 82 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). The proposals are considered under the above categories.

(c) and (d) The unit for the programme is a Habitation. All the Habitants of a Habitation covered are benefitted under the programme. Further, funds under the programme are released to the States in accordance with the programme guidelines for execution of the road works sanctioned under the programme.

[Translation]

Assessment of Consumption of Petroleum Products

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

| Products | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Motor Spirit (TMT) | 16091 | 17527 | 19083 | 20766 | 22588 |
| High Speed Diesel Oil (TMT) | 65040 | 68654 | 72589 | 76904 | 81599 |
| Natural Gas (MMSCMD) | 293 | 371 | 405 | 446 | 473 |

(c) and (d) Petrol Oil Lubricant (POL) production including that of Motor Spirit (MS) and High Speed Diesel (HSD) during the entire period of 12th Plan is projected to be more than the demand. Gas production during 12th Plan period is projected to be lower than demand. The shortfall in availability of Gas would have to be met through import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), subject to import capacity constraints.

[English]

Demand of LNG

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

(a) whether the demand for Liquefied Natural Gas(LNG) is set to expand in next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the likely consumption of petrol, diesel and gas in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any plan for narrowing the difference between demand and supply of petroleum products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Report of the Working Group formed by the Government for the 12th Five Year Plan, year-wise estimated demand of Motor Spirit, High Speed Diesel and Natural Gas for 12th Five Year Plan is as under:

(c) whether the Government is considering to bring in a new policy for LNG; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During the 12th Five Year Plan, the projected demand of natural gas and estimated domestic availability would leave a shortfall of 189 MMSCMD in 2012-13 to 292 MMSCMD in 2014-15 which may have to be met through import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), subject to RLNG import capacity constraints.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

Road Connectivity to Villages in Uttarakhand

251. SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any proposals to construct roads in village Bhattgarh, District Bageshwar in the State of Uttarakhand, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal to construct roads in the said village have been approved;

(d) if so, the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the construction of roads in the above-mentioned village; and

(e) the current status of the road project along with the timeframe within which the proposed roads would be fully constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The State Government of Uttarakhand has informed that there are two habitations having the name of Bhatgar with Census Code 1130300 and 1108800 in District Bageshwar in the State of Uttarakhand. The State Government has further informed that the population of these two habitations is 113 and 100 respectively as per Census 2001. As the population of these habitations is less than 250, therefore, these habitations are not eligible for connectivity under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

[*Translation*]

Promotion Centres

252. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientific Advisory Council has recommended to set up centres for promotion of science and for raising scientific interest among students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to allocate more funds under this head to promote science subjects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indian Institute of Science Education and Research and the Indian Institute of Technology

(HT) have made any effective efforts in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council, has suggested establishment of 50 Centres for training and research in frontier areas of Science and Technology. These centres will be a part of existing institutions with full functional, financial and administrative autonomy with in the frame work of the institutions. These centres will recruit additional faculty and invite experts from abroad for teaching and research. Areas identified are Biomedical sciences and modern biology; computational sciences with emphasis on new and emerging areas; complex system sciences and engineering; Nano science and technology; Electrical engineering and telecommunications; Transportation engineering; Atmospheric sciences including climate modeling; water technology; advanced materials science and technology; energy and environment; manufacturing sciences and engineering; and drugs and pharmaceutical science. The other details for launching the programme are being worked out by the Ministry of Human Resources Development in consultation with concerned departments for financial and administrative approvals.

The Indian Institutes of Science and Education and Research (IISERs) have created adequate modern facilities to teach and impart training to the students in advanced areas of sciences. The Indian Institutes of Technology (HTs) will also be enrolled in the programme for establishing centres of excellence.

Laying of Pipelines

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

(a) whether Marathwada Development Corporation has sent any proposal for laying gas pipeline from Hajeera to Marathwada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken thereon so far alongwith the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has reported that it has not received any proposal from Marathwada Development Corporation for laying gas pipeline from Hazira to Marathwada.

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

Land for Setting up of Industries

254. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government with regard to making land available for setting up of industries in the country;

(b) whether a number of companies/power plants in Janjgir-Champa districts of Chhattisgarh have acquired 100% agricultural land and have set up/are going to set up their industries on that land;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government there to alongwith the policy of the Government for providing any assistance to these land owners where land have been acquired and particularly to the people belonging to scheduled tribes;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy with regard to rehabilitation of the displaced people; and

(e) if so, the details alongwith salient features of the package being provided to the people whose land has been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a), (d) and (e) The Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of the State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The acquisition of land for various projects

is done by the concerned State Governments/UTs including State Government of Chhattisgarh under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The salient features of the policy of the Government for acquiring land for development purposes, including industry are reflected in National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007. The policy aims to minimize large-scale displacement, as far as possible. Only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project may be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agriculture land for non-agriculture use in the project may be kept to the minimum, multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land if unavoidable may be kept to the minimum. The Policy also provides comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to the affected families. Further, Para 7.21 of the Policy provides specific Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits for project affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. These *inter-alia* include Tribal Development Plan in case of displacement of 200 and more Scheduled Tribal Families. Consultations are necessary with the concerned Tribal Advisory Councils (TACs) in Schedule VI Areas and the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level in Schedule V areas as per Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996. Preference in allotment of land-for-land, one time additional financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages, free land for community and religious gatherings etc.

(b) No Madam.

(c) In view of answer to (b) above, the question does not arise.

Proposals for Construction of Roads

255. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding construction of rural roads during the last three years and current year;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned and pending out of the above proposals;

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning some of the proposals; and

(d) the time by which remaining proposals would be cleared?

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

(b) The details of proposals for road-works received, sanctioned and balance to be sanctioned is at Statement.

(c) and (d) A meeting of Empowered committee to consider the proposal was held on 13 July, 2012. The reply to observations of the Committee is still awaited from the State Government.

Statement

Details of proposals for road-works received, sanctioned and balance to be sanctioned

| Item | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | No. of roads | Length in km | No. of roads/bridges | Length in km | No. of roads/bridges | Length in km | No. of roads/bridges | Length in km |
| Proposals received | 2,284 | 10,235 | 477 | 2,069 | 743 | 3,105 | 1,242 | 4,911 |
| Project sanctioned | 642 | 2,953 | 57 | 0 | 743 | 3,105 | 426 | 1,722 |
| Proposals returned to State | | | 2,062 Nos. 9,351 km | | | | | |
| Compliance awaited from the State on observations | | | | | | | 816 | 3,189 |

[English]

Graduation of Self Help Group Members

256. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps for graduation of Self Help Group (SHG) members to entrepreneurs which requires intensive training and handholding on various aspects like understanding of markets, potential mapping and entrepreneurship management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of the SHG members and experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y.), there is provision for providing credit linked subsidy, to the tune of maximum of up to Rs. 1.25 lakhs

per SHG. The maximum amount of subsidy has now been enhanced to Rs. 2.50 lakhs under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (N.R.L.M.). This is to support the SHGs in taking up some micro enterprises for income enhancement. S.G.S.Y. and N.R.L.M. also provide for skill enhancement training for the SHG members in the micro enterprise activity taken up by them. Up to 20% (up to 25% in case of North East states) of the allocation under S.G.S.Y./N.R.L.M. can be utilized for providing marketing and infrastructure support to the SHGs. Some illustrative purposes for which this fund may be used are:

- (i) Productive infrastructure for processing, storage and value addition (one time);
- (ii) Marketing support services like packaging, branding, market research etc. (one time);
- (iii) Consulting services for productivity enhancement and cost/risk reduction (one time);
- (iv) Organizing fairs and exhibitions and participation of SHGs in fairs and exhibitions etc.

The Ministry has also initiated a scheme for setting up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), one in each district of the country, in collaboration with the Public Sector Banks. Rural poor youth are provided both technical and entrepreneurial skills for setting up micro-enterprises.

Based on the feedback from SHGs and opinion of experts, a value chain based approach has been adopted under NRLM. Value chain development would be-around the existing predominant activities in the area like food grains, dairy, fresh vegetables, etc., and/or around a significant market opportunity for the collectives.

Vacancies for Physically Challenged

257. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of posts reserved for physically challenged persons are lying vacant in the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of recruitment made there-against during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for such a huge number of vacancies under the said reserved category;

(d) whether there is any court directive to the Railways to fill the said vacancies in a stipulated time-frame; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Railways In this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. Around 5900 posts In various categories, which are reserved for physically challenged persons, are vacant on the Railways.

(b) Information Is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Exemption In respect of certain posts In safety categories from the purview of reservation for persons with disabilities was being sought for from concerned authority. Pending finalization of the issue, vacancies were being kept unfilled.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. A Special Recruitment Drive has been launched by all field units of the Railways to fill up the backlog vacancies against physically handicapped quota. This is also In line with Judgement pronounced by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on 7th March, 2012 In Writ Petition (C) No. 23132 of 2005, laying down a time-frame of six months for completion of the exercise.

[Translation]

LPG Agencies in Odisha

258. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies set up in Keonjhar area of Odisha during the last three years;

(b) the company-wise, category-wise and location-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the LPG agencies allotted to the candidates interviewed during the last three years are still not functional; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During the last three years, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has allotted two regular LPG distributorship at Keonjhar district of Odisha. The location-wise and category-wise details are as under:

| Location | Category | Date of commissioning |
|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| Barbil | Open | September 2011 |
| Keonjhar | Open | March 2012 |

(c) and (d) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has reported that Letter of Intent (LoI) was issued on 04.11.2008 for setting up of LPG distributorship at Barbil under the Scheduled Tribe category. The LoI holder opted for infrastructure under Corpus Fund Scheme for which the State Government was requested for allotment of land for construction of LPG godown. After continuous follow up, the Government of Odisha has allotted land for construction of the godown, which is, at present, in progress. After completion of construction, the distributorship will be commissioned, subject to obtaining

of requisite licenses by the Lol holder. Similarly, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has reported that Lol was issued on 08.10.2009 for setting up of LPG distributorship at Balagonda under the Defence category. However, the distributorship is pending for commissioning due to Court case.

Pending Projects in Bihar

259. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of the pending railway projects in the State of Bihar; and

(b) the reasons of their pendency alongwith the steps being taken by the Railways for completion of these projects In a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Details of ongoing projects falling fully or partly in the State of Bihar are as under:

| Sl.No. | PROJECT | KMS | Status |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| NEW LINE | | | |
| 1. | Ara-Bhabua Road (122 km) | 122 | Part estimate sanctioned. Land acquisition papers for 11.03 km submitted. |
| 2. | Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj) (100 km) | 100 | Estimate sanctioned. Papers for land acquisition submitted. Major bridge started. |
| 3. | Araria-Supaul (92 km) | 92 | Part detailed estimate for Araria-Baseti (20 km) sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed. |
| 4. | Bariapur-Mananpur via Kharagpur, Lachimpur-Barhat (67.78 km) | 67.78 | Part Estimate sanctioned. Land plans prepared for 18 km. Final Location Survey completed for 18 kms. |
| 5. | Bihta-Aurangabad via Anugrahanarayan Road (118.45 km) | 118.5 | Part estimate for Bihta-Paliganj (29 km) sanctioned. Land acquisition papers for 9.10 km submitted. Final Location Survey completed. |
| 6. | Chhapra-Muzzafarpur (84.65 km) | 84.65 | 326.98 acre land acquired out of total 946.96. 10 nos. major bridges out of total 13 completed. |
| 7. | Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road (58.88 km) | 58.88 | Work from Paniyahwa to Chhitauni about 3.7 km. completed. Balance could not be taken up for want of land acquisition. |
| 8. | Darbhanga-Kusheshwarasthan (70.14 km) | 70.14 | Part estimate for Darbhanga-Kepchhahi (16 km) sanctioned. Tender for earthwork awarded and work taken up. |
| 9. | Dehri-on-Sone-Banjari (36.4 km) | 36.4 | Part Estimate sanctioned. Land papers for 32 km filed. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10. | Deogarh-Sultanganj including Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road(149.5 km) | 147 | Banka-Barahat (15 km) commissioned. Deogarh-Chandan (15 km) commissioned. Chandan-Katuria-Banka (30 km) Earthwork and bridges taken up and Banka-Kakwara (5.1 km) completed in 2011-12. |
| 11. | Fatuha-Islampur incl. MM for extension of NL from Daniawan to Biharsharif, Biharsharif to Barbiga, Barbigtia to Shekhpura | 171.5 | Land acquisition, earthwork, major and minor bridges taken up. Dhaniawan-Chandi (17km) completed in 2011-12. Chandi-Biharsharif (19 km) targeted for 2012-13. |
| 12. | Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda) | 97 | Work in preliminary stages. |
| 13. | Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj (136.88 km) | 136.9 | Final Location Survey for balance portion is in progress. |
| 14. | Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali (148.3 km) | 148.3 | Work taken up In two phases. Hajipur-Vaishali bridges completed and earthwork and track taken up.. Vaishali-Sagauli (115 km)-Earthwork, bridges for part length awarded. |
| 15. | Hathua-Bhatni | 79.64 | Hathua-Bathuabazar (22 km) commissioned. Bhatni-Chauria (8 km) and Bathua Bazar-Panchdeori (11 km) targeted for 2012-13. Rest land acquisition processed. |
| 16. | Jalalgarh-Kishanganj (50.077 km) | 50.08 | Part Estimate sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed. Soil exploration for bridges completed at 21 major bridges and 34 minor bridges. |
| 17. | Jogbani-Biratnagar(Nepal) (18 km) | 18 | Work entrusted to IRCON. Contract for Indian portion finalised and work taken up and Nepal portion will be invited after land availability. |
| 18. | Khagaria-Kusheshwarsthan (44 km) | 44 | Earthwork and bridges taken up. Khagaria-Bishnupur (6.6km), and Biraul-Hamagar (Part) (5 km) targeted for 2012-13. |
| 19. | Koderma-Tilaiya (68 km) | 68 | Earthwork and bridges taken up. |
| 20. | Kosi Bridge | 21.85 | Sub-structure of main bridge completed. Super-structure Fabrication completed and 38 out of 39 spans launched. |
| 21. | Kursela-Bihariganj (35 km) | 35 | Part estimate for Kursela-Rupali sanctioned. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22. | Maharajganj-Masrakh (35.49 km) with MM for New Line between Masrakh-Rewaghat (30 km) | 65.49 | Maharajganj-Bishanpur Mahawari (5km) completed. Bishanpur-Masrakh (31 km) land acquisition, earthwork and bridges taken up. Bishanpur-Mahwari-Barkagaon (11 km) completed. Masrakh-Rewaghat (30 km). Final Location Survey completed. |
| 23. | Motihari-Sitamarhi (76.7 km) | 76.7 | Work in preliminary stages. |
| 24. | Munger-rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga (14 km) | 14 | Substructure completed. 75% fabrication of superstructure completed. |
| 25. | Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga (66.9 km) | 66.9 | Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey completed. Part estimate sanctioned. |
| 26. | Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai-Janakpur Road (66.55 km) | 66.55 | Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey completed. Part estimate sanctioned. |
| 27. | Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi (63 km) | 63 | Completed. |
| 28. | Nawada-Laxmipur (137 km) | 137 | Final Location Survey completed. |
| 29. | Patna-Ganga bridge with Linking lines between Patna and Hajipur (rail cum road bridge) (19 km) | 19 | Revised estimate sanctioned Earthwork on south approach completed. Fabrication work on north and south side taken up. Phulwarisharif-Patliputra 6 km) completed in 2011-12. |
| 30. | Rajgir-Hisua-Tilaiya (46 km) and Natesar-Islampur (21 km) | 67 | Rajgir-Tilaiya (46 km) commissioned. Earthwork and minor bridges has been taken up in remaining section. |
| 31. | Rampurhat-Mandarhill via Dumka (130 km) with new MM for Rampurhat-Murara (29.48 km)-3rd line | 159.5 | Mandarhill-Kumardai (17 km), Rampurhat-Piragaria (19 km) completed. Earthwork and bridges taken up in the main section. Dumka-Barmasia (13 km), Dumka-Barapalasi (11 km) and Kumardol-Hansdiha (7 km) completed in 2011-12. Barmasia-Shikaripara (8 km), Bara Pallasy-Bhaturia (11.5 km) and Pinargaria-Harsingha (7.8 km) targeted for 2012-13. |
| 32. | Sakri-Hasanpur (79 km) | 79 | Sakri-Biraul (36 km) completed. Earthwork and bridges has been taken up in remaining section. Biraul-Kusheshwarsthan-Hasan (40km) earthwork and major bridges taken up. Bithan-Hasanpur (10.3 km) targeted for completion in 2012-13. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 33. | Sitamarhi-Jayanagar-Nirmali via Susand (188 km) | 188 | Part Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey completed. |
| 34. | Sultanganj-Katuria via Asarganj, Tarapur and Belhar (74.8 km) | 74.8 | Part estimate sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed. |
| | Total | 2844.56 | |
| GAUGE CONVERSION | | | |
| 1. | Jaynagar-Bijalपुरा, incl. extn. Bet, Bijalपुरा-Bardibas (Nepal) (69.08 km) | 69.08 | Work transferred to IRCON for execution. Final Location Survey completed. |
| 2. | Jaynagar-Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj (268 km) | 268 | Jaynagar-Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Chauradano (194 km) completed and commissioned. Chauradano-Narkatiaganj-Bhiknatori(100 km) earthwork, minor/major bridges taken up. |
| 3. | Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan-Chhapra (233.5 km) | 233.5 | Thawe-Siwan (28.5 km) and Kaptanganj-Thawe (99 km) completed and commissioned. Thawe-Chhapra earthwork, major/minor bridges taken up. |
| 4. | Katihar-Jogbani with ext. upto Radhikapur, Katihar-Teinarayanpur and new MM for Raiganj-Dalkhola (43.43 km) | 43.43 | Estimate sanctioned. Katihar-Barsoi (39 km), Barsoi-Radhikapur (54 km)-Jogani-Katihar (108 km) completed and commissioned. Katihar-Taznarayanpur (36 km) sanctioned as material modification. Katihar-Taznarayanpur section completed. Raiganj-Dalkhola preliminary activities taken up. |
| 5. | Mansi-Saharsa, incl. Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura-Purnia (143 km) | 143 | Mansi-Saharsa (42 km) and Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura (22 km) completed and commissioned. Earthwork, major and minor bridges taken up in remaining section. Dauram-Murliganj-Banmankhi (40 km) completed. Banmankhi-Purnia (38 km)-targeted for completion in 2012-13. |
| 6. | Sakri-Laukaha Bazar- Nirmali and Saharsa-Forbesganj(206.06 km) | 206.06 | Sakri-Nirmali(51 km) earthwork, major/minor bridges taken up. Jhanjharpur-Laukaha Bazar (43 km) earthwork, major/minor bridges taken up. Saharsa-Forbesganj (110.74 km) work on bridges and earthwork taken up. |
| | Total | 963.07 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DOUBLING | | | |
| 1. | Chhapra-Ballia Patch Doubling (65 km) | 65 | Work in planning stage. |
| 2. | Katreah-Kursela patch Doubling incl. bridge on river Kosi (7.23 km) | 7.23 | New work included in Budget 2012-13. |
| 3. | Pirpainti-Bhagalpur (59.06 km) | 59.06 | Work in planning stage |
| 4. | Sahibganj-Pirpainsi (10.45 km) | 10.45 | Estimate sanctioned. Tenders for earthwork and minor bridges awarded. |
| 5. | Sonepur-Hajipur including Gandak Bridge | - | Important bridge completed upto pier cap level. Substructure of major bridges have been completed. |
| | Total | 141.74 | |
| RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION | | | |
| 1. | Barabanki-Gonda-Gorakhpur-Barauni | 416 | Work taken up and targeted for completion by March 2014 |
| 2. | Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati | 277 | Work taken up and targeted for completion by October 2015. |
| | Total | 693 | |

(b) Railway have huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources. Projects are progressing as per availability of resources. Railway has taken initiative to generate extra budgetary resources through participation with State Government/beneficiaries, defence funding, declaring some of projects as National Projects and implementation of National Projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

[English]

Implementation of Water Policy

260. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various water policies formulated earlier by the Central Government have been implemented in letter and spirit by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of water bodies in the country at present, alongwith the annual capacity of such water resources;

(d) whether any assessment of the water resources available and required, in the urban and rural areas has been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) National Water Policy is finalised and adopted by National Water Resources Council. Several States have formulated their State Water Policies, by and large as per the provisions of National Water Policy. The States implement these policies as per their requirement and priorities.

(c) The third Minor Irrigation Census has counted 5.56 lakh tanks and storages in India. The storage capacity of these tanks and storages was not surveyed.

(d) and (e) The average annual water availability for the country has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, had assessed that the annual water requirement by the year 2025 and 2050 will be about 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

[Translation]

Proposal for Consolidated Scheme

261. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Uttar Pradesh Government of Rs. 1500 crore worth of consolidated scheme for ground water recharge and rainwater harvesting in extremely exploited and critical development blocks; and

(b) if so, the action 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) Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh in his letter dated 12th April, 2012 addressed to the Prime Minister has sought funds for implementing schemes for

groundwater recharge and rainwater harvesting in 108 over-exploited or critical blocks of the State. The estimated cost for implementing these schemes is indicated in the letter as Rs.1500 crore during the 12th Five Year Plan.

(b) Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources is formulating a new scheme on Accelerated Artificial Recharge to Groundwater for implementation across the country in the 12th Five Year Plan.

Railway Stations in Bihar

262. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway stations in the State of Bihar, division-wise

(b) the number of Railway stations/platforms constructed in Bihar during the last three years and the current year, division-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, division-wise; and

(d) the criteria adopted by the Railways in allocating the funds to various divisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Number of Railway stations in Bihar and number of Railway stations/Platforms constructed during the last three years and current year are as under:

| Railway Division | No. of Railway Stations in Bihar | Number of Railway Stations constructed during the last three years and current year | Number of Railway Platforms constructed during the last three years and current year |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Dhanbad | 06 | - | - |
| Mughalsarai | 59 | - | 01 |
| Danapur | 198 | 04 | 08 |
| Sonpur | 88 | 05 | 10 |
| Samastipur | 195 | 08 | 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Asansol | 05 | 01 | 11 |
| Malda | 59 | 01 | 03 |
| Katihar | 58 | 02 | 10 |
| Varanasi | 54 | 01 | 04 |
| Total | 722 | 22 | 62 |

(c) Station/division-wise details of funds allocated/spent are not maintained. The expenditure on such works is generally funded under Plan Heads-Passenger Amenities, Traffic Facilities, Doubling etc. The allocation/expenditure under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities on East Central, Eastern, North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways which cover Bihar State during past three years and current year is as under:

| Year | Allotment (Rs. in Cr.) | | | | Expenditure (Rs. in Cr.) | | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | East Central Railway | Eastern Railway | North Eastern Railway | Northeast Frontier Railway | East Central Railway | Eastern Railway | North Eastern Railway | Northeast Frontier Railway |
| 2009-10 | .24.04 | 150.15 | 24.25 | 37.11 | 31.26 | 122.71 | 25.58 | 35.84 |
| 2010-11 | 57.61 | 184.22 | 21.42 | 55.68 | 38.72 | 157.71 | 23.78 | 59.13 |
| 2011-12 | 39.02 | 103.69 | 15.63 | 47.11 | 35.82 | 130.26 | 17.24 | 53.90 |
| 2012-13 | 49.07 | 150.53 | 25.54 | 77.50 | 11.48 (upto June, 2012) | 37.36 (upto June, 2012) | 3.68 (upto June, 2012) | 21.67 (upto June, 2012) |

(d) The criteria adopted for allocating fund is requirement and availability of fund, stage of execution of works and inter-se priority of works.

Progress in Scientific Capacity

263. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has failed to achieve success in the fields of Science and Technology as a result of which neither capacity of super computer has expanded nor new medicines have been developed and there is lack of research in Genome sequencing;

(b) if so, whether the Government is making efforts to take the country to new heights on the front of Science and Technology; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far in this regard alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The country's contribution in various areas of Science and Technology (S and T) such as genome sequencing of rice and tomato and drug discovery etc. many of which are under clinical trials is well recognised world over. In addition, the Government is determined to encourage S and T by focussing investment in areas where the country has already taken lead or its lead is at par with the R and D activities of other countries.

In addition, to the above, the Government *i.e.* Planning Commission, through the Department of

Science and Technology, has prepared and approved a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for "Building Indian Supercomputing capacity and capability during the 12th Plan Period". Further, recognizing the Indian capabilities Government through the Institutes and the Laboratories have entrusted genome sequencing of other cash rich crops for passing on the benefits of sequencing to the farmers. The Department has initiated projects for development of drugs for diseases that affect common man such as leprosy, Malaria, TB, Japanese Encephalitis, Syphilis, Leishmaniasis, Filariasis, HTWAIDS, Tetanus, Measles, Drug resistant enteric fever, Hepatitis B, Skin disorders like Leu coder ma and psoriasis. In addition research activities focusing on Diabetes, Hypertension, Cardiovascular disorders, Dengue besides addressing neurological diseases like dementia and Parkinsons Disease have been taken up by the Ministry. Joint Research proposals are also supported for the drug development involving the Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine for the scientific validation of at least five formulations of the Indian System of Medicine (ISM) including Veterinary medicines.

The efforts have resulted in commercialization of products like Alquit (A herbal product for the control of animal ecto-parasites); Bonista (Parathyroid Hormone as injectable for Osteoporosis); Receptol (A colostrums based protein for the management of HIV/AIDS); Rhoclone (Anti-Rho-D immunoglobulin Injection (Monoclonal) 300 meg developed for hemolytic disease of the new born). 9 New molecules discovered are under different stages of trials. So far 22 product patents and 13 process patents have been obtained by the Ministry.

[English]

Unfair Trade Practices

264. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a newly formed apex panel Competition Appellate Tribunal is planning to define the limits of acceptable advertising;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the *quasi-judicial* body is empowered to look into unfair trade practices and will spell out the do's and don't's for electronic and print media advertisements; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT);

(c) and (d) The CAT being an adjudicatory body hears and dispose of appeals against any directions issued or decisions made or order passed by the Competition Commission of India (CCI) under various sections of the Competition Act, 2002 including unfair trade practices.

[Translation]

Ratio of Consumption and Availability of Fertilizers

265. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of consumption and availability of fertilizers is different in various States of the country;

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

(c) the details of the action plan to balance the ratio of consumption and availability of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The State-wise availability, consumption (sales) and percentage ratio during the year 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The action plan to balance the ratio of consumption and availability of fertilizers varies from State to State because of varied geographical area, irrigation facilities etc and other agriculture practices. The consumption (sales) of fertilizers depends on good monsoons combined with increased irrigation facilities, increased area under cultivation, better awareness about usage of fertilizers amongst farmers and better purchasing power in the rural areas which resulted in increase in consumption of fertilizers from 2003-04 onwards.

Statement

State-wise availability, sales and percentage of sales against availability of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the year 2011-12

(Figures in LMT)

| Name of State | UREA | | | DAP | | | MOP | | | COMPLEX | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | AVAILABILITY | SALES | % age of sales against Availability | AVAILABILITY | SALES | % age of sales against Availability | AVAILABILITY | SALES | % age of sales against Availability | AVAILABILITY | SALES | % age of sales against Availability |
| Andhra Pradesh | 29.87 | 29.34 | 98.23 | 10.93 | 10.39 | 95.06 | 4.44 | 3.82 | 86.04 | 25.71 | 23.58 | 91.72 |
| Karnataka | 14.53 | 14.45 | 99.45 | 9.40 | 9.06 | 96.38 | 3.82 | 3.64 | 95.29 | 17.33 | 16.40 | 94.63 |
| Kerala | 1.50 | 1.49 | 99.33 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 93.18 | 1.51 | 1.42 | 94.04 | 2.20 | 1.99 | 90.45 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10.47 | 10.45 | 99.81 | 3.84 | 3.71 | 96.61 | 4.26 | 4.16 | 97.65 | 8.75 | 7.56 | 86.40 |
| Gujarat | 21.26 | 21.18 | 99.62 | 6.99 | 6.80 | 97.28 | 1.75 | 1.72 | 98.29 | 7.32 | 7.08 | 96.72 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 18.16 | 17.86 | 98.35 | 11.89 | 10.57 | 88.90 | 0.93 | 0.75 | 80.65 | 5.32 | 4.66 | 87.59 |
| Chhattisgarh | 6.30 | 6.30 | 100.00 | 2.71 | 2.58 | 95.20 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 97.65 | 2.21 | 1.97 | 89.14 |
| Maharashtra | 25.67 | 25.43 | 99.07 | 12.69 | 12.22 | 96.30 | 4.26 | 3.99 | 93.66 | 20.85 | 19.74 | 94.68 |
| Rajasthan | 17.58 | 16.90 | 96.13 | 7.33 | 7.07 | 96.45 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 92.00 | 1.54 | 1.40 | 90.91 |
| Haryana | 19.45 | 19.15 | 98.46 | 8.45 | 8.32 | 98.46 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 95.83 | 0.79 | 0.71 | 89.87 |
| Punjab | 28.50 | 28.25 | 99.12 | 10.08 | 9.66 | 95.83 | 0.73 | 0.69 | 94.52 | 1.30 | 1.19 | 91.54 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 59.12 | 58.05 | 98.19 | 18.76 | 18.15 | 96.75 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 98.90 | 12.85 | 11.26 | 87.63 |
| Uttarakhand | 2.51 | 2.50 | 99.60 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 97.44 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 100.00 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 96.15 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1.20 | 1.19 | 99.17 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 97.01 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 88.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | #Div/0! |
| Bihar | 18.16 | 18.11 | 99.72 | 4.72 | 4.41 | 93.43 | 1.29 | 1.26 | 97.67 | 4.02 | 3.56 | 88.56 |
| Jharkhand | 2.19 | 2.16 | 98.63 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 95.77 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 100.00 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 90.38 |
| Odisha | 5.28 | 5.10 | 96.59 | 1.90 | 1.73 | 91.05 | 0.92 | 0.83 | 90.22 | 3.46 | 3.12 | 90.17 |
| West Bengal | 12.76 | 12.74 | 99.84 | 5.05 | 4.76 | 94.26 | 3.04 | 3.01 | 99.01 | 8.96 | 8.13 | 90.74 |
| Assam | 2.68 | 2.68 | 100.00 | 0.37 | 0.28 | 75.68 | 0.94 | 0.91 | 96.81 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 71.43 |
| All India | 298.65 | 294.77 | 98.70 | 117.44 | 111.95 | 95.33 | 31.64 | 29.91 | 94.53 | 124.27 | 113.93 | 91.68 |

[English]

Constitutional Status to NMC

266. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minorities (NMC) is facing functional difficulties in the absence of a Constitutional status;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The steps taken by the Government to empower the said Commission for carrying out inquiries and monitoring of issues in the interests of the Minorities?

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

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

(c) The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) is a statutory organization constituted under NCM Act, 1992. Under section 9(4) of this Act, it has power of a civil court for summoning and examining witnesses under oath etc. Under section 9(1)(d), the Commission is empowered to look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities and take up such matters with the appropriate authorities. Further, under section 9(l)(b) and 9(l)(c) it has powers to monitor the working of the safeguards provided in the constitution and in laws enacted by the Parliament and the State Legislatures and make recommendations for the effective implementation of safeguards for the protection of the interest of minorities by the Central Government or the State Governments.

'Promotion and Recruitment Guidelines in PSUs'

267. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether every Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have their own guidelines in respect of promotion and recruitment process; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The recruitment and promotion to the posts below the Board level in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is done by the management of respective CPSEs as per the policy formulated and approved by their Boards.

Rebate on Khadi Products

268. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rebate and special rebate fixed for retail of khadi products and textiles for the financial year 2012-13;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to discontinue the rebate for the retail of khadi products;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to introduce any new scheme for the development of khadi sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Till 2009-10, rebate @10% of sales used to be given on sale of khadi, with a special additional rebate of 10% for 108 days in a year coinciding with Gandhi Jayanti and/or local festivals. However, since 2010-11, the Government has introduced a more flexible scheme, namely, Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, in place of the erstwhile scheme of Rebate, under which financial assistance @ 20% of the value of production is provided on khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45. Under the new system of MDA, sales are expected to be more evenly spread throughout the year and the institutions have the flexibility to use the assistance in improving the outlets, products and production processes, as also giving incentive to customers, etc.

(d) and (e) As of now, there is no proposal for a new scheme under consideration of the Government.

Revision of Tatkal Scheme

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

(a) the details of revised booking policy under Tatkal Scheme;

(b) the other measures proposed to streamline railway booking to benefit the commuters; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to make the catering service more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The salient features of modified Tatkal Scheme which was introduced in August 2004 and revised from time to time are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) With a view to streamline booking of reserved tickets, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) The timings of opening of reservation of Tatkal tickets have been changed to 10.00 hours on the previous day of journey instead of 08.00 hours as per earlier provisions.
- (ii) Preventive checks are conducted in association with Commercial Vigilance and Security Department in and around reservation offices as well as in trains against persons on travelling on transferred tickets.
- (iii) Monitoring and surveillance of the working of reservation offices is undertaken by installing Close Circuit Televisions to curb the possible activities of touts.
- (iv) Travelling Public are also educated about the consequences of buying tickets from touts through various media,
- (v) Railway staff, if found indulging in malpractices in connivance with touts, are taken up under the Discipline and Appeal Rules.

(c) In order to make the catering service more effective, adequate steps have been initiated in the New Catering Policy, 2010 issued on 21st July, 2010. This policy has an inclusive approach wherein from the least advantaged passenger to the relatively affluent are provided catering services in a socially responsible

manner with emphasis on provision of good quality and hygienic food at economic price. Jan-Ahar outlets have been set up for sale of Janta Meals and low cost affordable regional cuisines. Supervision and monitoring has been strengthened through an institutional mechanism put in place by the Zonal Railways by deploying Railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene and take corrective action in a time bound manner through regular, surprise and periodical inspections. Standard Bid Documents for award of catering contracts have been prepared by the Ministry by engaging professional agencies having domain knowledge and expertise wherein stringent eligibility criteria to ensure quality with detailed penalty clauses have been defined. The policy guidelines for Train Side Vending contracts have been issued for catering services in trains run without pantry car. Fixation of licence fee has been rationalized. Detailed instructions regarding waste management have been issued in order to maintain hygiene and cleanliness at all catering units.

Statement

Salient Features of modified Tatkal Scheme

- (1) Tatkal booking opens at 10 AM on the previous day of Journey excluding date of journey from the train originating station.
- (2) The reservation under this scheme is available only up to the time of preparation of charts.
- (3) The facility of change of name is not permitted on the bookings made under Tatkal scheme.
- (4) No duplicate Tatkal tickets are issued except in exceptional cases on payment of full fare including Tatkal charges.
- (5) The reservation under this scheme can be sought by full fare paying passengers only and no passenger holding concessional ticket is allowed to avail reservation under this scheme.
- (6) Tatkal tickets are issued only on production of self-attested photocopy of one of the nine prescribed proofs of identity mentioned in the scheme and passenger should carry the same proof of identity (in original) during the journey failing which all the passengers booked on that ticket are considered as travelling without ticket and charged accordingly.

- (7) No refund is granted on cancellation of confirmed Tatkal tickets except under certain circumstances like non-attachment of coach, cancellation of train, as mentioned in the scheme.
- (8) Tatkal charges have been fixed as a percentage of fare at the rate of 10% of basic fare for second class and 30% of basic fare for all other classes subject to minimum and maximum prescribed limits as given in the scheme.
- (9) Tatkal tickets are issued for actual distance of travel, subject to the distance restriction applicable to the train.
- (10) Agents/RTSAs have been restricted from the booking Tatkal tickets at the counters as well as through internet between 1000 hours and 1200 hours.
- (11) It is possible to book a maximum of only four passengers per PNR for Tatkal tickets.
- (12) The web services agents of IRCTC have been permitted to book only one Tatkal ticket per train per day on the internet.
- (13) Powers for earmarking of Tatkal accommodation in different classes have been delegated to Zonal Railways who take a decision in this regard keeping in view the utilization pattern in that class during the previous financial year as well as availability of accommodation subject to maximum permissible limit prescribed in the scheme.

Abnormal Weather Conditions

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the abnormal weather pattern prevailing in the country over the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the areas most affected by such conditions and the reasons therefor:

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out to tackle the adverse impact of abnormal weather conditions; 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 Government is monitoring the variability of the weather phenomena and development of abnormal weather pattern like drought, flood, flash flood, cyclone, rain induced landslides, heat cold wave, etc. on a continuous basis. Records of past weather events show that extreme values in respect of heavy rainfall, maximum and minimum temperatures, seasonal rainfall etc. remained unsurpassed in many cases.

Heavy rain events (>10 cm/day) over central India are found to have increased in the recent decades while weak and moderate events are decreasing. The extreme rain events which are becoming more intense in recent years are localized and could be part of the natural variability of the monsoon system.

Spatial analysis of changes in temperature reveals that most parts of the country show a warming trend, except north-western parts of the country, where a cooling trend is observed. The occurrence of heat wave conditions is found to be more frequent in May than in June, while very few heat waves occur in the months of March and April. The spatial changes in minimum temperature are found to be decreasing in most parts of Western Ghats and increasing in most parts of Himalayan region and certain parts of the north-eastern region and such warming is confined to winter and post-monsoon seasons. No such pattern is discerned in respect of other weather phenomena.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is enhancing its observational network under the modernization plan by installing a network of Doppler Weather Radars (DWR), Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), Automatic Rain Gauge Stations (ARGs), etc. for monitoring abnormal weather patterns and upgrading its forecasting capabilities, so that advance warning can be provided to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Agriculture to tackle the impacts of the adverse and extreme weather phenomena.

In order to capture the characteristics of the changing weather in real time, state-of-the-art 24X7 monitoring system comprising 14-DWRs, located at Agartala, Chennai, Delhi-Airport, Delhi-Lodi Road, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Machilipatnam, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna, Visakhapatnam, Lucknow, Patiala and Mohanbari is made functional. Additional DWRs at Bhuj is under commissioning. Current weather information is collected through 675 Nos. of AWS and 775 Nos. of ARGS made functional across the country.

[Translation]

Research in God Particle

271. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian scientists are also involved in the research for 'God Particle' and if so, the number of Indian scientists working on this project alongwith the details thereof;

(b) the new heights likely to be achieved in the field of space science with this new research of God Particle (Higgs Boson); and

(c) 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. Indian scientists are also involved in the research for 'Higgs Boson' (popularly known as 'God Particle'). A group of 80 Indian scientists including 30 Ph.D. students from 8 institutions are currently working on the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) Experiment, which is one of the two experiments that have led the research on the Higgs Boson. These institutions are — Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, University of Delhi, Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay, Mumbai, National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, Panjab University, Chandigarh, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai and Vidsya Bharati, Santiniketan. Earlier, Indian scientists also participated in the construction of the massive particle accelerator at Geneva [viz. the Large Hadron Collider (LHC)], detector system for the CMS Experiment and the

LHC Grid Computing System using which research on Higgs Boson is being carried out.

(b) and (c) This research falls in the domain of Particle Physics. It is the Higgs particle which imparts mass to all fundamental particles in the Universe. With this finding, therefore, a major milestone in the human understanding of the fundamental constituents of matter and their interaction will be achieved.

Shortage of Water

272. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has expressed concern in regard to rising shortage of water in the country and has suggested the State Governments to amend their rules to declare water resources as the national wealth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to study about acute shortage of water in the coming five years; 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) Planning Commission has informed that they have not asked the State Governments to amend their rules to declare water resources as the national wealth. However, the Approach Paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) states:

"Management of water resources poses increasingly difficult challenges that will require attention in the Twelfth Plan. The total quantity of usable fresh water annually available in India is fixed, but its demand from expanding agriculture and other sectors is increasing. Water resources in many parts of the country are under severe stress leading to excessive exploitation of ground water. There is some scope for increasing water availability. While these opportunities must be fully exploited, the real solution has to come from greater efficiency in water use"

(c) and (d) There is no proposal with the Central Government to study about acute shortage of water in the coming five years. However, Ministry of Water Resources and its organisations assess water availability in the country on regular basis.

Diversion of Funds

273. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that a large portion of fund allocated for the welfare of minorities is being diverted to other heads;

(b) if so, the action plan worked out by the Government to ensure the utilization of fund for the envisaged purpose and to check diversion of such fund; and

(c) the fund allocated and spent for welfare of minorities during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No, Madam. The funds allocated for welfare of minorities have not been diverted for other purposes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of annual plan-allocation and utilization of funds during 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the allocation for 2012-13 for the welfare of minorities are giving below:

| (Rs. in crore) | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Years | Budget Estimates | Revised Estimates | Expenditure |
| 2009-10 | 1740.00 | 1740.00 | 1709.42 |
| 2010-11 | 2600.00 | 2500.00 | 2008.87 |
| 2011-12 | 2850.00 | 2750.00 | 2253.42 |
| 2012-13 | 3135.00 | - | 396.85 (upto 31.07.2012) |

[English]

Schemes for Self Help Groups and Rural Artisans

274. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to hold melas in major cities of the country to provide platform to Self-Help Groups, rural artisans and craft persons to sell their products;

(b) if so, details of the programmes; and

(c) the details of the special schemes for the self-help groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), central assistance is provided to the Swarozgaries through State Governments/District Rural Development Agencies by creating opportunities to showcase and market their products. Ministry of Rural Development releases funds for organisation of one regional SARAS fair in each State during a financial year. The Central assistance upto Rs 25 lakh and Rs 20 lakh is provided for organizing SARAS fairs in metro cities and in other cities respectively.

As regards special schemes for the self-help groups, funds for setting up haats which facilitate sale of SHG products, are released by this Ministry as follows. Funds up to Rs. 15 lakhs can be released for creation of a Village Haat, up to Rs. 1.5 crores for a district level Haat and up to Rs. 3.00 crores for a Haat at the State Capital. These funds are shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 while in case of Centre and North Eastern States, the funds are shared in the ratio of 90:10.

Social Audit of Rural Development Schemes

275. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored schemes under the Ministry of Rural Development that have provisions for mandatory social audit;

(b) whether the Government plans to extend mandatory conducting of social audit of all the schemes under the Ministry of Rural Development;

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

(d) whether there is a cap on the overall State expenditure for conducting social audits;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether some of the State Governments have asked the Central Government to raise this cap;

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

(h) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the social auditing mechanisms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Provision of social audit has been made in the programme guidelines of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and National Rural livelihood Mission (NRLM). Under Indira Awas Yojana the social audit is inbuilt in the policy itself. The selection of beneficiaries is done by the Gram Panchayat from BPL lists/Permanent IAY waitlists and the approval of the Gram Sabha is sought. In other schemes of rural development the utilization of funds is audited through authorized/certified Chartered Accountants, as mentioned in programme guidelines.

(d) to (g) No such caps, as per the provisions of the MGNREGA and Audit of Schemes Rules 2011.

(h) The following steps have been taken by the Government to strengthen the social auditing mechanism:

(i) Social Audit Manual has been prepared by NIRD, Hyderabad.

(ii) During Performance Review Committee (PRC) and Regional Review Meetings, State Governments are encouraged to cross-learn from the experiences where Social Audit has been institutionalized.

(iii) Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011 have been notified in June, 2011.

Online Monitoring System

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

(a) whether the Government will put in place an online monitoring system of all the 200,000 dealers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Government has put in place an online web based Fertilizers Monitoring System (www.urvarak.co.in) that tracks the availability of Fertilizers at the district level. This is being extended to the last point of sale to the farmers, wherein either through SMS or web, the dealers are expected to acknowledge receipt of fertilizers and report the stock position on a daily bases through the mFMS (www.mfms.nic.in).

Currently 1,76,000 dealers (both wholesalers and retailers) are already registered in the mFMS. The Department is in the process of giving training on the usage of the mFMS application to the retailers through the fertilizers industry. Once the system stabilizes, information on availability at last point of sale to farmers will be available on www.mfms.nic.in.

LPG and LNG Terminals

277. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up LPG and LNG terminals at all ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the LPG import terminal at Chennai is yet to be made functional;

(d) if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make this terminal functional at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies do not have any proposal to set up Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals in all ports of the country.

(b) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has proposal to set up two LPG import terminals at Paradeep (Odisha) and Kochi (Kerala), Setting up of an LNG import, storage and regassification terminal project of 5 MMTPA capacity alongwith associated marine and gas send out facilities and utilities at Ennore port (out skirts of Chennai) in Tamil Nadu on the East Cost of India has also been cleared by IOCL. The project is likely to be completed under the Twelfth plan. IOCL plans to set up another LNG terminal on the East Cost in Odisha which is under conceptualisation stage only. IOCL also has a participating interest in Petronet LNG Limited, who is setting up an LNG terminal at Kochi (Kerala) to be commissioned during Twelfth Plan. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has commissioned its import terminal at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Mumbai in January, 2012.

(c) to (e) IndianOil Petronas Pvt. Limited (IPPL), a Joint Venture of IOCL and Petronas, has set up an LPG import terminal at Ennore (Outskirts of Chennai), which has been commissioned on 01.08.2012.

Share of Domestic Natural Gas

278. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power sector has requested for maximum share of domestic natural gas; and

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

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Considering the importance of power sector in the country's economy, Power Sector has been accorded priority for allocation of domestically produced natural gas after Fertilizer sector and gas based LPG plants. During the year 2011-12, out of total domestic gas supply of 114.68 MMSCMD, Power sector consumed 54.24 MMSCMD which is 47.3% of the total domestic gas supply.

Construction of Check Dams

279. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala is contemplating to construct a check dam across Siruvani and Bhavani rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the sources of water resources to the State of Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any direction to the Kerala Government to reconsider its proposal in order to protect the interests of the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government of Kerala 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) to (d) No proposal for constructing a check dam across Siruvani and Bhavani river has been received in Central Water Commission (CWC).

However, the proposal for a project from Government of Kerala namely Attappady Irrigation Project (medium) envisaging construction of a masonry dam across Siruvani river, a tributary of Bhavani river in Cauvery Basin at Chittor of Palakkad district, Kerala. This proposal was considered by the Advisory Committee of MoWR in its meeting held on 30.09.1977. This proposal was for utilization of 4.1 TMC of Cauvery Water to irrigate 8047 ha annually and 1.68MCM of water for drinking purpose. A modified performa report for utilization of about 4.6 TMC of water to provide annual irrigation to 8378 ha was received in CWC during December 1988. CWC has requested Govt. of Kerala to obtain interim allocation

of required water of 4.6 TMC from Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT).

MPLADS Projects in Karnataka

280. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MPLADS funds recommended by different MPs, sanctioned and utilised in Mandya district, Karnataka during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any complaint regarding the delay in the execution of MPLADS projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As per information received from Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, the details of funds recommended by different MPs, the amount sanctioned and utilized in Mandya district of Karnataka during the last three years, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Some complaints regarding delay in implementation of MPLAD projects in the country have been received in the Ministry. The complaints are mainly regarding non-sanctioning of recommended works within stipulated time and delay in execution of works by the District Authorities.

(d) Wherever delay in implementation of the MPLAD Scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the concerned State/UT Governments are directed to inquire into the matter and take appropriate action against the officials responsible for delay.

Statement

Details of funds recommended by different MPs the amount sanctioned and utilised in Mandya district of Karnataka during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the MP | Nodal District | Works sanctioned | MPLADS fund recommended/sanctioned | Works completed incurred | Exp. |
|--------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. | Shri N. Cheluvarya Swamy, MP(LS) | Mandya | 324 | 961.89 | 79 | 232.25 |
| 2. | Dr. B. Jayashree, MP(RS) | Bangalore | 2 | 10.00 | 2 | 10.00 |
| 3. | Justice Dr. M. Rama Jois,MP(RS) | Bangalore | 5 | 28.00 | 1 | 10.00 |
| 4. | Shri Rajeev Chandrashekar,MP(RS) | Bangalore | 1 | 10.00 | 1 | 10.00 |
| 5. | Shri K.B. Shanappa, MP(RS) | Gulbarga | 1 | 20.00 | | 20.00 |
| 6. | Shri Venkaiah Naidu, MP(RS) | Bangalore | 1 | 5.00 | - | 0.00 |
| 7. | Dr. Prabhakar Kore, MP(RS) | Belgaum | 1 | 5.00 | 1 | 5.00 |
| 8. | Shri K. Rehman Khan, MP(RS) | Bangalore | 37 | 163.75 | 17 | 67.00 |
| 9. | Shri S.M. Krishna, MP(RS) | Bangalore | 22 | 128.00 | 11 | 79.00 |

Training to Rural Educated Youth

281. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give training to rural educated youth for developing expertise in running of institutions like Panchayats which gets sizeable funds for creating infrastructure and for improving the quality of life of intended beneficiaries of various schemes launched by the Central and the State Governments.

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

(c) whether the existing skills of our rural work are being improved in field like construction, hospitality, apparel, security service etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs), State-wise particularly in the state of Uttarakhand which are involved in the implementation of infrastructure creating scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing "Placement Linked Skill Development" scheme under

SGSY/NRLM to provide training to rural BPL youth to ensure a time bound training and capacity building programme for bringing a specific number of below poverty line families above the poverty line through placement ensuring regular wage employment. Ministry of rural Development has sanctioned projects for training and placement rural youth inter alia in sectors like construction, hospitality, apparel, security services etc. The number of persons trained and placed during the last three years in construction, hospitality, apparel and facility management sectors are indicated is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), under implementation since April, 1999, is a holistic self employment scheme aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them out of the poverty line. The credit and subsidy is provided to swarozgaris for taking up various economic activities under the programme. Under SGSY for deriving optimum returns from an economic activity, funds are provided for the infrastructure and marketing support. Up to 20% of the allocation (25% in the case of North Eastern States) funds can be utilized for this activity by the states. The number of Self help Group provided credit and subsidy for taking up economic activities state wise including the state of Uttarakhand during 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

| Sector | 2010-2011 | | 2011-2012 | | 2012-2013 | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Placed | Trained | Placed | Trained | Placed | Trained | Placed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Building, Construction Industry and Real Estate services | - | 4860 | 3935 | 13733 | 10020 | 2683 | 1811 |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - Bar Bending and steel Fixing | | 731 | 593 | 1264 | 683 | 269 | 119 |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - Construction | | 133 | 110 | 1122 | 451 | 112 | 241 |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - Electrical-House Wiring | | | | 815 | 434 | 0 | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|---|
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - Electrical-Industrial Wiring | | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - electrical - Others | 1169 | 933 | 4631 | 3352 | 547 | 635 | |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services -Masonry | 2126 | 1716 | 3839 | 3585 | 1144 | 499 | |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - Plumbing | 275 | 213 | 1378 | 926 | 456 | 190 | |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - Site Assistant | | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - Site Supervisor | 381 | 341 | 659 | 572 | 153 | 120 | |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - Site Technician | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| Building, Construction industry and Real Estate services - Surveyor | 43 | 28 | 25 | | | | |
| Construction Materials and Building Hardware sector | | | | | | | |
| Construction Materials and Building Hardware sector - Architectural Assistance-Ship | | | | 21 | 1 | | |
| Construction Materials and Building Hardware sector - Crusher Operator | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Construction Materials and Building Hardware sector - Farm Work Carepentry | | | | 44 | 6 | | |
| Construction Materials and Building Hardware sector - General Work Supervisor | | | | 27 | 15 | | |
| Construction Materials and Building Hardware sector - Land Surveyor | | | | 22 | 22 | | |
| Facility Management | 6569 | 4194 | 28322 | 22180 | 6334 | 5184 | |
| Facility Management - Facilities Management | 1987 | 1419 | 4173 | 3588 | 1723 | 1485 | |
| Facility Management - House Keeping | 83 | 78 | 3610 | 2682 | 214 | 102 | |
| Facility Management - Office Management | | | 145 | 103 | 1001 | 793 | |
| Facility Management - Security Guard | 4318 | 2600 | 20394 | 15807 | 3396 | 2804 | |
| Facility Management - Warehouse Management | 181 | 97 | | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Textile and Clothing industry | | 4384 | 3615 | 26944 | 22652 | 10538 | 7636 |
| Textile and Clothing industry - Industrial Sewing Machine Operator (ISMO) | | 3604 | 3002 | 23781 | 19638 | 8769 | 6591 |
| Textile and Clothing industry - Leather Goods | | | | | | 80 | 37 |
| Textile and Clothing industry - Other Textile Trade | | 0 | 0 | 2340 | 2249 | 915 | 830 |
| Textile and Clothing industry - Shoe Upper | | | | | | 54 | 20 |
| Textile and Clothing industry - Stitcher | | | | | | 14 | 0 |
| Textile and Clothing industry - Tailoring and Cutting | | 780 | 613 | 823 | 765 | 706 | 158 |
| Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Trade sector | 1901 | 11328 | 7511 | 25702 | 20377 | 4877 | 3009 |
| Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Trade sector - Beautician | | 38 | 28 | | | | |
| Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Trade sector - Hospitality-(F and B service) | | 210 | 193 | 1856 | 1549 | 287 | 189 |
| Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Trade sector - Hospitality-(F and B Production) | | | | 271 | 196 | 23 | 13 |
| Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Trade sector - Hospitality - Bakery | | | | 96 | 73 | | |
| Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Trade sector - Hospitality-General | 1901 | 10298 | 6734 | 21981 | 17404 | 4437 | 2705 |
| Tourism, Travel, Hospitality S Trade sector- Hospitality-House Keeping | | 782 | 556 | 1455 | 1123 | 130 | 102 |
| Tourism, Travel, Hospitality and Trade sector - Hospitality-Spa | | | | 43 | 32 | | |
| Grand Total | 1901 | 27144 | 19257 | 97817 | 75274 | 24432 | 17640 |

Statement-II

No. of SHGs economically assisted with bank credit and subsidy

| Sl.No. | State/U.T. | No. of SHGs Economically Assisted |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7038 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|--------------|-------|
| 3. | Assam | 28192 |
| 4. | Bihar | 19149 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4219 |
| 6. | Goa | 56 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 5217 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2878 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1078 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 379 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 7041 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 13945 |
| 13. | Kerala | 3502 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 12951 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 23435 |
| 16. | Manipur | 261 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 585 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 217 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 664 |
| 20. | Odisha | 17092 |
| 21. | Punjab | 784 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 6001 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 209 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 9875 |
| 25. | Tripura | 2184 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 43979 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | 2135 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 29678 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 36 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 161 |
| Total | | 242948 |

Gas to Fertilizer Sector

282. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer sector is poised to get the maximum chunk of domestic natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on the pooled price mechanism?

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) Fertilizer Sector has been given the first priority in allocation of domestic gas and during 2011-12 it was supplied 30.85 MMSCMD out of 114.68 MMSCMD gas sourced domestically.

(c) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has received the report of Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission on pooling of natural gas price and currently there is no active proposal for pooled price mechanism.

Employment by ONGC

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has withdrawn the policy of providing employment to people who lose their land due to implementation of various projects;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Department of Public Enterprises has suggested to withdraw the policy of providing employment to land losing families because of ONGC project; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited(ONGC) is following all Government directives being a Public Sector Undertaking(PSU).

As per the Office Memorandum No.15/13/84-Department of Pubic Enterprises(C) on 'Land acquisition and rehabilitation aspects' dated 03.02.1986 of Government of India, any undertaking, formal or informal, in regards to offer of employment to one member of every dispossessed family in the project stands withdrawn.

Complex Urea

284. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on complex urea to provide benefit to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives?

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

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

Power Plants

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

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up bio-diesel plants, solar power plants and wind-power plants etc. across the country;

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

I. Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) modules

| Sl.No. | State | Location | Capacity of Solar Panel in KWp | Estimated Cost (Rs./lakh) |
|--------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Maharashtra | Central Railway, Mumbai CST HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 2. | West Bengal | Eastern Railway, Kolkata HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 3. | Delhi | Northern Railway, New Delhi HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 4. | UP | North Central Railway, Allahabad, HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |

(c) the details of the estimated cost and power generation capacity thereof, plant-wise; and

(d) the time by which these plants are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railways have decided to set up four Bio-diesel esterification plants for production of bio-diesel. Further, solar photovoltaic (PV) modules and wind mill power plants are generally provided based on the availability of adequate sunlight, required speed and density of wind, techno commercial considerations and availability of fund.

(b) and (c) The first two Bio-diesel esterification plants of capacity of 30 tons of bio diesel per day are being set up at Tondiarpet and Raipur at the cost of Rs. 29.99 crore and Rs. 29.98 crore respectively. The locations for the remaining two plants are under finalization. Details of locations, capacity and estimated cost for the works related to solar PV modules and wind mill power plants sanctioned on Indian Railways are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Raipur and Tondiarpet Bio Diesel esterification plants are expected to be commissioned by 2013. Solar PV modules and wind mill power plants are likely to be operational within next two-three years time subject to availability of fund.

Statement

Details of location, capacity and estimated cost of Solar PV modules and Wind mill power plants proposed to be provided on Indian Railways

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|-------|
| 5. | Uttar Pradesh | North Eastern Railway Gorakhpur, HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 6. | Assam | Northeast Frontier Railway Guwahati, HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | North Western Railway, Jaipur | 10 | 32.72 |
| 8. | Tamil Nadu | Southern Railway, Chennai HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 9. | Andhra Pradesh | South Central Railway, Secunderabad. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 10. | West Bengal | South Eastern Railway, Kolkata HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | Western Railway, Mumbai HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 12. | West Bengal | Chittranjan Locomotives Worksop, Chittranjan HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | Solapur Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | Nagpur Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | Bhusawal Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 17. | West Bengal | Asansol Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 18. | West Bengal | Malda Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 19. | West Bengal | Howrah Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 20. | Haryana | Ambala Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 21. | Delhi | Delhi Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | Moradabad Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 23. | Punjab | Ferozpur Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow City Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | Izzatnagar Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | Varanasi Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 28. | West Bengal | Alipur Duar Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 29. | Bihar | Kathiar Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 30. | Assam | Lumding Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 31. | Kerala | Tiruchhirapali Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 32. | Kerala | Palghat Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 33. | Tamil Nadu | Madurai Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| 34. | Kerala | Trivandrum Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 35. | Andhra Pradesh | Secunderabad Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 36. | Andhra Pradesh | Guntukal Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 37. | Andhra Pradesh | Vijaywada Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 38. | West Bengal | Adra Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 39. | Jharkhand | Chakradharpur Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 1 |
| 40. | West Bengal | Khargapur Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 41. | Jharkhand | Ranchi Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 42. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 43. | Gujarat | Rajkot Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 44. | Gujarat | Ratlam Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 45. | Bihar | Sonpur Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 46. | Uttar Pradesh | Mughalsarai Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 47. | Odisha | Khurda Road Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 48. | Uttar Pradesh | Allahabd Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 49. | Uttar Pradesh | Agra Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 50. | Rajasthan | Jaipur Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 51. | Rajasthan | Jodhpur Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 52. | Rajasthan | Bikaner Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 53. | Rajasthan | Ajmer Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 54. | Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 55. | Karnataka | Hubli Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 56. | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 57. | Rajasthan | Kota Divl. HQ Office | 10 | 32.72 |
| 58. | Maharashtra | IRIEEN, Naslk HQ Office | 30 | 98.12 |
| 59. | Uttar Pradesh | Oak Grove School, Jharipani | 30 | 98.12 |
| 60. | Delhi | Rail Bhawan New Delhi | 30 | 98.12 |
| 61. | West Bengal | Chittranjan Locomotives Worksop, Chittranjan HQ Office | 100 | 214.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| 62. | Provision of solar photovoltaic (PV) modules at 200 no. Railway Stations, administrative buildings and 1000 no. of level crossings gates (locations under finalisation). | | 4.69 MWp | 13154.00 |

II. Wind Mill Plants

| Sl.No. | State | Location | Capacity | Cost (Rs./lakh) |
|--------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Tamil Nadu | Trinuvelvi | 10.5MW | 7307.13 |
| 2. | Rajasthan | Jaisalmer | 10.5NIW | These |
| 3. | Andhra Pradesh | Location to be finalised based on availability of required wind speed and land. | 24.0 MW | plants will be set under JV/PPP mode. IR's funding-4816.00 |
| 4. | Karnataka | | 10.5 MW | |
| 5. | Kerala | | 10.0MW | |
| 6. | Tamil Nadu | | 27.0 MW | |
| 7. | West Bengal | | 0.5 MW | |

[Translation]

Grant of Licence

286. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from State of Gujarat for grant of Single Super Phosphate licences are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these license are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) No Madam. The Department of Fertilizers does not grant licence to any fertilizer or fertilizer units including Single Super Phosphate. Therefore, the question does not arise.

Supply of Counterfeit Fertilizers and Pesticides

287. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards supply of counterfeit fertilizers and pesticides and black marketing of fertilizers: and

(b) If so, the reaction of the Government alongwith the concrete action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No large scale cases of sale of sub-standard fertilizers has been reported to this Ministry and no case of incurring losses by the farmers have also been brought to notice. There are 74 notified fertilizer quality control laboratories in the country including 4 laboratories of the Government of India (CFQC and TI), Faridabad and its regional labs at Kalyani, Mumbai and Chennai with an annual

analyzing capacity of 127930 samples per annum.

standard during last three years are as under:

| The number of sample analysed and found non-Found Non-Standard | | Overall Percentage | SI.No. | Year | Sample analyzed of Non-Standard Fertilizers |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------|------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2008-09 | 104792 | | 5745 | 5.5 |
| 2. | 2009-10 | 119417 | | 6203 | 5.2 |
| 3. | 2010-11 | 121868 | | 6205 | 5.1 |

The quality of the fertilizers 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 standards.

The State Governments are primarily enforcement agencies who appoint Fertilizer Inspectors to inspect and draw the fertilizer samples from manufacturers and dealers. The Central Government also appoints Fertilizer Inspectors who mainly inspect the imported Fertilizer undergoing discharge 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.

As far as pesticides are concerned, based on specific information, raids were conducted in January, 2011 by Central Insecticide Inspectors of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage in the premises of few companies. Four Samples of M/s Crystal Phosphates Limited were found misbranded in terms of the provision of the Insecticide Act, 1968.

(b) The State Government is empowered to take follow up action for sale of non-standard fertilizers. All the offences committed under FCO are punishable by 3 months to 7 year imprisonment and fines.

The process of launching prosecution against the manufacturing firm viz M/s/Crystal Phosphates Limited as per the provisions of Insecticides Act, 1968 has already been initiated.

Funds for Judicial Reforms

288. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided special assistance to the State Governments for judicial reforms and to reduce the large number of pending cases in the courts;

(b) If so, the names of such States to which assistance has been given alongwith the quantum thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the various works likely to be undertaken with the help of above financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has provided assistance to the State Governments for judicial reforms and for reducing the large number of pending cases in the courts by releasing funds awarded by the Thirteenth Finance Commission for the improvement of justice delivery as well as under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the subordinate judiciary and scheme for assistance for setting up of the Gram Nyayalayas.

Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission a provision of Rs. 5000 crores has been made for a period of five years (2010-15.) for State Governments for the improvement of justice delivery. This grant is aimed at providing support to improve judicial outcomes, and is allocated for the following initiatives:

(i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; (iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each state to facilitate such training; (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions; and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings.

The details of assistance given State-wise under Thirteenth Finance Commission, as on 31st July, 2012, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of assistance provided to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Infrastructure Facilities for subordinate Judiciary during the last three years are at Statement-II. The details of assistance provided for Gram Nyayalayas during the last three years are at Statement-III.

Statement-I

The details of assistance given State-wise under Thirteenth Finance Commission as on 31st July, 2012

(Rs. in Crores.)

| Sl.No. | State | Amount |
|--------|-------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 81.21 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 15.52 |
| 3. | Assam | 24.22 |
| 4. | Bihar | 115.49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------------------|---------|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 25.02 |
| 6. | Goa | 3.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 59.95 |
| 8. | Haryana | 37.26 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 19.44 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 31.34 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 35.49 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 80.93 |
| 13. | Kerala | 42.02 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 122.21 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 162.80 |
| 16. | Manipur | 2.32 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.84 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 3.89 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1.23 |
| 20. | Odisha | 58.08 |
| 21. | Punjab | 36.24 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 80.55 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 4.36 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 50.49 |
| 25. | Tripura | 4.80 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 193.73 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 30.66 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 63.27 |
| Total | | 1386.36 |

Statement-II

The details of assistance provided to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Infrastructure Facilities for subordinate Judiciary

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| States | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | Total |
|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1276.00 | 0.00 | 1888.00 | 3164.00 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 972.00 | 972.00 |
| Assam | 1440.00 | 500.00 | 2890.00 | 4830.00 |
| Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chhattisgarh | 905.00 | 400.00 | 2097.00 | 3402.00 |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 172.00 | 172.00 |
| Gujarat | 881.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 881.00 |
| Haryana | 554.00 | 1320.00 | 2138.00 | 4012.00 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 425.00 | 547.00 | 0.00 | 972.00 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 708.00 | 140.00 | 1035.00 | 1883.00 |
| Jharkhand | 692.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 692.00 |
| Karnataka | 1714.00 | 500.00 | 2961.00 | 5175.00 |
| Kerala | 217.00 | 606.00 | 1169.00 | 1992.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 112.00 | 1738.20 | 4403.00 | 6253.20 |
| Maharashtra | 1890.00 | 1458.52 | 12915.00 | 16263.52 |
| Manipur | 0.00 | 209.71 | 0.00 | 209.71 |
| Meghalaya | 40.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 | 240.00 |
| Mizoram | 128.00 | 155.00 | 0.00 | 283.00 |
| Nagaland | 845.00 | 415.29 | 169.00 | 1429.29 |
| Odisha | 800.00 | 723.00 | 2416.00 | 3939.00 |
| Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rajasthan | 0.00 | 70.00 | 1172.00 | 1242.00 |
| Sikkim | 0.00 | 220.00 | 0.00 | 220.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Tamil Nadu | 356.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 356.00 |
| Tripura | 147.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 247.00 |
| Uttarakhand | 451.00 | 688.20 | 0.00 | 1139.20 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2008.62 | 2858.00 | 15659.00 | 20525.62 |
| West Bengal | 0.00 | 425.35 | 2518.00 | 2943.35 |
| Total | 15589.62 | 13274.27 | 54574.00 | 83437.89 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Chandigarh | 1480.00 | 400.00 | 500.00 | 2380.00 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2250.00 | 2250.00 |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Puducherry | 500.00 | 600.00 | 1250.00 | 2350.00 |
| Total | 1980.00 | 1000.00 | 5000.00 | 7980.00 |
| Grand Total | 17569.62 | 14274.27 | 59574.00 | 91417.89 |

Statement-III*The details of assistance provided for Gram Nyayalayas*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | Total |
|--------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Madhya Pradesh | 632.00 | 745.40 | 156.80 | 1534.2 |
| 2. | Rajasthan | 567.00 | 0.0 | 144.00 | 711 |
| 3. | Odisha | 15.80 | 0.0 | 110.60 | 126.4 |
| 4. | Karnataka | 132.60 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 142.2 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.20 | 25.2 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | | | | |
| | Total | 1347.40 | 745.40 | 446.20 | 2539.00 |

[English]

Railway Line in Arunachal Pradesh

289. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on the proposed extension of Rangia-Murkongselek railway line to Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Murkongselek-Pasighat new line (30.617 km) project has been included in Budget 2011-12 as extension to Rangiya Jn-Murkongseiek Gauge Conversion work. Final Location Survey for this project has been completed and geo-technical investigation taken up. Target of completion has not yet been fixed. Project would be completed in coming years as per the availability of resources.

Fund for Financing New Drug Discovery Projects

290. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds on R and D and action taken to streamline the research activities in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to create a fund to finance new drug discovery projects to make India a leader in drug discovery;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government, is proposing to offer incentives to domestic as well as multinational drug makers to encourage new drug discovery in the country; 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) As per available information, funds have been allocated for R and D by the Departments of the Government of India during the last three years, are as follows:

Name of the Department

(Rs. in crores)

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| (i) | Department of Science and Technology | 165.69 |
| (ii) | Department of Bio-technology | 66.89 |
| (iii) | Council of Scientific and Industrial Research | 254.81 |
| (iv) | Indian Council of Medical Research | 24.00 |
| (v) | Department of Pharmaceuticals | 57.03 |

In the Report of the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticats Industry for the 12th Plan, the following proposals relating to R and D have been included:

| Sl.No. | Scheme | Brief description | Outlay (Rs. in crores) |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Setting up of one National and five Regional Formulation Development and Manufacturing standards training centres | Scheme to set up Formulation development centres to tap the patent cliff opportunity and become global leader in Generics and Bio-similars | 160 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 2. | Setting up of National Centre for Phyto-pharma development | Major capital expenditure of about Rs. 100 crores being met from Ministry for Development of North East Region (DONER). Present allocation sought for initial years operation as per advice from DONER | 20 |
| 3. | Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)/Good Clinical Practices (GCP)/Animal House Lab Schemes | For setting up of GLP compliant Laboratory, GCP compliant Lab and a Animal House Lab on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis | 50 |
| 4. | Continuing R and D schemes at National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali | NIPER, Mohali is presently implementing a number of projects in R and D for various Pharma areas like neglected diseases, infectious diseases, vector borne diseases, etc. In addition a number of projects are being implemented for Public healthn, Pharmacovigilance, Regulatory Capacity building for academia and industry, etc. | 50 |
| 5. | New Scheme at NIPER Mohali | R&D Centre for Biologicals and New Chemical Entities (NCEs) R&D Centre for New Drug Delivery Sytem (NDDS), Setting up 20 new Incubators, Incentive Scheme for Contract Research Organization (CROs) Development for New, Drug Discovery Partnership with International Centres of Excellence | 825 |
| 6. | Pharma Venture Capital Fund | To consider investment of identified funds into a newly created specialised private equity/ venture capital fund that undertakes R&D investments into companies in the pharmaceutical industry | 500 |
| 7. | Pharma Innovation and Infrastructure Development Initiative (PIIDI) | Develop technical and innovation capacity of Indian Pharma for manufacturing quality affordable medicines, develop International competitiveness of the Indian Pharma so as to be the largst producer of generic medicines in the world. To make India a preferred destination for global initiatives in curing the world's ailments specially the developing world in a value based manner. | 2000 |
| 8. | At NIPER Hyderabad: Setting up National Centre for R&D in Bulk Drugs at NIPER Hyderabad | Build competitiveness through Innovation and Productivity efficiencies in the Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredient (API) industry. Also tap Generics opportunity and meet competition of China, etc. | 56 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 9. | At NIPER Kolkata National Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology Centre | To be set up at NIPER Kolkata for development of Nano-materials from inorganic substrates for innovative drugs and drug delivery systems | 50 |
| 10. | Setting up National and Regional Biosimilar Expertise Centres | To provide expert advice and assistance to industry on regulatory issues pertaining to Clinical Trials, Testing and Approval process for Biosimilars-One national centre at Bangalore and 3 regional centres at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad | 60 |
| 11. | Setting up of a Industry focused Animal House | End to end services from Primates to small animals for pre-clinical drug development | 100 |
| 12. | Support to Academia, Research Institutions and private sector for Extra Mural Research | For funding both academia individually, as an institution and private companies for targeted drug development including assistance for clinical trials. | 100 |
| 13. | Support to Academia, Research Institutions and private sector for Extra Labs upgradation | For funding upgradation of labs in the private and government sector with sharing basis on 50-50 pattern for the lab upgradation for equipments deployed for drug development under specifically identifiable projects | 10 |
| 14. | All NIPERs: International cooperation in R and D | To promote R and D in Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and developing countries for mutual advantages | 25 |
| 15. | Setting up National Centre for Medical Devices at NIPER Ahmedabad | Promoting indigenous R and D in Medical devices sector | 50 |
| Total | | | 4056 |

(b) to (e) In November 2011, M/s. Ernst and Young Private Limited (M/s E and Y), Gurgaon, has been given an assignment as Global Level Consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report for developing India as a Drug Discovery and Pharma Innovation Hub 2020. The report is awaited.

Jobs to Dependants of Train Accident Victims

291. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dependants of the victims of train accidents to whom employment has been provided by

the Railways during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of such dependants whose cases for employment have not been decided so far alongwith the reasons for delay during the said period;

(c) the time by which all the cases are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether the Railways have any proposal to bring in any amendment to the existing Act for provision of jobs to a member of the family of the victims; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Railway Lines in the Country

292. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new railway lines in the country on which work has not been started despite completion of survey, State/Zone-wise;

(b) the number of new railway lines in the country on which work is under progress State/Zone-wise;

(c) the length of metre gauge lines converted into broad gauge and the length of lines on which such work is under progress during the last three years and current year; and

(d) the time frame set for completion of the said pending work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Zone-wise details of surveys for new railway lines completed across the country during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As on 01.04.2012, there are 132 numbers of ongoing new line projects in the country.

(c) and (d) 3209 Km of Meter Gauge/Narrow Gauge lines have been converted into Broad Gauge in the last three years (*i.e.* during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12). As on 01.04.2012, work on conversion of 5593 km of Meter Gauge/Narrow Gauge lines into Broad Gauge is in different stages of execution. Due to limited availability of resources, time frame for completion of all ongoing projects has not been fixed.

Statement

Zone-wise number of surveys for new railway lines completed during the last three years is as under:

| Railway Zone | No. of surveys completed |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Central | 3 |
| Eastern | 4 |
| East Central | 0 |
| East Coast | 0 |
| Northern | 27 |
| North Central | 2 |
| North Eastern | 6 |
| Northeast Frontier | 20 |
| North Western | 9 |
| Southern | 4 |
| South Central | 6 |
| South Eastern | 7 |
| South East Central | 3 |
| South Western | 8 |
| Western | 2 |
| West Central | 1 |
| Total | 102 |

[*English*]

Room for MPs in the Collectorate in their Constituencies

293. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently instructed to Collectors/District Magistrates of all the districts in the country to provide a room to the Members of Parliament (MPs) on the premises of the collectorate to facilitate the MPs to monitor the works in their respective constituencies under MPLADS; and

(b) if so, the details 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) Government of India has issued enabling circular directives for the creation of a common facilitation centre in each district from the MPLADS funds for the convenience of Hon'ble MPs. Room for setting up of MPLADS Facilitation Centre in the nodal district would be required to be provided by DC/DM. The capital cost of setting up of such facilities including equipments, furniture, etc. shall not exceed Rs.5 lakhs and will be met from MPLADS funds to be nominated by the MP.

The main function of this facilitation centre would be to provide Hon'ble MPs all the information at one place relevant to implementation of the scheme. This facilitation centre would work under the direct control of the District Authority and would have persons on contract with adequate computer operating knowledge to manage the Centre. The recurring running expenses will be booked under 2% administrative charges, of which the Nodal District gets 0.8%.

De-Silting of Water Bodies

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the storage capacity of all kinds of water bodies has come down due to accumulation of silt;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has conducted any study to find out the present storage capacity of all water bodies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps to de-silt water bodies to increase their storage capacity;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Govt. is aware that the storage capacity of all kinds of water bodies have come down due to accumulation of silt.

(b) and (c) As per the compendium on silting of reservoirs in India (2001) brought out by Central Water Commission (CWC) in respect of 144 reservoirs in the country, the weighted average annual loss in gross storage capacity due to siltation is computed as 0.44%. The abstract of the rate of siltation of these 144 reservoirs is enclosed as Statement-I. CWC has been conducting the Capacity survey of reservoirs since VIII Plan. So far Capacity survey of 36 reservoirs has been completed. The abstract showing the details of loss in storage capacities of these reservoirs are also enclosed as Statement-II. CWC has also conducted sedimentation studies of total 108 reservoirs using remote sensing technique to assess the live storage capacity of reservoirs in the country. The results of the reservoirs sedimentation survey of these reservoirs are enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) to (f) The desiltation of reservoirs on large scale has not been considered techno-economically viable as it is associated with the problems of disposal of excavated earth and high cost of repeated desiltation. However, Government had approved pilot scheme for 'National project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to agriculture in January, 2005 with an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crore to be shared by the centre and state in the ratio of 3:1 for implementation during the XII Plan period. The objectives of the scheme were to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies and also to recover an extent their lost irrigation potential. The scheme was approved for 26 district projects in 15 states with Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala and Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 299.92 crore and centre grant of Rs. 197.3 crore was released to the states under the scheme. These projects were to cover 1098 water bodies with total Culturable Command Area (CCA) of Rs. 1.72 lakh hectare. The physical work for restoration has been completed in 1985 water bodies in 15 states.

Subsequently, Government had approved a State Sector Scheme for RRR of water bodies with two components (one with external assistance with an outlay

of Rs. 1500 crore and second with domestic support with an outlay of Rs. 1250 crore) for implementation during XI Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 811.85 crore has since been released to 12 states viz. Odisha, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand), Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand), Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Haryana under the scheme of RRR of

water bodies with domestic support during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. 3341 water bodies were taken up for restoration out of which works have been completed in 1462 water bodies. Out of 10887 water bodies taken up under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance, works have been completed in 3093 water bodies in Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Statement-I**Rate of Silting in 144 Reservoirs in India**

| Sl.No. | Name of reservoir | Name of river | Year of impoundment | C.A. In Sq. km | Original Storage capacity in M.Cu.m | Designed rate of siltation Th.Cu.m/sq.km/yr | Total number of survey (year of last survey) | Present Storage capacity | Observed rate of siltation Th.Cu.m/sq.km/yr | Total loss of Storage up to the last survey M.Cu.m | % loss of the last survey | % annual loss of capacity | % loss of live storage upto the last survey | % loss of dead storage up to the last survey |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Cumbum tank | Gudukamma | 1956 | 993 | 105.76 | NA | 1(1978) | 84.15 | 0.99 | 21.61 | 20.43 | 0.93 | | |
| 2. | Oindi | Dindi | 1943 | 3919.96 | 73.83 | N.A. | 1(1976) | 71.62 | 0.017 | 2.21 | 2.99 | 0.09 | | |
| 3. | Himayatsagar | Issa | 1927 | 1307.94 | 107.79 | N.A. | 1(1976) | 79.16 | 0.441 | 28.63 | 26.56 | 0.54 | | |
| 4. | Kaddam | Kaddam | 1958 | 2656.25 | 124.43 | N.A. | 1(1977) | 78.179 | 0.916 | 46.251 | 37.17 | 1.96 | | |
| 5. | Lakhamvaram | Lakhamvaram | 1909 | 268.06 | 60.42 | N.A. | 1(1975) | 41.58 | 1.065 | 18.84 | 31.18 | 0.47 | | |
| 6. | Manjira | Manjira | 1966 | 16770.2 | 50.94 | N.A. | 1(1977) | 32.2 | 0.102 | 18.74 | 36.79 | 3.34 | | |
| 7. | Nizamsagar | Manjira | 1930 | 21694 | 841.18 | 0.238 | 1(1992) | 332.5 | 0.378 | 508.68 | 60.47 | 0.975 | | |
| 8. | Palair | Palair | 1928 | 1686.71 | 56.56 | N.A. | 1(1977) | 55.35 | 0.015 | 1.21 | 2.14 | 0.04 | | |
| 9. | Pocharam | Aliaru | 1922 | 673.4 | 16.85 | N.A. | 1(1978) | 13.067 | 0.1 | 3.783 | 22.45 | 0.4 | | |
| 10. | Ramappa lake | Manair | 1919 | 183.89 | 82.48 | N.A. | 1(1975) | 79.82 | 0.258 | 2.66 | 3.22 | 0.06 | | |
| 11. | Shanigram tank | Siddipet | 1891 | 321 | 29.08 | N.A. | 1(1972) | 26.13 | 0.113 | 2.95 | 10.14 | 0.12 | | |
| 12. | SriramsaQar | Godavari | 1970 | 91751 | 3171.94 | 0.357 | 2(1994) | 2555.48 | 0.28 | 616.46 | 19.43 | 0.81 | 17.6 | 24.05 |
| 13. | Wvra | Pangdi | 1929 | 709.66 | 24.66 | N.A. | 1(1977) | 14.88 | 0.287 | 9.78 | 39.66 | 0.83 | | |
| BIHAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | Kanar | Konar | 1955 | 997.15 | 281.23 | N.A. | 1(1996) | 209.65 | 1.75 | 71.58 | 25.45 | 0.62 | 20.6 | 43.3 |
| 15. | Maithon | Barakar | 1955 | 6294 | 1348.8 | 0.905 | 6(1994) | 1084.76 | 1.075 | 264.04 | 19.58 | 0.5 | | |
| 16. | Panchet Hill | Damodar | 1956 | 10878 | 1581 | 0.667 | 6(1996) | 1358.09 | 0.51 | 222.91 | 14.1 | 0.35 | 27.1 | 49.6 |
| 17. | Tiliya | Barakar | 1953 | 984.2 | 335.83 | N.A. | 1(1997) | 333.018 | 2.857 | 2.812 | 30.8 | 0.84 | 43.6 | 0.38 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| GUJARAT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. | Ajwa | Ajwa | 1891 | 177.3 | 62.7 | N.A. | 1(1987) | 54.99 | 0.45 | 7.71 | 12.3 | 0.13 | 12.9 | 59.92 |
| 19. | Bhadar | Bhadar | 1983 | 406 | 46.72 | 0.357 | 1(1995) | 35.71 | 2.26 | 11.01 | 23.56 | 1.96 | 20.04 | 44.4 |
| 20. | Bhimdad | Keri | 1953 | 109.82 | 11.19 | 0.143 | 2(1986) | 6.69 | 1.242 | 4.5 | 40.21 | 1.22 | | |
| 21. | Bramani | Bramani | 1953 | 699.27 | 74.95 | 0.719 | 1(1986) | 58.33 | 0.72 | 16.62 | 22.17 | 0.67 | | |
| 22. | Oamanganga | Oamanganga | 1983 | 1802 | 567 | 0.571 | 2(1996) | 557.56 | 0.4 | 9.44 | 1.66 | 0.13 | 0.39 | 11.44 |
| 23. | Dantiwada | Banas | 1965 | 2860.9 | 464.4 | 9.361 | 3(1994) | 319.32 | 1.748 | 145.07 | 31.24 | 1.07 | 28.13 | 100 |
| 24. | Oharai | Oharai | 1976 | 5540 | 907.88 | 0.286 | 5(2000) | 802.255 | 0.763 | 105.625 | 11.63 | 0.46 | 6.46 | 42.54 |
| 25. | Dhatarwadi | Dhatarwadi | 1975 | 429.94 | 32.73 | 0.19 | 1(1986) | 26.8 | 1.254 | 5.93 | 18.12 | 1.65 | | |
| 26. | Demi-1 | Oemi | 1959 | 168.35 | 21.62 | N.A. | 1(1984) | 16.65 | 1.157 | 4.87 | 22.83 | 0.91 | | |
| 27. | Fulzar-1 | Und | 1957 | 142.45 | 14.9 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 12.23 | 0.646 | 2.67 | 17.92 | 0.62 | | |
| 28. | Ghee | Ghee | 1953 | 129.49 | 13.84 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 12.61 | 0.286 | 1.23 | 8.89 | 0.27 | | |
| 29. | Ghelo(I) | Ghelo | 1963 | 103.6 | 13.35 | 0.375 | 2(1986) | 10 | 1.41 | 3.35 | 25.09 | 1.09 | | |
| 30. | Godhatad | Godhatad | 1977 | 167.04 | 14.7 | 0.19 | 1(1987) | 13.98 | 0.431 | 0.72 | 4.9 | 0.49 | | |
| 31. | Goma | Sukhbhadar | 1972 | 155.4 | 18.26 | 0.152 | 1(1986) | 15.91 | 1.08 | 2.35 | 12.87 | 0.92 | | |
| 32. | Gondli | Bhadar(S) | 1956 | 67.41 | 11.35 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 10.11 | 0.613 | 1.24 | 10.93 | 0.36 | | |
| 33. | Hathmati | Sabamati | 1971 | 594.95 | 160.71 | 0.238 | 1(1987) | 151.28 | 0.99 | 9.43 | 5.86 | 0.37 | | |
| 34. | Kiran I | Hiran | 1966 | 80.91 | 21.65 | 0.837 | 1(1987) | 20.22 | 0.84 | 1.43 | 6.61 | 0.31 | | |
| 35. | Kadana | Mahi | 1977 | 25520 | 1543 | 0.13 | 2(1983) | 1473 | 0.392 | 70 | 4.54 | 0.76 | 8.7 | |
| 36. | Kaila | Kaila | 1956 | 178.05 | 13.98 | 0.238 | 1(1987) | 8.86 | 0.927 | 5.12 | 36.62 | 1.18 | | |
| 37. | Kankavati | Kankavati | 1956 | 207.19 | 14.62 | 0.19 | 1(1987) | 10.53 | 0.637 | 4.09 | 27.98 | 0.9 | | |
| 38. | Ka-an | Karjan | 1984 | 1404 | 657.72 | 0.476 | 2(1998) | 580.21 | 3.945 | 77.51 | 11.78 | 0.84 | 4.9 | 66.5 |
| 39. | Khodiyar | Shetrunji | 1967 | 383.3 | 40.35 | 0.357 | 1(1987) | 29.94 | 1.36 | 10.41 | 25.79 | 1.29 | 20.2 | 100 |
| 40. | Limbdi-Bhogavo | Limbdi-Bhogavo | 1960 | 331.5 | 30.15 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 22.49 | 0.89 | 7.66 | 25.41 | 0.98 | | |
| 41. | Machhu-I | Machhu | 1958 | 729.84 | 83.13 | 0.74 | 2(1994) | 75.09 | 0.306 | 8.04 | 9.67 | 0.27 | 7.92 | 100 |
| 42. | Machhu-II | Machhu | 1972 | 1928 | 100.55 | 0.476 | 1(1997) | 60.69 | 0.827 | 39.86 | 39.64 | 1.59 | 35.6 | 77 |
| 43. | Madhuvanti | Madhuvanti | 1973 | 45.32 | 12.14 | 0.833 | 1(1986) | 11.65 | 0.83 | 0.49 | 4.04 | 0.31 | | |
| 44. | Meshwo | Meshwo | 1968 | 258.96 | 82.12 | 0.0857 | 1(1997) | 53.63 | 3.78 | 28.49 | 34.69 | 1.18 | 32.85 | 88.5 |
| 45. | Moj | Bhadar (s) | 1955 | 440.3 | 53.01 | 0.357 | 2(1986) | 38.94 | 1.031 | 14.07 | 26.54 | 0.86 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------|---------|----------|--------|----------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 46. | Mukteshwar | Sarswati | 1990 | 305.7 | 41 | 0.357 | 1(1994) | 37.8 | 2.617 | 3.2 | 7.8 | 1.95 | | |
| 47. | Nara | Nara | 1975 | 233.03 | 41.06 | 0.19 | 1(1987) | 39.7 | 0.486 | 1.36 | 3.31 | 0.28 | | |
| 48. | Panam | Panam | 1977 | 2314 | 735.8 | 3.57 | 2(1990) | 720.18 | 0.519 | 15.62 | 2.12 | 0.17 | 1.07 | 14.75 |
| 49. | Pata Dungi | Mahi | 1974 | 212.38 | 41.06 | N.A. | 1(1981) | 39.04 | 1.358 | 2.02 | 4.92 | 0.7 | | |
| 50. | Puna | Sasoi | 1954 | 137.27 | 13.99 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 9.84 | 0.945 | 4.15 | 29.66 | 0.93 | | |
| 51. | Rajki | Malan | 1964 | 88.06 | 12.02 | 0.195 | 2(1986) | 9.23 | 1.44 | 2.79 | 23.21 | 1.06 | | |
| 52. | Ranghola | Kalubhar | 1952 | 370.37 | 44.52 | 0.143 | 2(1986) | 36.68 | 0.623 | 7.84 | 17.61 | 0.52 | | |
| 53. | Rudramata | Pur | 1963 | 383.3 | 64.78 | 0.19 | 1(1987) | 61.16 | 0.394 | 3.62 | 5.59 | 0.23 | | |
| 54. | Sanandro | Kali | 1956 | 147.62 | 12.28 | 0.238 | 2(1986) | 5.24 | 1.584 | 7.04 | 57.32 | 1.91 | | |
| 55. | Sarathi | Vartu | 1974 | 197.57 | 10.69 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 7.31 | 1.425 | 3.38 | 31.61 | 2.63 | | |
| 56. | Sasoi | Sasoi | 1954 | 562.03 | 51.02 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 38.97 | 0.67 | 12.05 | 23.62 | 0.74 | | |
| 57. | Shetrunji | Shetrunji | 1959 | 4317 | 415.41 | N.A. | 2(1996) | 308.69 | 0.63 | 106.72 | 25.7 | 0.6 | 20 | 78.44 |
| 58. | Sukhi | Sukhi | 1987 | 412 | 178.47 | 0.476 | 1(1997) | 164.08 | 3.49 | 14.39 | 8.06 | 0.81 | 6.6 | 29.4 |
| 59. | Suvi | Suvi | 1964 | 160.52 | 14.28 | 0.238 | 1(1987) | 10.45 | 1.04 | 3.83 | 26.82 | 1.17 | | |
| 60. | Ukai | Tapi | 1972 | 62224 | 8510 | 0.149 | 3(1992) | 7497 | 0.813 | 1013 | 11.9 | 0.595 | 6.8 | 37.6 |
| 61. | Vartu | Vartu | 1964 | 170.94 | 13.3 | 0.194 | 1(1986) | 11.7 | 0.425 | 1.6 | 12.03 | 0.55 | | |
| 62. | Wadhawan Bhogavo | Wadhawan Bhogavo | 1960 | 435.1 | 18.15 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 15.48 | 0.236 | 2.67 | 14.71 | 0.57 | | |
| 63. | Wadhwan Bhogavo (II) | Wadhwan Bhogavo | 1959 | 569.77 | 23.36 | 0.762 | 2(1986) | 20.39 | 0.193 | 2.97 | 12.71 | 0.47 | | |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64. | Pong | Beas | 1974 | 12562 | 8578.99 | 2.013 | 14(1998) | 7942.43 | 2.111 | 363.56 | 7.42 | 0.31 | 6.13 | 14.74 |
| KARNATAKA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65. | Basavasagara | Krishna | 1970 | 47850 | 1067.37 | 0.0784 | 1(1990) | 922.46 | 0.151 | 144.91 | 13.58 | 0.68 | 1.01 | 100 |
| 66. | Krishnaraja Sagar | Hemavathy | 1932 | 10620 | 1377.62 | N.A. | 1(1990) | 1348.18 | 0.048 | 29.44 | 2.13 | 0.04 | | 45.12 |
| 67. | Linganamakki | Sharavati | 1964 | 1991.71 | 4435.35 | 0.71 | 1(1999) | 4263.52 | 2.4 | 171.83 | 3.87 | 0.11 | 2.2 | 54.31 |
| 68. | Malaprabha | Malaprabha | 1972 | 2176 | 1064.049 | 0.432 | 3(1991) | 985.476 | 1.9 | 78.573 | 6.34 | 0.33 | 3.2 | 49.8 |
| 69. | Tungbhadra | Tungbhadra | 1953 | 28180 | 3751.17 | 0.429 | 6(1993) | 3157.53 | 0.527 | 593.64 | 15.83 | 0.4 | 15.08 | 100 |
| KERALA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70. | Anayirankal | Panniar | 1964 | 65.68 | 49.84 | N.A. | 1(1997) | 34.43 | 7.11 | 15.41 | 30.92 | 0.94 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|-------|----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 71. | Chulliar | Bharatapuzha | 1964 | 29.78 | 13.733 | N.A. | 1(1994) | 10.601 | 3.49 | 3.132 | 22.8 | 0.76 | | |
| 72. | Idukki | Periyar | 1974 | 649.31 | 1998.568 | N.A. | 1(1999) | 1972.724 | 1.592 | 25.844 | 1.29 | 0.05 | 0.513 | 3.42 |
| 73. | Kakki | Kakkiyar | 1966 | 217.55 | 454.07 | N.A. | 1(1999) | 428.78 | 3.522 | 25.29 | 5.57 | 0.17 | 5.66 | 0.26 |
| 74. | Kallarkutty | Periyar | 1962 | 759.85 | 6.8 | N.A. | 1(1992) | 0.052 | 0.033 | 0.748 | 11 | 0.37 | | |
| 75. | Kundala | Periyar | 1948 | 37.55 | 7.79 | N.A. | 1(1994) | 6.528 | 0.73 | 1.262 | 16.2 | 0.35 | | |
| 76. | Kuttiyadi | Kuttiyadi | 1972 | 39 | 38.4 | N.A. | 1(1989) | 27.28 | 16.77 | 11.12 | 28.95 | 1.7 | | |
| 77. | Madupetty | Periyar | 1967 | 104.9 | 55.22 | N.A. | 1(1995) | 48.787 | 1.614 | 6.433 | 11.65 | 0.31 | | |
| 78. | Malamuzha | Malampuzha | 1955 | 147.63 | 228.4 | N.A. | 1(1990) | 208.13 | 3.92 | 20.27 | 8.87 | 0.25 | 11.61 | 100 |
| 79. | Mangalam | Bharatapuzha | 1956 | 48.85 | 25.47 | N.A. | 1(1985) | 16.5 | 6.33 | 8.97 | 35.22 | 0.3 | 33.24 | 100 |
| 80. | Meenkara | Meenkara | 1960 | 90.7 | 11.33 | N.A. | 1(1989) | 8.135 | 1.215 | 3.195 | 28.2 | 0.97 | | |
| 81. | Peechi | Manali | 1957 | 107.1 | 110.43 | N.A. | 1(1995) | 79.61 | 7.57 | 30.82 | 27.9 | 0.9 | 26.3 | 62.9 |
| 82. | Ponmudi | Panniyar | 1962 | 220.52 | 51.54 | N.A. | 1(1992) | 40.46 | 1.674 | 11.08 | 21.5 | 0.72 | | |
| 83. | Poringalkuttu | Chalakudi | 1957 | 512 | 31.99 | N.A. | 1(1993) | 23.833 | 0.443 | 8.157 | 25.5 | 0.71 | | |
| 84. | Pothundi | Ayalarpuzha | 1971 | 30.82 | 52.38 | N.A. | 1(1987) | 49.935 | 4.96 | 2.445 | 4.66 | 0.29 | | |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85. | Gandhisagar | Chambal | 1960 | 23025 | 7746 | 0.363 | 2(2001) | 7226 | 0.55 | 520 | 6.713 | 0.163 | 3.49 | 33.4 |
| MAHARASHTRA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86. | Asolamendha | Jodam | 1918 | 246 | 92.96 | 0.994 | 2(1994) | 62.99 | 1.602 | 29.97 | 32.24 | 0.42 | | |
| 87. | Bendsura | Bandsura | 1955 | 188.42 | 13.12 | 0.302 | 3(1995) | 7.874 | 0.695 | 5.246 | 39.97 | 1 | | |
| 88. | Ekruk | Adelanalla | 1971 | 412 | 94.3 | 0.154 | 2(1991) | 67.864 | 0.534 | 26.436 | 28.036 | 0.234 | | |
| 89. | Gangapur | Godavari | 1965 | 357.4 | 212.51 | 0.335 | 1(1997) | 163.62 | 2.3 | 48.89 | 23.01 | 0.72 | 18.76 | 88.67 |
| 90. | Gima | Gima | 1965 | 4729.33 | 608.81 | 0.18 | 1(1979) | 559.23 | 0.749 | 49.58 | 8.14 | 0.58 | 7.2 | 33.9 |
| 91. | Jayakwadi | Godavari | 1976 | 21774 | 2909.04 | N.A. | 1(1999) | 2659.239 | 0.478 | 249.8014 | 8.59 | 0.35 | 4.34 | 21.09 |
| 92. | Khadakwasla | Mutha | 1870 | 507 | 110 | N.A. | 1(1940) | 86.08 | 0.674 | 23.92 | 21.74 | 0.31 | | |
| 93. | Khaspur | Ulpa | 1954 | 554.2 | 19.82 | 0.12 | 3(1996) | 13.483 | 0.273 | 6.337 | 31.97 | 0.761 | 8.8 | 99.29 |
| 94. | Khelna | Khelna | 1964 | 161.6 | 12.61 | 0.126 | 1(1985) | 11.91 | 0.204 | 0.7 | 5.57 | 0.26 | 4.2 | 42.6 |
| 95. | Koigaon | Palsi | 1956 | 55.74 | 2.87 | 0.114 | 3(1988) | 1,496 | 0.771 | 1.374 | 47.87 | 1.496 | | |
| 96. | Mangl | Kanala | 1955 | 304 | 33.839 | 0.05 | 3(1995) | 30.404 | 0.283 | 3.435 | 10.15 | 0.253 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| 97. | Manar | Manar | 1969 | 1585.08 | 138.35 | 0.167 | 1(1999) | 119.624 | 0.394 | 18.726 | 13.54 | 0.451 | 12.3 | 30.1 |
| 98. | Mhaswad | Man | 1888 | 1243.2 | 86.94 | 0.176 | 2(1990) | 41.7 | 0.357 | 45.27 | 52.04 | 0.51 | | |
| 99. | Mukti | Molinala | 1893 | 88.6 | 9.68 | 0.007 | 4(1991) | 6.87 | 0.324 | 2.81 | 29.03 | 0.296 | | |
| 100. | Nalgana | nalganga | 1963 | 315.98 | 76.201 | 0.19 | 1(1985) | 71.863 | 0.624 | 4.338 | 5.7 | 0.26 | 2.21 | 72.13 |
| 101. | Nazare | Karha | 1974 | 397.82 | 16.17 | 0.238 | 1(1986) | 14.633 | 0.322 | 1.537 | 9.5 | 0.79 | | |
| 102. | Powai | L.N. | 1980 | 6.61 | 5.45 | N.A. | 1(1996) | 4.39 | 1.51 | 1.06 | 19.45 | 0.183 | | |
| 103. | Ramsagar | Sur | 1914 | 212.35 | 117.18 | 0.206 | 1(1987) | 102.4 | 0.953 | 14.78 | 12.61 | 0.17 | | |
| 104. | Shivajisagar | Koyna | 1961 | 891.8 | 2797.45 | 0.667 | 1(1986) | 2779.4 | 0.81 | 18.05 | 0.65 | 0.03 | 0.55 | 2.8 |
| 105. | Visapur | Hanga | 1937 | 412 | 42.76 | 0.357 | 3(1988) | 25.21 | 0.835 | 17.55 | 41.04 | 0.8 | | |
| 106. | Yeldan | Puma | 1963 | 7362 | 934.45 | 0.357 | 1(1983) | 849.5 | 0.577 | 84.95 | 9.09 | 0.45 | | |
| MEGHALAYA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 107. | Umlum | Umlum | 1965 | 221.5 | 181.42 | N.A. | 1(1990) | 166.98 | 2.61 | 14.44 | 7.96 | 0.32 | | |
| Odisha | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 108. | Balimela | Machkund | 1972 | 4908 | 3610.53 | 10.46 | 1(1999) | 3327.98 | 2.131 | 282.55 | 7.83 | 0.29 | 5.2 | 15.32 |
| 109. | Hirakud | Mahanadi | 1957 | 83395 | 8105 | 0.25 | 4(1994) | 6145.74 | 0.635 | 1959.26 | 24.17 | 0.653 | | |
| PUNJAB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 110. | Bakra | Sutej | 1958 | 56980 | 9868 | 0.429 | 26(1998) | 8477.64 | 0.61 | 1390.36 | 14.09 | 0.35 | 9.22 | 28.96 |
| TAMIL NADU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 111. | Aliyar | Aliyar | 1962 | 195 | 109.4 | N.A. | 1(1981) | 106.26 | 0.848 | 3.14 | 2.87 | 0.15 | | |
| 112. | Amaravathy | Amaravathy | 1958 | 839.16 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 100.32 | 0.717 | 16.84 | 14.37 | 0.51 | | | |
| 113. | Barur Tank | Pannaiyar | 1919 | 35.07 | 7.04 | N.A. | 1(1986) | 6.86 | 0.086 | 0.18 | 2.56 | 0.04 | | |
| 114. | Benjam | Vaigai | 1911 | 7.77 | 2.19 | N.A. | 1(1967) | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.39 | 17.77 | 0.32 | | |
| 115. | Emerald Avalanchi | Emerald Avalanchi | 1961 | 58.534 | 156.75 | N.A. | 1(2000) | 150.124 | 2.83 | 6.626 | 4.24 | 0.106 | 3.03 | 58.82 |
| 116. | Kaveripakkam | Palar | 1902 | 31.08 | 41.73 | N.A. | 2(1996) | 36.927 | 1.466 | 4.803 | 11.509 | 0.12 | - | - |
| 117. | Krishnagiri | Pannalaru | 1957 | 5430 | 68.25 | N.A. | 1(1976) | 50.47 | 0.172 | 17.78 | 26.05 | 1.37 | - | - |
| 118. | Kundah | Kundah | 1960 | 113.96 | 1.534 | N.A. | 2(1982) | 0.646 | 0.354 | 0.888 | 57.88 | 2.63 | - | - |
| 119. | Lower Shavani | Bhavani | 1953 | 4200 | 932.78 | N.A. | 4(1983) | 895.028 | 0.3 | 37.752 | 4.05 | 0.14 | - | - |
| 120. | Manimutharu | Kilmani-Muthar | 1958 | 161.62 | 159,734 | N.A. | 1(1980) | 155.41 | 1.22 | 4.324 | 2.71 | 0.12 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|----------|----------|-------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 121. | Manjalar | Manjaiar | 1967 | 119.14 | 13.76 | NA | 1(1992) | 10.63 | 1.049 | 3.13 | 22.74 | 0.91 | | |
| 122. | Metturi Stanley | Cauvery | 1934 | 42200 | 2708.76 | N.A. | 2(1984) | 2175.43 | 0.253 | 533.33 | 1969 | 0.39 | | |
| 123. | Mukurthy | Pykara | 1938 | 25.21? | 50.976 | NA | 1(1993) | 34.585 | 11.8 | 16.391 | 32.15 | 0.58 | | |
| 124. | Parson's Valley | Bhavani | 1966 | 14.5 | 16.422 | NA | 2(1991) | 11.002 | 14.483 | 5.42 | 33.02 | 1.27 | | |
| 125. | Pechipparai | Kodaiyar | 1907 | 172 | 150.27 | NA | 1(1992) | 143.81 | 1.79 | 6.46 | 4.3 | 0.2 | | |
| 126. | Pegumbahall | Pegumbahalla | 1966 | 41.42 | 0.92 | N.A. | 2(1982) | 0.63 | 0.438 | 0.29 | 31.52 | 1.97 | | |
| 127. | Perunchani | Paralaiyar | 1953 | 159.46 | 65.03 | N.A. | 2(1995) | 60.243 | 1.154 | 4.787 | 586 | 0.23 | | |
| 128. | Piillur | Bhavani | 1966 | 943.54 | 44.4 | NA | 1(1982) | 27.13 | 1.157 | 17.27 | 38.9 | 2.43 | | |
| 129. | Ponnaniyar | Ponnanyar | 1974 | 87.02 | 3.39 | NA. | 2(1995) | 2.31 | 0.59 | 1.08 | 31.88 | 1.52 | | |
| 130. | Porthmund | Bhaveni | 1966 | 10.62 | 60.109 | NA | 2(1996) | 47.893 | 14.31 | 12.216 | 20.323 | 0.68 | | |
| 131. | Sathanur | Ponniar | 1957 | 10826 | 243.828 | NA | 2(1982) | 216.302 | 0.102 | 27.526 | 11.72 | 0.47 | | |
| 132. | Thirumurthy | Palar | 1966 | 80.29 | 54.8 | NA | 2(1994) | 49.41 | 2.49 | 5.39 | 10.2 | 0.36 | | |
| 133. | Upper | Shawani Kundah | 1965 | 33.59 | 101.1476 | NA | 1(1985) | 97.48 | 5.46 | 3.6676 | 3.62 | 0.18 | | |
| 134. | Uppar Dam | Uppar | 1968 | 903.88 | 16.2 | N.A. | 2(1995) | 9.29 | 0.283 | 6.91 | 42.62 | 1.65 | | |
| 135. | Valgal | Vaigal | 1958 | 2253.3 | 194.79 | NA. | 3(1983) | 172.385 | 0.4 | 22.405 | 11.5 | 0.46 | | |
| 136. | Veeranam | Cauvery | 1923 | 427.35 | 40.805 | NA. | 1(1991) | 27.744 | 0.449 | 13.061 | 32 | 0.47 | | |
| 137. | Wallajah | Vellar | 1923 | 91.577 | 2.569 | NA | 1(1997) | 1.671 | 0.063 | 0.898 | 34.96 | 0.47 | | |
| 138. | Wellington | Vellar | 1924 | 129.5 | 71.46 | NA. | 1(1985) | 55.32 | 2.046 | 16.14 | 22.59 | 0.37 | | |
| UTTAR PRADESH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 139. | Dhukwan | Batwa | 1907 | 21340 | 106.45 | 0.042 | 5(1980) | 59.03 | 0.03 | 47.42 | 44.55 | 0.61 | | |
| 140. | Icharl | Tons | 1972 | 4913 | 11.55 | NA | 2(1978) | 7.63 | 0.134 | 3.92 | 33.94 | 5.66 | | |
| 141. | Matatila | Betwa | 1956 | 20720 | 1132.7 | 0.133 | 9(1994) | 76351 | 0.469 | 369.19 | 32.59 | 0.86 | 27.04 | 82.5 |
| 142. | Nanak Sagar | Deoha | 1962 | 570 | 209.8 | NA | 1(1992) | 189.07 | 1.212 | 20.73 | 9.88 | 0.33 | | |
| 143. | Ramganga | Ichari | 1974 | 3134 | 2449.6 | 0.425 | 1(1985) | 2370.54 | 2.294 | 79.06 | 3.23 | 0.29 | | |
| WEST BENGAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 144. | Mayurakshi | Mayurakshi | 1955 | 1860 | 607.7 | 0.375 | 1(1970) | 560-75 | 1.68 | 46.95 | 7.73 | 0.52 | | |
| Total | | | | 94832.56 | | | | 83175.39 | | | | 11657.17 | | |

Statement-II**Abstract of Reservoirs Surveyed so far through consultants by CWC**

| Sl.No. | Name of reservoir/ State | Name of river | Year of first impound- ment | C.A. in Sq-km | Storage capacity in M.Cu.m | Designed rate of siltation Th. Cu.nV sq.km/yr | Total number of surveys (year of last survey) | *Observed rate of siltation Th. Cu.m/ sq.km/yr | Total loss of storage upto the last survey in M.Cu.m | % loss of gross capacity up to the last survey | % Annual loss of gross capacity upto the last survey | % loss of storage upto the last survey | % live storage upto the last survey | % loss of dead storage upto the last survey |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| 1. | Matatila/UP | Betwa | 1956 | 20720 | 1132.7 | 0.133 | 9(1994) | 0.469 | D.S-93.50 LS-275.69 G.S-369.19 | 32.59 | 0.86 | 27.04 | 82.5 | |
| 2. | Konar/Jharkhand | Konar | 1955 | 997.15 | 28123 | 0.619 | 1(1996) | 1.75 | D.S-26.20 LS-45.38 G.S-71.58 | 25.45 | 0.62 | 20.6 | 43.3 | |
| 3. | Tilaiya/Jharkhand | Barakar | 1953 | 9842 | 335.83 | 0.76 | 1(1997) | 2.857 | D.S-61.26 LS-59.66 G.S -120.92 | 36 | 0.82 | 30.8 | 43.6 | |
| 4. | Balimela/Odisha | Machkund | 1972 | 4908 | 3610.53 | 1.046 | 1(1999) | 2.131 | D.S-143.06 LS-139.49 G.S - 282.55 | 7.83 | 0.29 | 5.2 | 15.34 | |
| 5. | Linganamakki/Karnataka | Sharavati | 1964 | 1991.71 | 4435.35 | 0.71 | 1(1999) | 2.4 | D.S-76.75 LS-95.08 G.S-171.83 | 3.87 | 0.11 | 2.2 | 54.31 | |
| 6. | Idukki/Kerala | Periyar | 1974 | 64931 | 1998.57 | 0.571 | 1(1999) | 1.592 | D.S-18.34 LS - 7.504 G.S-25.844 | 129 | 0.05 | 0.513 | 3.42 | |
| 7. | Kakki/Kerala | Kakkiyar | 1966 | 217.55 | 454.07 | 0.359 | 1(1999) | 3.522 | D.S-0.02 LS-25.27 G.S-25.29 | 5.57 | 0.17 | 5.66 | 0.26 | |
| 8. | Jayakwadi/Maharashtra | Godavari | 1976 | 21774 | 2909.04 | 0.357 | 1(1999) | 0.478 | D.S-155.64 LS-94.16 G.S-249.80 | 8.59 | 0.37 | 4.34 | 21.09 | |
| 9. | Tenughat/Jharkhand | Damodar | 1970 | 4481 | 1014 | 0.473 | 1(2001) | 0.716 | D.S-50.81 LS-48.69 G.S-99.50 | 9.82 | 0.32 | 12* | 24 | |
| 10. | Ghataprabha/Karnataka | Ghataprabha | 1974 | 1411.55 | 1434.14 | 0.405 | 3(2000) | 3.15 | D.S-26.54 L.S - 88.98 G.S-115.52 | 8.1 | 0.31 | 6.51 | 39.03 | |
| 11. | Dharoi/Gujarat | Sabarmati | 1976 | 5540 | 907.83 | 0.238 | 5(2000) | 0.763 | D.S - 55.37 LS-50.25 G.S -105.62 | 11.63 | 0.48 | 5.2 | 42.53 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------|--------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 12. | Emerald Avalanche/ Tamil Nadu | Emerald Avalanche | 1961 | 58.534 | 156.2 | 0.58 | 1(2000) | 2.83 | D.S -1.78 LS-4.846 G.S-6.626 | 4.24 | 0.1 | 3.03 | 58.82 |
| 13. | Getalsud/Jharkhand | Subarnarekha | 1971 | 725 | 288.63 | 0.78 | 1(2001) | 0.968 | D.S -12.65 LS-8.41 G.S-21.06 | 7.3 | 0.24 | 3.63 | 22.29 |
| 14. | Mayurakshi/West | Mayurakshi | 1954 | 1860 | 608.2 | 0.375 | 6(2001) | 0.557 | D.S -13.93 LS - 34.78 G.S-48.71 | 8.01 | 0.17 | 6.29 | 21.83 |
| 15. | Minimata/ Chhattisgarh | Hasdeo | 1990 | 6730 | 3416 | 0.55 | 1(2001) | 0.678 | D.S-29.27 LS-21.54 G.S-5021 | 1.47 | 0.13 | 0.71 | 7.74 |
| 16. | Ukai/Gujarat | Tapi | 1972 | 62,225 | 8511 | 1.49 | 4(2001) | 3.37 | D.S-660.71 LS - 0.00 G.S-609.00 | 7.16 | 0.25 | 0 | 46.58 |
| 17. | Srisaillam/AP | Krishna | 1976 | 206030 | 8724.88 | 0.079 | 5(2001) | 0.3152 | D.S - 446 LS-1177.45 G.S-1623.4 | 20.5 | 0.82 | 18.66 | 28.63 |
| 18. | Gandhisagar/MP | Chambal | 1960 | 23025 | 9746 | 0.363 | 2(2001) | 0.55 | D.S.-279 LS-241 G.S-520 | 6.71 | 0.16 | 3.49 | 33.4 |
| 19. | Nagarjunasagar/AP | Krishna | 1967 | 215185 | 11553 | 0.215 | 4(2001) | 0.307 | D.S-1562 LS - 692 G.S-2243 | 19.41 | 0.57 | 9.96 | 33.14 |
| 20. | Watrak/Gujarat | Watrak | 1984 | 1113.7 | 111 | 0.203 | 2(2003) | 0.728 | D.S-1.60 LS-13.80 G.S-15.40 | 8.7 | 0.46 | 8.9 | 7.07 |
| 21. | Warna/(Maharashtra) | Waraa | 1984 | 301 | 974.19 | 6.473 | 2(2003) | 8.594 | D.S-34.24 LS-14.91 G.S-49.15 | 5.04 | 0.26 | 1.9 | 17.6 |
| 22. | Ravisankarsagar/ (Chhattisgarh) | Mahanadi | 1979 | 3670 | 909.32 | 0.389 | 2(2003) | 0.32 | D.S-19.00 LS-09.20 G.S- 28.20 | 3.1 | 0.13 | 1.2 | 13.13 |
| 23. | Badua/(Bihar) | Badua | 1965 | 480.7 | 129245 | 0.357 | 1(2006) | 0.802 | D.S-5.714 LS-10.099 G.S-15.813 | 7.98 | 0.29 | 6.2 | 29.2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|------|---------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 24. | Kangsabati/(West) | Kangsabati | 1965 | 3626 | 1070.01 | 0.43 | 1(2006) | 0.907 | D.S - 63.88 L.S-64.2 G.S -128.08 | 11.97 | 0.29 | 9.41 | 40.92 |
| 25. | Rengali/Odisha | Brahmani | 1982 | 25250 | 5247.3 | 0391 | 1(2006) | 1.255 | D.S - 369.63 L.S-391.21 G.S - 760.84 | 14.5 | 0.604 | 10.71 | 37.38 |
| 26. | Bhavanisagar/ Tamil Nadu | Bhavani | 1953 | 4201.79 | 93178 | 0.05 | 1(2006) | 0.388 | D.S-11.22 LS - 75.232 G.S- 86.452 | 9.27 | 0.175 | 8.41 | 53.17 |
| 27. | Idamalayar/ Kerala | Idamalayar | 1986 | 481.29 | 1208.23 | - | 1(2011) | 2M | D.S.-31.04 L.S.-1.01 | 2.65 | 0.11 | 0.089 | 43.M |
| 28. | Salaulim /Goa | Sanguem | 1990 | 209 | 222.28 | - | 1(2011) | 6.75 | D.S.-1.244 LS -28.356 G.S -29.60 | 13.32 | 0.63 | 12.94 | 40.57 |
| 29. | Upper Wardha/Mahar- ashtra | Wardha | 1993 | 4302 | 802.98 | 0.642 | 1(2011) | 0.614 | D.S -13.01 L.S-34.48 G.S-47.49 | 5.91 | 0.33 | 5.63 | 6.83 |
| 30. | Bhadra/ Karnataka | Bhadra | 1964 | 1968.40 | 2025.87 | | 1(2012) | 1.035 | D.S-20. 10 L.S-75.64 G.S-95.75 | 4.73 | 0.10 | 4.24 | 8.35 |
| 31. | Panchet/ Jharkhand | Damodar | 1956 | 10966 | 1580.94 | 0.667 | 7 (2012) | 0.80 | D.S-130.8 L.S-84.26 G.S-387.5 | 24.54 | 0.45 | 44 | 55.40 |
| 32. | Ranapratap sagar/ Rajasthan | Charabal | 1970 | 25305 | 3128.11 | - | 1(2012) | 0.416 | D.S-238.6 L.S-0.00 G.S-238.6 | 7.63 | 0.19 | - | 16.89 |
| 33. | Upper Kolab/ Odisha | Kolab | 1986 | 1630 | 1215 | 0.70 | 1(2012) | 3.461 | D.S-65.24 L.S-75.81 G.S-141.1 | 11.61 | 0.46 | 8.11 | 23.30 |
| 34. | Bhima/ Maharashtra | Bhima | 1977 | 14858 | 3320 | - | 1(2012) | 1.013 | D.S.-3 15.52 L.S.-108.39 G.S.-423.1 | 12.77 | 0.38 | 7.14 | 17.50 |
| 35. | Durgapur | Damodar | 1955 | 2295 | 6.14 | - | 1(2011) | 0.042 | D.S.-3.252 L.S.-2.161 G.S.- 5.413 | 45.56 | 0.816 | 20.67 | 56.56 |
| 36. | Dudhwa | Mahanadi | 1964 | 625,27 | 288.65 | | 1(2011) | 0.95 | D.S.-3.498 L.S.-25.02 G.S.- 28.518 | 9.88 | 0.21 | 8.81 | 77.22 |

Statement-III**Reservoir Sedimentation Survey using Remote Sensing
Techniques-Compilation of the results of completed studies**

| Sl.No. | Name of Project (Name of State) | Name of River | Year of Impound- ment | Year of Previous surveys (Hydrog- raphic) | Year of Present Survey (Remote Sensing) | Name of Agency | Catchment Area (Km ²) | Dead Storage Capacity (MCM) | Live Storage (Original) (MCM) | Present Live Capacity (MCM) | Loss in Live Storage Capacity (MCM) | Annual % loss in Live Capacity | Remarks |
|--------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Kadana (Gujarat) | Mahi | 1977 | 1980-81, 83-84 | 1996 | CWC | 25520 | 340.00 | 1203.00 | 1078.52 | 124.48 | 0.540 | |
| 2. | Nagarjuna Sagar | Krishna | 1968 | 1968 | 1996 | CWC | 215185 | - | 5733.54 | 5544.63 | 188.91 | 0.118 | (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 3. | Sriram Sagar (Andhra Pradesh) | Godavari | 1970 | 1984, 1994 | 1997 | CWC | 91750 | - | 1923.81 | 1652.24 | 271.57 | 0.523 | |
| 4. | Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Rajasthan) | Mahi | 1983 | 1983 | 1993-94 | CWC | 15925 | 347.00 | 1712.00 | 1491.70 | 220.30 | 1.170 | |
| 5. | Hirakud (Andhra Pradesh) | Mahanadi | 1957 | 1976-79, 78-83, 1883-86 | 1994-95 | CWC | 83395 | 2262.12 | 5842.88 | 4934.53 | 908.35 | 0.409 | |
| 6. | Tilaiya (Jharkhand) | Barakar (Damodar) | 1953 | 1997 | 1996-97 | CWC | 984 | 75.24 | 140.64 | 150.53 | - | - | (-) 0.231 Problem with original survey |
| 7. | Konar (Jharkhand) | Konar (Damodar) | 1955 | 1997 | 1996-97 | CWC | 997 | 61.02 | 220.33 | 194.83 | 25.50 | 0.280 | (CWC, RITES) |
| 8. | Matatila (UP/MP) | Betwa | 1962 | 1956, 62, 64,66, 69, 71, 75, 84, 90,94, 98 | 1999 | CWC | 20720 | 113.30 | 1019.40 | 736.02 | 283.38 | 0.780 | |
| 9. | Srisaillam (1989-90) (Andhra Pradesh) | Krishna | 1984 | - | 1989-90 | CWC | 206041 | - | 7165.83 | 5505.85 | 1659.98 | 3.860 | |
| | Srisaillam (1998-99) (Andhra Pradesh) | Krishna | 1984 | - | 1999 | CWC | 206041 | - | 7165.85 | 5152.50 | 2013.35 | 1.870 | |
| 10. | Tungabhadra (1995) (Karnataka) | Tungabhadra | 1953 | 1953, 63, 70, 78, 81, 85, 93 | 1994-95 | CWC | 28180 | - | 3718.34 | 2817.01 | 901.33 | 0.750 | |
| | Tungabhadra (2000) (Karnataka) | Tungabhadra | 1953 | -do- | 2000 | CWC | 28180 | 32.83 | 3718.34 | 2740.58 | 969.00 | 0.552 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|------|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------|-------|------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. | Maithon (Jharkhand) | Barakar | 1955 | 1955,63, 65,71,79, 87,94 | 2001 | CWC | 5306 | 206.50 | 607.26 | 45369 | 453.69 | 307.14 | 0.820 |
| 12. | Panchet (Jharkhand) | Damodar | 1955 | 1956,62 64,66 74,85,96 | 2001 | CWC | 9314 | 236.20 | 252.25 | 149.08 | 103.17 | 0.910 | |
| 13. | Lower Bhawani (Tamil Nadu) | Bhawani | 1955 | 1955 | 2000 | CWC | 4198 | 32.894 | 780.55 | 702.03 | 78.52 | 0.224 | |
| 14. | Krishnaraja Sagar (KARNATAKA) | Cauvery | 1932 | | 2000 | CWC | 10619 | 124.62 | 1275.70 | 1215.94 | 59.76 | 0.068 | |
| 15. | Bhadar (Gujarat) | BHADAR | 1964 | 1986,2000 | 2002 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 367 | 14.157 | 223.70 | 191.74 | 31.96 | 0.376 | |
| 16. | Halali (Madhya Pradesh) | Halali | 1976 | 1976 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 699 | 25.90 | 226.94 | 188.58 | 38.35 | 0.626 | |
| 17. | Palitana (Gujarat) | Shetrunji | 1959 | 1959,75, 86,96 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 4317 | 40.58 | 374.83 | 324.31 | 50.53 | 0.310 | |
| 18. | Jkham (Rajasthan) | Jakham | 1986 | 1986 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 1010 | 9.74 | 132.28 | 175.45 | - | - | -1.920 Error may be due to map sheets, conversion of area |
| 19. | Parbati (Rajasthan) | Parbati | 1963 | 1963,98 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 786 | 12.34 | 102.89 | 86.40 | 16.48 | 0.400 | |
| 20. | Ramsagar (Rajasthan) | Bamani | 1905 | 1905 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur. CWC | 176 | 1.44 | 29.39 | 24.66 | 4.73 | 0.165 | |
| 21. | Dudhawa (Chhattisgarh) | Mahanadi | 1964 | 1964 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 625 | 4.53284.13 | 284.81 | - | - | - | 0.007 No change in reservoir capacity. Slight may be due to conversion of area. |
| 22. | Sondur (Chhattisgarh) | Sondur | 1988 | 1988 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 518 | 18.49 | 179.61 | 134.79 | 44.82 | 1.660 | |
| 23. | Mayurakshi (Jharkhand) | Mayurakshi | 1955 | 1955,2000 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 1860 | 67.65 | 547.59 | 485.41 | 62.18 | 0.236 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------|------|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24. | Narayanpur (Karnataka) | Krishna | 1982 | 1982,198 9,1996 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 47850 | 205.38 | 867.89 | 842.25 | 25.64 | 0.140 | - |
| 25. | Umiam (Meghalaya) | Umiam | 1965 | 1965 | 2002 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 2214 | 39.40 | 131.70 | 130.12 | 1.58 | 0.030 | - |
| 26. | Panam (Gujarat) | Panam | 1977 | 1977,1990 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 2312 | 48.42 | 689.57 | 660.99 | 28.57 | 0.160 | |
| 27. | Idukki (Kerala) | Periyar | 1974 | 1974,1999 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 649 | 536.76 | 1461.81 | 1464.39 | | 0.006 | -2.575 Reservoir capacity has increased from the original survey. |
| 28. | Isapur (Maharashtra) | Penganga | 1983 | 1983 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 4650 | 313 | 928.26 | 899.63 | 28.62 | 0.154 | |
| 29. | Daman Ganga (Gujarat) | Daman Ganga | 1983 | 1983, 1999 | 2002 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 1813 | 65 | 502 | 476.13 | 25.86 | 0.271 | |
| 30. | Kallada (Kerala) | Kallada | 1985 | 1985 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/ CWC | 549 | 17 | 487.92 | 376.71 | 147.25 | 0.620 | |
| 31. | Kyrdem Kulai (Meghalaya) | Umtru | 1983 | 1983 | 2002 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 150 | - | 3.82 | 3.41 | 0.41 | 0.560 | |
| 32. | Gumti (Tripura) | Gumti | 1984 | 1984 | 2003 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 338 | 15.5 | 312.90 | 249.08 | 63.83 | 1.074 | |
| 33. | Ranapratap Sagar (Rajasthan) | Chambal | 1970 | 1970, 1996, 1996 | 2002 | CWC | 2280 | 1332.16 | 1566.53 | 1720.13 | - | - | Correctness of the earlier surveys may be doubted |
| 34. | Machhkund (Orissa) | Machhkund | 1955 | 1955 | 2002 | CWC | 1955 | 77.95 | 892.55 | 954.23 | - | - | -0.147 Incorrectness of the original survey |
| 35. | Rengali (Orissa) | Brahmani | 1983 | 1983 | 2001 | CWC | 25250 | 988 | 3412 | 3217.74 | 194.26 | 0.32 | |
| 36. | Watrak | Watrak | 1984 | 1984,2003 | 1999 | CWC | 1113 | 22.65 | 154.35 | 134.79 | 19.56 | 0.85 | |
| 37. | Almatti (Karnataka) | Krishna | 2002 | - | 2004 | CWC | 35925 | 346 | 2986.34 | 2791.36 | 194.98 | 2.18 | |
| 38. | Kangsabati (West Bengal) | Kangsabati | 1964 | 1971, 1977,1994, 2001 | 2005 | CWC | 1606 | 65.21 | 434.74 | 400.34 | 34.4 | 0.19 | |
| 39. | Kumari (West Bengal) | Kangsabati | 1975 | 1983, 1994 | 2005 | CWC | 2020 | 79.22 | 465.43 | 441.19 | 24.24 | 0.17 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|----------------------------------------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 40. | Upper Wainganga (Madhya Pradesh) | Wainganga | 1995 | - | 2003 | CWC | 2007.75 | 97 | 409.66 | 393.83 | 15.83 | 0.48 | |
| 41. | Chandan (Bihar) | Chandan | 1967 | - | 2004 | NRSA/ CWC | 549 | 21.49 | 124.58 | 59.5 | 65.08 | 1.41 | |
| 42. | Malampuzha (Kerala) | Malampuzha | 1955 | 1977 | 2005 | NRSA/ CWC | 147.63 | 2.4 | 221.17 | 203.95 | 17.22 | 0.16 | |
| 43. | Aliyar (Tamil Nadu) | Aliyar | 1962 | 1977, 1981 | 2005 | NRSA/ CWC | 196.83 | 8.79 | 100.63 | 99.84 | 0.79 | 0.02 | |
| 44. | Vamsadhara st I (Andhra Pradesh) | Vamsadhara | 1977 | - | 2004 | NRSA/ CWC | 9731 | | 18.742 | 7.229 | 2.151 | | Loss the in construction of flood embankmenuts- 9.361 Mcum. |
| 45. | Dhom (Maharashtra) | Krishna | 1977 | | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 217.56 | 51.17 | 331.05 | 313.69 | 17.36 | 0.187 | |
| 46. | Kadana (2005) (Gujarat) | Mahi Mahi | 1977 | | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 25486 | 340.0 | 1203 | 1153.55 | 49.45 | 0.146 | |
| 47. | Mahi Bajaj Sagar (2005) (Rajasthan) | Mahi | 1983 | 1996, 2003 | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 6149 | 346.5 | 1833.5 | 1692.288 | 141.212 | 0.35 | |
| 48. | Panchet (Jharkhand) | Damoder | 1956 | 1962,64, 66,74, 85,96, 2001 | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 244.20 | 252.25 | 145.91 | 106.34 | 0.86 | | |
| 49. | Thanwar (Madhya Pradesh) | Thanwe | 1983 | | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 417 | 11.79 | 138.10 | 129.64 | 8.46 | 0.279 | |
| 50. | Tilaiya (Jharkhand) | Barakar, Damodar | 1953 | 1997, 1998 | 2004 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 984.2 | 74.78 | 199.89 | 138.43 | 61.46 | 1.20 | |
| 51. | Ukai (Gujarat) | Tapi | 1972 | 1992 | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 62225 | 1418.5 | 7092.5 | 6002.5 | 1090 | 0.465 | |
| 52. | Urmila Sagar (Rajasthan) | Babudhen | 1905 | - | 2004 | MERI, Nashik | 77.7 | 1.08 | 15.14 | 14.69 | | 0.0045 | |
| 53. | Sikasar (Chhattishgarh) | Pairi | 1977 | - | 2003 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 497.0 | 17.69 | 198.81 | 182.98 | 15.83 | 0.31 | |
| 54. | Supa (Karnataka) | Kalinadi | 1985 | | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 1057.0 | 419.6 | 3758.4 | 2669.16 | 1089.26 | 1.449 | |
| 55. | Minimata Bango (Chhattisgarh) | Hasdeo | 1990 | 2001 | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 6730.0 | 370.0 | 3046.0 | 2894.331 | 151.669 | 0.332 | |
| 56. | Hemavathy (Karnataka) | Cauvery | 1980 | | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 2810 | 123.80 | 926.83 | 857.07 | 69.76 | 0.30 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------|---------------|------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 57. | Pong (Himachal Pradesh) | Beas | 1974 | 2005 | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 12562.0 | 1287.0 | 7291.0 | 6712.176 | 578.824 | 0.256 | |
| 58. | Sabarmati (Gujarat) | Sabarmati | 1976 | 1995 | 2003 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 5540.0 | 132.0 | 775.89 | 734.89 | 41.00 | 0.196 | |
| 59. | Kolar (Madhya Pradesh) | Kolar | 1988 | - | 2006 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 759.0 | 5.00 | 265.0 | 286.66 | - | - | Hydrographic survey recommended |
| 60. | Bhadra (Karnataka) | Bhadra | 1986 | 1989 | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 1968.4 | 240.69 | 1785.18 | 1679.36 | 309.04 | 0.82 | |
| 61. | Nanaksagar (Uttarakhand) | Deoha | 1962 | 1992 | 2006 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 570.0 | 9.25 | 199.83 | 112.98 | 86.85 | 0.987 | |
| 62. | Harangi (Karnataka) | Harangi | 1982 | 1982 | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 419.58 | 21.27 | 219.61 | 157.47 | 62.14 | 1.23 | |
| 63. | Malaprabha (Karnataka) | Malaprabha | 1981 | 1991 | 2005 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 2176.0 | 132.818 | 1106.839 | 977.142 | 129.697 | 0.488 | |
| 64. | Rajghat (Uttar Pradesh) | Betwa | 2002 | - | 2004 | CWC Nashik/CWC | 16317.0 | 221.0 | 1984.0 | 1979.98 | 4.02 | 0.10 | |
| 65. | Balimela (Orissa) | Machkund- Sileru | 1972 | 1999 | 2003 | CWC | 4908.0 | | 2676.0 | 2682.17 | - | - | Hydrographic surveyr ecomended |
| 66. | Sarda Sagar (Uttar Pradesh) | Sarda Sagar feader | 1962 | 1991 | 2001 | CWC | 127.00 | 128.49 | 364.67 | 298.88 | 65.79 | 0.46 | |
| 67. | Parambikulam (Tamil Nadu) | Parambikulam | 1967 | - | 2005 | CWC | 228.44 | 123.65 | 381.01 | 373.66 | 7.35 | 0.0508 | |
| 68. | Sukta (Madhya Pradesh) | Sukta | 1984 | - | 2006 | CWC | 468.79 | 11.32 | 78.06 | 73.39 | 4.67 | 0.27 | |
| 69. | Dantiwada (Gujarat) | Banas | 1965 | 1991, 2007 | 2007 | CWC | 2861.94 | 19.68 | 444.71 | 389.52 | 55.19 | 0.30 | |
| 70. | Sholayar (Tamil Nadu) | Sholayar | 1972 | - | 2007 | CWC | 121.68 | 9.60 | 142.88 | 134.16 | 8.72 | 0.17 | |
| 71. | Idamalayar (Kerala) | Idamalayar | 1985 | - | 2007 | CWC | 380.79 | 72 | 1017.80 | 1286.81 | - | - | Hydrographic survey recommended |
| 72. | Badua (Bihar) | Badua | 1965 | 2006 | 2008 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 480.50 | 5.55 | 122.73 | 102.11 | 20.62 | 0.39 | |
| 73. | Getalsud (Jharkhand) | Subarnarekha | 1971 | 2001 | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 725.00 | 57.97 | 230.66 | 200.78 | 29.88 | 0.36 | |
| 74. | Kaddam (Andhra Pradesh) | Kaddam | 1959 | - | 2008 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 2590 | 98.69 | 116.61 | 97.54 | 19.07 | 0.33 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|------|---------------------------------|
| 75. | Ramial (Orissa) | Ramial | 1985 | | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 328 | 10.17 | 75.83 | 71.37 | 4.46 | 0.27 | |
| 76. | Harsi (Madhya Pradesh) | Parbati | 1935 | - | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 1960 | 13.64 | 192.66 | 171.02 | 21.64 | 0.15 | |
| 77. | Gudha (Rajasthan) | Mej | 1958 | - | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 744.96 | 1.98 | 93.59 | 68.39 | 25.20 | 0.55 | |
| 78. | Ramappa (Andhra Pradesh) | Godavari | 1919 | | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 183.81 | 2.56 | 79.92 | 74.85 | 5.07 | 0.06 | |
| 79. | Sunei (Orissa) | Sunei | 1991 | - | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 227 | 8.40 | 61.60 | 59.50 | 2.10 | 0.21 | |
| 80. | Siddheshwar (Maharashtra) | Purna | 1963 | 2007 (MERI-RS) | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 440 | 169.89 | 80.82 | 79.13 | 1.69 | 0.05 | |
| 81. | Majalgaon (Maharashtra) | Sindhphana | 1990 | 2001 (MERI-RS) | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 3840 | 142 | 312 | 287.81 | 24.19 | 0.45 | |
| 82. | Iliadoh (Maharashtra) | Garvi | 1972 | - | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 704.48 | 63.71 | 317.87 | 318.29 | - | - | Hydrographic survey recommended |
| 83. | Sirpur (Maharashtra) | Bagh | 1972 | - | 2007 | RRSSC, Jodhpur/CWC | 432.53 | 11.32 | 192.52 | 159.16 | 33.36 | 0.50 | |
| 84. | Bargi (Madhya Pradesh) | Narmada | 1990 | 2000 (NRSC-RS) | 2008 | CWC | 14556 | 821.25 | 3238.44 | 3129.11 | 109.33 | 0.19 | |
| 85. | Upper Indravati (Orissa) | Indravati | 1989 | - | 2007 | CWC | 2636 | 851.94 | 1455.77 | 1483.91 | - | - | Hydrographic survey recommended |
| 86. | Tawa (Madhya Pradesh) | Tawa | 1990 | 1996 | 2009 | CWC | 5982.90 | 260 | 1944 | 1690.33 | 253.67 | 0.65 | |
| 87. | Totladoh (Maharashtra) | Pench | 1982 | 2006 (MERI-RS) | 2009 | CWC | 4273 | 149.58 | 1091.53 | 1018.58 | 72.95 | 0.25 | |
| 88. | Salandi (Odisha) | Salandi | 1982 | - | 2009 | CWC | 673 | 8.50 | 556.50 | 518.61 | 37.89 | 0.25 | |
| 89. | Amravathy (Tamil Nadu) | Amravathy | 1958 | 1986, 1993, 2004 | 2009 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 839.16 | 5.13 | 109.48 | 94.54 | 14.94 | 0.27 | |
| 90. | Bhavanisagar (Tamil Nadu) | Bhavani | 1953 | 1971, 1976, 1983 | 2609 | 55.89 Nashik/CWC | 757.67 | 685.76 | 71.91 | 0.17 | | | |
| 91. | Kodar (Chhattisgarh) | Kodar Nallah | 1980 | - | 2009 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 317.17 | 11.33 | 149.02 | 125.28 | 23.74 | 0.55 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------|------|---------------|-------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 92. | Maniyari (Chhattisgarh) | Maniyari | 1930 | - | 2009 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 854 | 3.56 | 147.70 | 100.24 | 47.46 | 0.41 | |
| 93. | Hathmati (Gujarat) | Hathmati | 1971 | - | 2009 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 595 | 3.90 | 148.93 | 142.36 | 6.57 | 0.17 | |
| 94. | Jamni (UP) | Jamni | 1973 | - | 2009 | 2010 Nashik/ CWC | MERI, 410 | 8.78 | 84.09 | 88.59 | - | - | Hydrographic survey recommended |
| 95. | Bhama Askhed (Maharashtra) | Bhama | 2000 | - | 2010 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 198.08 | 13.69 | 152.27 | 144.38 | 7.89 | 0.52 | |
| 96. | Baigul (Uttarakhand) | Baigul | 1968 | 1992, 2005 | 2009 | 302 MERI, Nashik/ CWC | 5.25 | 78.37 | 47.13 | 31.24 | 0.97 | | |
| 97. | Jawai (Rajasthan) | Jawai | 1957 | 2009 | MERI, | 720 Nashik/ CWC | 14.02 | 193.48 | 196.79 | - | - | - | Hydrographic survey recommended |
| 98. | Mylavaram (Andhra Pradesh) | Pennar | 1985 | - | 2009 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 49717.28 | 29.52 | 253.48 | 215.60 | 37.88 | 0.62 | |
| 99. | Temghar (Maharashtra) | Mutha | 1997 | - | 2010 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 37.70 | 2.95 | 67.76 | 62.25 | 5.51 | 0.62 | |
| 100. | Rangawan (M.P.) | Ken | 1957 | - | 2009 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 828.80 | 9.07 | 155.17 | 161.98 | - | - | Hydrographic survey recommended |
| 101. | Nugu (Karnataka) | Nugu | 1959 | - | 2009 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 984.00 | 24.12 | 129.94 | 121.56 | 8.38 | 0.17 | |
| 102. | Kodasalli (Karnataka) | Kali | 1999 | - | 2009 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 1049.00 | 107.67 | 178.82 | 157.89 | 20.93 | 1.17 | |
| 103. | Bisalpur (Rajasthan) | Banas | 1994 | - | 2009 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 27726.00 | 54.89 | 1041.05 | 946.25 | 94.80 | 0.61 | |
| 104. | Kinnerasani (Andhra Pradesh) | Kinnerasani | 1966 | - | 2010 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 1332.55 | 41.06 | 196.76 | 166.05 | 30.71 | 0.35 | |
| 105. | Manikoh (Maharashtra) | Ghod Kukadi | 1984 | - | 2008 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 129.00 | 29.80 | 278.26 | 273.77 | 4.49 | 0.07 | |
| 106. | Ghod (Maharashtra) | Ghod | 1965 | - | 2008 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 3586.00 | 61.43 | 154.87 | 124.16 | 30.71 | 0.46 | |
| 107. | Niradeoghar (Maharashtra) | Bhama | 2002 | - | 2010 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 114.48 | 5.25 | 332.14 | 296.27 | 35.87 | 1.35 | |
| 108. | Chakra (Karnataka) | Chakra | 1985 | - | 2010 | MERI, Nashik/CWC | 58.60 | 89.92 | 132.93 | 127.16 | 5.77 | 0.17 | |

Recharging of Rivers

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

(a) whether raw water is being used for recharging the rivers including Yamuna; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to correct the situation?

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) India is having monsoon climate and every year, approximately 4000 BCM of precipitation is received in the country which recharges all surface water bodies including rivers and ground water in the raw form. So is the case of river Yamuna.

Production of Chemicals and Fertilizers

296. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether advanced technology is essential for production of chemicals and fertilizers; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Advanced technologies are employed for the manufacture of most of the fertilizers and intermediate chemicals. Advanced and complex technologies are used in the areas of process technology, process control and instrumentation, high pressure compressor and pumps, high pressure and high temperature reactors, vessels and heat exchangers etc. There is a high level of automation in the modern fertilizer plants including advance process control and optimization systems.

Scientific Awareness

297. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated proactive policies to ensure, support and promote scientific awareness among the Aanganwadi workers, labourers and people of low income groups;

(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) to (c) There is no specific scheme for promoting scientific awareness among such specified target groups but through a series of initiatives by different ministries and Government and other organizations, awareness of scientific and technological development and initiatives is being encouraged. For example, a list of initiatives of the Science and Technology Ministry is as follows:

- Science exhibitions: Science Express, Mobile planetariums, science exhibitions and technology demonstration.
- Programmes for children: Children's science congress (CSC), Motivational programmes, lecture - cum - demonstration series; Nature Science Activity Camps,
- Programmes for science teachers: National teacher's science congress (NTSC), Modules on Resource Teachers' Training, Detection of adulteration in foodstuffs; Management of solid waste through vermi composting
- Vigyan jatha, Celebration of the National Science Day, Celebration of thematic events, years
- Occupational health hazards for women workers;
- Science writing and media practices: Short term training programmes, Long term courses in science communication; Post Graduate Courses in universities in mass communication and science journalism
- Publications: Popular science magazines and Journals; Posters, wall Planners, Manuals,

- Eco - Wash (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Awareness and literacy)
- Communicating health: Women and Child - Health and Nutrition - A Community Radio Initiative.

[Translation]

IWMP in Rajasthan

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

(a) the State-wise and district-wise details of the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) being implemented by the Government including the State of Rajasthan for the last three years and the current year;

(b) the district-wise details including Pali district of Rajasthan and the funds allocated during the year 2011-12 along with the expenditure made under the programme;

(c) whether the allocation have not been made during the current year; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The State-wise and district-wise details of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) being implemented by Department of Land Resources including the State of Rajasthan for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The IWMP being a demand driven scheme, State-wise or district-wise allocation of funds is not made. However, the district-wise details of IWMP including Pali district of Rajasthan alongwith funds released are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The State-wise allocation of the minimum area to be taken up by States under IWMP during 2012-13 has already been made.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise and district-wise details of Integrated Watershed Management Programme for the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in Crore)

| Name of State | District | No. of project Sanctioned | Area (in ha.) | Total Project Cost | Central Share 90% | Total CS released |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Adilabad | 33 | 137396 | 164.87 | 148.38 | 21.85 |
| | Anantapur | 70 | 287108 | 348.50 | 313.65 | 43.90 |
| | Chittoor | 47 | 197842 | 237.41 | 213.67 | 30.23 |
| | Kadapa | 30 | 129848 | 155.82 | 140.24 | 22.02 |
| | East Godavari | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Guntur | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Hyderabad | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Karimnagar | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------|----------------|-----|-----------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Khammam | 8 | 37123 | 44.55 | 40.10 | 6.67 |
| | Krishna | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Kurnool | 51 | 231728 | 278.07 | 250.26 | 35.10 |
| | Mahabubnagar | 65 | 275453 | 330.54 | 297.49 | 41.94 |
| | Medak | 25 | 114852 | 137.83 | 124.05 | 18.28 |
| | Nalgonda | 35 | 144056 | 172.87 | 155.58 | 22.76 |
| | Nollore | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Nizamabad | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Prakasam | 52 | 236761 | 284.11 | 255.70 | 37.91 |
| | Ranga Reddy | 27 | 121575 | 145.89 | 131.30 | 21.52 |
| | Srikakulam | 11 | 47715 | 57.26 | 51.53 | 9.23 |
| | Visakhapatanam | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Vizianagaram | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Warangal | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | West Godavari | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 454 | 1961.1457 | 2367.72 | 2121.96 | 11.43 |
| Bihar | Aurangabad | 4 | 19399.28 | 23.28 | 20.95 | |
| | Banka | 8 | 38004.09 | 45.60 | 41.04 | 2.46 |
| | Gaya | 7 | 36420.01 | 43.70 | 39.33 | 2.36 |
| | Jamui | 8 | 39822 | 47.79 | 43.01 | 2.58 |
| | Rohtas | 4 | 17603.73 | 21.12 | 19.01 | 1.14 |
| | Nawada | 5 | 24493.97 | 29.39 | 26.45 | 1.59 |
| | Kaimur | 3 | 11554.39 | 13.87 | 12.48 | 0.75 |
| | Munger | 1 | 4500 | 5.40 | 4.86 | 0.29 |
| | Total | 40 | 191797.47 | 230.16 | 207.14 | 12.43 |
| Chhattisgarh | Rajnandgaon | 8 | 35501.95 | 42.60 | 38.34 | 6.43 |
| | Dantewad | 7 | 22500.23 | 27.00 | 24.30 | 3.70 |
| | Bastar | 13 | 58453.8 | 70.14 | 63.13 | 8.21 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------|----------------|-----|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Bilaspur | 8 | 37670 | 45.20 | 40.68 | 8.14 |
| | Drug | 8 | 38739 | 46.49 | 41.84 | 5.53 |
| | Dhamtari | 5 | 22064 | 26.48 | 23.83 | 4.28 |
| | Mahasamund | 16 | 61757.43 | 74.11 | 66.70 | 8.67 |
| | Korla | 10 | 39831.46 | 47.80 | 43.02 | 7.09 |
| | Raigarh | 17 | 90491 | 108.59 | 97.73 | 14.58 |
| | Bijapur | 1 | 2559.25 | 3.07 | 2.76 | 0.17 |
| | Kabirdham | 7 | 40975 | 49.17 | 44.25 | 8.44 |
| | Kanker | 13 | 42966.5 | 51.56 | 46.40 | 5.61 |
| | Janjgir-Champa | 15 | 59635.11 | 71.56 | 64.41 | 10.23 |
| | Raipur | 11 | 50528.42 | 60.63 | 54.57 | 6.81 |
| | Korba | 8 | 30850 | 37.02 | 33.32 | 5.38 |
| | Surguja | 15 | 63466.13 | 76.16 | 68.54 | 11.50 |
| | Jashpur | 18 | 91523.23 | 109.63 | 98.85 | 11.34 |
| | Naryanour | 1 | 5026.82 | 6.03 | 5.43 | 0.33 |
| | Total | 161 | 794537.33 | 953.44 | 868.10 | 126.44 |
| Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 15 | 70136.3 | 84.17 | 75.75 | 11.58 |
| | Amreli | 16 | 81343 | 97.62 | 87.85 | 13.32 |
| | Anand | 14 | 64123 | 76.95 | 69.25 | 11.23 |
| | Banaskantha | 20 | 103440 | 155.16 | 139.64 | 20.48 |
| | Bharuch | 15 | 68380.79 | 82.06 | 73.85 | 11.20 |
| | Bhavnagar | 18 | 91926.13 | 110.31 | 99.26 | 15.23 |
| | Dahod | 15 | 77140.1 | 92.57 | 83.31 | 12.12 |
| | Danga | 13 | 71688.81 | 88.03 | 77.42 | 12.32 |
| | Gandhinagar | 10 | 47999.59 | 57.60 | 51.84 | 8.06 |
| | Jamnagar | 20 | 104214.64 | 156.32 | 140.69 | 21.35 |
| | Junagadh | 19 | 99580.82 | 119.50 | 107.55 | 16.34 |
| | Kuchchh | 38 | 199308.39 | 298.97 | 269.07 | 44.57 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|---------------|-----|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Kheda | 12 | 54274.96 | 65.13 | 58.62 | 8.65 |
| | Mehsana | 11 | 63639.47 | 76.35 | 68.73 | 10.04 |
| | Narmada | 15 | 76836.57 | 92.20 | 82.98 | 12.93 |
| | Navsari | 14 | 64640 | 77.57 | 69.61 | 11.14 |
| | Panchmahal | 15 | 75156.01 | 90.19 | 81.17 | 12.44 |
| | Patan | 18 | 93793 | 139.94 | 125.95 | 18.28 |
| | Porbandar | 15 | 76754.16 | 92.11 | 62.90 | 11.49 |
| | Rajkot | 21 | 98267.1 | 147.40 | 132.66 | 20.63 |
| | Sabarkantha | 21 | 103108.3 | 123.73 | 111.36 | 15.56 |
| | Surat | 12 | 56538.02 | 67.85 | 61.06 | 10.08 |
| | Surendranagar | 20 | 99368.17 | 149.05 | 134.14 | 20.37 |
| | Tapi | 11 | 54457.47 | 65.35 | 58.82 | 9.58 |
| | Vadodara | 18 | 79758.77 | 95.71 | 86.14 | 13.07 |
| | Valsad | 12 | 56254.29 | 89.90 | 62.91 | 9.54 |
| | Total | 430 | 2134127.9 | 2769.74 | 0492.78 | 881.78 |
| Haryana | Bhiwani | 6 | 23766 | 28.52 | 25.67 | 1.54 |
| | Hisar | 7 | 24944 | 29.93 | 26.94 | 1.62 |
| | Mahendra Garh | 7 | 27898 | 33.48 | 30.13 | 1.81 |
| | Rewari | 6 | 25100 | 30.12 | 27.11 | 1.63 |
| | Ambala | 7 | 26482 | 31.78 | 28.60 | 1.72 |
| | Panchkula | 7 | 26020 | 31.22 | 28.10 | 1.69 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Bilaspur | 6 | 16705 | 25.06 | 22.65 | 4.51 |
| | Chamba | 12 | 78273 | 117.41 | 105.67 | 14.34 |
| | Hamirpur | 4 | 19471 | 29.21 | 28.29 | 3.83 |
| | Kangra | 16 | 67391 | 131.09 | 117.98 | 16.46 |
| | Kinnaur | 8 | 23500 | 35.26 | 31.73 | 5.13 |
| | Kullu | 7 | 47747 | 71.62 | 64.46 | 10.60 |
| | Lahaul Spiti | 6 | 30000 | 45.00 | 40.50 | 5.67 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Mandi | 11 | 70702 | 106.05 | 95.45 | 12.53 |
| | Shimla | 23 | 105977 | 158.97 | 143.07 | 24.30 |
| | Sirmour | 6 | 31253 | 46.87 | 42.19 | 6.97 |
| | Solan | 6 | 43401 | 65.10 | 58.59 | 9.05 |
| | Una | 6 | 35636 | 53.45 | 48.11 | 9.62 |
| | Total | 110 | 690066 | 886.08 | 796.58 | 123.21 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Anantnag | 6 | 26183 | 39.27 | 35.35 | 2.12 |
| | Bandipora | 1 | 4220 | 6.33 | 5.70 | 0.34 |
| | Budgam | 2 | 11315 | 16.97 | 15.28 | 0.92 |
| | Gandrbal | 1 | 3932 | 5.90 | 5.31 | 0.32 |
| | Jammu | 1 | 4894 | 7.34 | 6.61 | 0.40 |
| | Kathua | 3 | 15241 | 22.86 | 20.58 | 1.23 |
| | Kulgam | 2 | 8133 | 12.20 | 10.98 | 0.66 |
| | Kupwara | 3 | 11691 | 17.54 | 15.78 | 0.95 |
| | Lah | 2 | 7820 | 11.73 | 10.56 | 0.63 |
| | Poonch | 2 | 10076 | 15.11 | 13.60 | 0.62 |
| | Pulwama | 1 | 4794 | 7.19 | 6.47 | 0.39 |
| | Rajouri | 2 | 8717 | 13.08 | 11.77 | 0.71 |
| | Reasi | 2 | 7184 | 10.78 | 9.70 | 0.58 |
| | Shopian | 3 | 12606 | 18.91 | 17.02 | 1.02 |
| | Srinapar | 1 | 6427 | 9.64 | 8.68 | 0.52 |
| | Udhampur | 2 | 8654 | 12.98 | 11.68 | 0.70 |
| | Kargil | 2 | 7135 | 10.70 | 9.63 | 0.58 |
| | Baramulla | 2 | 7607 | 11.41 | 10.27 | 0.62 |
| | Doda | 1 | 4033 | 6.05 | 5.44 | 0.33 |
| | Samba | 2 | 8787 | 13.18 | 11.86 | 0.71 |
| | Total | 41 | 179449 | 269.17 | 242.26 | 14.54 |
| Jharkhand | Bokaro | 3 | 16477.19 | 19.77 | 17.79 | 1.07 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------|---------------------|----|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Chatra | 2 | 11717.67 | 14.06 | 12.65 | 0.76 |
| | East Singbhum | 4 | 19527.3 | 23.43 | 21.09 | 2.82 |
| | Garhwa | 6 | 20679.77 | 24.82 | 22.33 | 1.34 |
| | Gumla | 2 | 13996.05 | 16.80 | 15.12 | 2.18 |
| | Saraikala Kharsawan | 4 | 22107.78 | 26.53 | 23.88 | 2.20 |
| | Giridh | 9 | 44230.01 | 53.08 | 47.77 | 385 |
| | Jamtara | 3 | 14482.48 | 17.38 | 15.64 | 1.53 |
| | Koderma | 2 | 10076.94 | 12.09 | 10.88 | 0.65 |
| | Letehar | 1 | 5948.78 | 7.14 | 6.42 | 0.39 |
| | Deoghar | 2 | 11910.66 | 14.29 | 12.86 | 1.80 |
| | Dumka | 1 | 5204.36 | 6.25 | 5.62 | 0.34 |
| | Godda | 5 | 25634.14 | 30.76 | 27.68 | 3.52 |
| | West Singhbhum | 11 | 61042.23 | 73.25 | 65.93 | 4.89 |
| | Ranchi | 13 | 71770.66 | 88.13 | 77.51 | 7.93 |
| | Hazaribagh | 6 | 30021.66 | 36.03 | 32.42 | 3.42 |
| | Sahebganj | 1 | 5483.52 | 6.58 | 5.92 | 0.36 |
| | Pakur | 2 | 11186.08 | 13.42 | 12.08 | 1.52 |
| | Palamu | 4 | 19361.67 | 23.23 | 20.91 | 2.05 |
| | Ramgarh | 3 | 15162.31 | 18.19 | 16.38 | 2.49 |
| | Lohardaga | 1 | 4550.24 | 5.46 | 4,91 | 0.29 |
| | Dhanbad | 1 | 5493.34 | 6.59 | 5.93 | 0.36 |
| | Simdega | 1 | 4830,66 | 6.80 | 5.22 | 0.31 |
| | Khunti | 1 | 6390 | 7.67 | 6.90 | 1.38 |
| | Total | 87 | 457285.62 | 548.74 | 493.67 | 47.45 |
| Karantaka | Bagal Koto | 11 | 48452.74 | 72.88 | 65.41 | 16.56 |
| | Bangalore Rural | 7 | 32045.08 | 38.45 | 34.61 | 8.94 |
| | Belgaum | 8 | 23365.06 | 33.45 | 30,10 | 13.55 |
| | Belagavi | 12 | 46426.12 | 68.43 | 61.59 | 7.77 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------|------------------|----|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Bellary | 16 | 57564.04 | 82.37 | 74.13 | 17.16 |
| | Bidar | 12 | 70425.18 | 84.51 | 76.06 | 17.29 |
| | Bijapur | 15 | 61078.75 | 91.62 | 82.46 | 20.61 |
| | Chamrajnagar | 10 | 52648.61 | 63.18 | 56.86 | 12.27 |
| | Chikballapur | 13 | 57109.49 | 68.53 | 61.68 | 15.86 |
| | Chikmagalur | 9 | 46815.08 | 59.32 | 53.39 | 10.12 |
| | Chitradurga | 17 | 75595.1 | 90.71 | 81.64 | 19.74 |
| | Dakshina Kannada | 8 | 35419.98 | 51.62 | 46.46 | 9.52 |
| | Davangere | 12 | 60934.72 | 77.96 | 70.16 | 18.07 |
| | Dharwad | 13 | 50484.85 | 60.58 | 54.52 | 12.28 |
| | Gadag | 10 | 52234.67 | 62.68 | 56.41 | 15.18 |
| | Gulbarga | 19 | 84709.06 | 101.65 | 91.49 | 20.23 |
| | Hassan | 14 | 53647.01 | 84.38 | 57.94 | 14.29 |
| | Haveri | 15 | 65767.56 | 78.92 | 71.03 | 17.56 |
| | Kolar | 14 | 64637.74 | 77.57 | 69.81 | 17.71 |
| | Koppal | 12 | 57362 | 81.96 | 73.77 | 17.31 |
| | Mandya | 13 | 56158 | 67.38 | 60.64 | 10.78 |
| | Kodagu | 3 | 14406.47 | 21.61 | 19.45 | 2.13 |
| | Mysore | 11 | 55004.1 | 66.00 | 59.40 | 12.75 |
| | Raichur | 14 | 63725.8 | 87.61 | 78.85 | 16.35 |
| | Ramnagar | 8 | 37452.57 | 44.94 | 40.45 | 8.25 |
| | Shimoga | 19 | 69214.41 | 103.27 | 92.94 | 25.29 |
| | Tumkur | 24 | 89785.74 | 107.74 | 96.97 | 20.41 |
| | Udupi | 5 | 22102 | 30.04 | 27.03 | 5.13 |
| | Uttar Kanadda | 13 | 56440.65 | 64.66 | 76.19 | 15.23 |
| | Yadgir | 5 | 23361.43 | 28.03 | 25.23 | 3.37 |
| Kerala | Atappuzha | 2 | 12708 | 15.25 | 13.73 | 0.46 |
| | Ernakulam | 2 | 10256 | 14.08 | 12.67 | 0.52 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|--------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Idukki | 6 | 336S1 | 50.47 | 45.42 | 0.91 |
| | Kannur | 3 | 15358 | 20.04 | 18.04 | 0.54 |
| | Kasargod | 5 | 27571 | 39.65 | 35.69 | 5.00 |
| | Kollam | 2 | 11091 | 14.79 | 13.31 | 0.47 |
| | Kottayam | 2 | 11185 | 13.42 | 12.08 | 0.41 |
| | Kozhikode | 1 | 5712 | 8.57 | 7.71 | 0.46 |
| | Malapuram | 4 | 18174 | 25.84 | 23.26 | 0.87 |
| | Palakkad | 5 | 27190 | 40.78 | 36.70 | 5.52 |
| | Pathanamthitta | 1 | 6784 | 8.14 | 7.33 | 0.44 |
| | Thiruvananthapuram | 2 | 14295 | 19.40 | 17.48 | 0.68 |
| | Thrissur | 2 | 11361 | 13.63 | 12.27 | 0.74 |
| | Wayanad | 4 | 17839 | 28.76 | 24.08 | 4.82 |
| | Total | 41 | 224175 | 310.82 | 279.74 | 21.83 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Alirajpur | 4 | 20504 | 24.60 | 22.14 | 4.43 |
| | Anuppur | 4 | 20000 | 24.00 | 21.60 | 4.32 |
| | Ashoknagar | 4 | 18484 | 22.16 | 19.96 | 3.99 |
| | Balaghat | 3 | 19937 | 23.92 | 21.53 | 4.31 |
| | Barwani | 7 | 46310 | 55.57 | 50.01 | 3.97 |
| | Betul | 9 | 46758 | 56.11 | 50.50 | 5.86 |
| | Bhind | 4 | 21748 | 26.09 | 23.48 | 4.69 |
| | Bhopal | 8 | 40800 | 48.96 | 44.06 | 4.32 |
| | Burhanpur | 6 | 33398 | 40.08 | 36.07 | 2.14 |
| | Chhattarpur | 17 | 93862 | 112.64 | 101.38 | 13.35 |
| | Chhindwara | 12 | 70890 | 85.07 | 76.56 | 9.16 |
| | Damoh | 12 | 65Q40 | 78.05 | 70.25 | 9.15 |
| | Datia | 8 | 51391 | 81.67 | 55.50 | 6.79 |
| | Dewas | 4 | 21790 | 26.15 | 23.54 | 4.71 |
| | Dhar | 4 | 21284 | 25.54 | 22.99 | 4.60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|--------------|----|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Dindori | 4 | 19862 | 23.83 | 21.45 | 4.29 |
| | Guna | 7 | 40000 | 48.00 | 43.20 | 4.32 |
| | Gwalior | 7 | 33600 | 40.32 | 36.29 | 4.70 |
| | Harda | 4 | 21600 | 25.92 | 23.33 | 4.67 |
| | Hoshangabad | 3 | 14850 | 17.82 | 16.04 | 3.21 |
| | Indore | 8 | 44140 | 5297 | 47.67 | 3.90 |
| | Jabalpur | 8 | 51456 | 61.75 | 55.58 | 5.76 |
| | Jhabua | 7 | 35490 | 42.59 | 38.33 | 4.48 |
| | Katni | 3 | 20000 | 24.00 | 21.60 | 4.32 |
| | Khandwa | 8 | 45955 | 55.15 | 49.64 | 5.10 |
| | Khargone | 8 | 47445 | 56.93 | 51.24 | 4.80 |
| | Mandla | 6 | 39871 | 47.85 | 43.07 | 4.41 |
| | Mandsaur | 7 | 37184 | 44.62 | 40.16 | 4.34 |
| | Morena | 3 | 21000 | 25.20 | 22.68 | 4.54 |
| | Narasinghpur | 4 | 20791 | 24.95 | 22.46 | 4.49 |
| | Neemuch | 6 | 34859 | 41.83 | 37.65 | 3.98 |
| | Panna | 11 | 62000 | 74.40 | 66.96 | 9.07 |
| | Raisen | 4 | 19862 | 23.83 | 21.45 | 4.29 |
| | Rajgarh | 3 | 17000 | 20.40 | 16.36 | 3.67 |
| | Ratlam | 8 | 48969 | 58.76 | 52.86 | 5.68 |
| | Rewa | 8 | 42920 | 51.50 | 46.35 | 4.72 |
| | Sagar | 22 | 144717 | 173.66 | 156.29 | 21.29 |
| | Satna | 6 | 29604 | 35.53 | 31.98 | 2.08 |
| | Sehore | 4 | 21014 | 25.22 | 22.70 | 4.54 |
| | Saoni | 2 | 19983 | 23.98 | 21.58 | 4.32 |
| | Shahdol | 4 | 20000 | 24.00 | 21.60 | 4.32 |
| | Shajapur | 4 | 24590 | 29.51 | 26.56 | 8.31 |
| | Sheopur | 4 | 20560 | 24.67 | 22.20 | 4.44 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|------------|-----|-----------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Shivpuri | 4 | 19704 | 23.64 | 21.28 | 4.26 |
| | Sidhi | 4 | 19705 | 23.65 | 21.29 | 0.21 |
| | Singrauli | 4 | 20000 | 24.00 | 21.60 | 4.32 |
| | Tikamgarh | 16 | 75600 | 90.72 | 81.65 | 9.93 |
| | Ujjain | 8 | 44221 | 53.06 | 47.75 | 4.87 |
| | Umaria | 3 | 20600 | 24.12 | 21.71 | 4.34 |
| | Vidisha | 6 | 43183 | 51.82 | 46.64 | 4.64 |
| | Total | 326 | 1834533 | 2200.83 | 1960.746 | 265.32 |
| Maharashtra | Ahmednagar | 15 | 65433.8 | 78.51 | 70.66 | 11.21 |
| | Akola | 12 | 52053.19 | 62.47 | 56.22 | 10.33 |
| | Amravati | 26 | 114012.19 | 136.81 | 123.12 | 21.74 |
| | Aurangabad | 21 | 110323.74 | 132.38 | 119.14 | 18.38 |
| | Beed | 54 | 231030.14 | 277.26 | 249.54 | 41.84 |
| | Bhandara | 9 | 43827 | 52.59 | 47.38 | 9.47 |
| | Buldhana | 35 | 149985.26 | 180.00 | 162.00 | 26.71 |
| | Chandrapur | 10 | 37051.26 | 44.46 | 40.02 | 8.00 |
| | Dhulo | 22 | 85914.19 | 103.10 | 92.79 | 16.34 |
| | Gadchiroli | 4 | 20031 | 24.04 | 21.64 | 4.33 |
| | Gondia | e | 34709 | 41.65 | 37.49 | 7.50 |
| | Hingoli | 29 | 126294.51 | 151.55 | 136.39 | 23.62 |
| | Jalana | 23 | 128068 | 153.67 | 138.30 | 16.22 |
| | Jalgaon | 31 | 126446.87 | 151.74 | 136.57 | 15.36 |
| | Nanded | 49 | 219708.01 | 263.65 | 237.28 | 38.81 |
| | Kolhapur | 34 | 140097.86 | 210.15 | 189.13 | 26.76 |
| | Latur | 27 | 107133.56 | 128.55 | 115.70 | 19.85 |
| | Nagpur | 22 | 90273.23 | 108.33 | 97.50 | 15.36 |
| | Nandurbar | 18 | 76533.51 | 91.84 | 82.65 | 12.15 |
| | Nashik | 22 | 90130.86 | 135.19 | 121.67 | 16.48 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------|------------|-----|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Osmanabad | 38 | 168552.18 | 202.27 | 182.04 | 20.24 |
| | Parbhani | 22 | 85939.29 | 103.13 | 92.82 | 18.53 |
| | Pune | 29 | 135107.2 | 187.53 | 168.78 | 24.85 |
| | Raigad | 21 | 71930 | 107.91 | 97.12 | 19.42 |
| | Ratnagiri | 46 | 190152.19 | 279.08 | 251.17 | 36.41 |
| | Sangli | 26 | 119734.18 | 143.69 | 129.32 | 23.96 |
| | Satara | 64 | 256817.08 | 342.04 | 307.83 | 52.38 |
| | Sindhudurg | 18 | 77849.14 | 116.77 | 105.09 | 21.02 |
| | Sholapur | 42 | 197617.51 | 237.16 | 213.44 | 36.87 |
| | Thane | 14 | 59405.27 | 71.29 | 64.16 | 10.86 |
| | Washim | 6 | 28348 | 34.01 | 30.61 | 6.12 |
| | Wardha | 11 | 46348 | 55.62 | 50.06 | 10.01 |
| | Yavatmal | 13 | 53859.77 | 64.63 | 58.16 | 11.63 |
| | Total | 828 | 3540716.8 | 4473.03 | 4025.73 | 664.50 |
| Odisha | Anugul | 6 | 32178 | 38.61 | 34.75 | 6.95 |
| | Bolangir | 8 | 40720 | 48.86 | 43.98 | 7.24 |
| | Baleshwar | 3 | 15300 | 18.36 | 16.52 | 3.30 |
| | Bargarh | 10 | 55320 | 66.38 | 59.75 | 11.95 |
| | Baudh | 6 | 30000 | 36.00 | 32.40 | 3.91 |
| | Cuttack | 5 | 27811 | 33.37 | 30.04 | 4.28 |
| | Deogarh | 5 | 28047 | 33.66 | 30.29 | 2.59 |
| | Dhenkanal | 5 | 26902 | 32.28 | 29.05 | 3.41 |
| | Gajapati | 5 | 28240 | 33.89 | 30.50 | 6.10 |
| | Ganjam | 5 | 29942 | 35.93 | 32.34 | 3.79 |
| | Jajapur | 3 | 17370 | 20.84 | 16.76 | 2.13 |
| | Jharsuguda | 5 | 29974 | 35.97 | 32.37 | 3.79 |
| | Kalahandi | 10 | 47350 | 56.82 | 51.14 | 6.90 |
| | Kandhmal | 18 | 81854 | 98.22 | 88.40 | 14.07 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------|-----------------|-----|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Keonjhar | 10 | 59117 | 70.94 | 63.85 | 7.21 |
| | Khordha | 4 | 22971 | 27.57 | 24.81 | 4.96 |
| | Koraput | 9 | 53600 | 64.32 | 57.89 | 9.82 |
| | Mayurbhanj | 14 | 83841 | 100.61 | 90.55 | 13.40 |
| | Nabarangapur | 9 | 50115 | 60.14 | 54.12 | 10.82 |
| | Nayagarh | 8 | 45150 | 54.18 | 48.76 | 6.98 |
| | Nuapada | 14 | 67449 | 80.94 | 72.84 | 9.83 |
| | Rayagada | 10 | 58670 | 70.40 | 63.36 | 9.09 |
| | Sambalpur | 8 | 43509 | 52.21 | 46.99 | 6.04 |
| | Sonapur | 1 | 5500 | 6.60 | 5.94 | 1.19 |
| | Sundargarh | 13 | 72127 | 86.55 | 77.90 | 10.27 |
| | Malkangiri | 3 | 12600 | 15.36 | 13.82 | 2.76 |
| | Total | 195 | 1065867 | 1279.03 | 1161.13 | 172.77 |
| Punjab | Amritsar | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Barnala | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Bathinda | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Faridkot | 1 | 5000 | 6.00 | 5.40 | 0.32 |
| | Fatehgarh Sahib | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Firozpur | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Gurdaspur | 2 | 8056 | 9.67 | 8.70 | 0.78 |
| | Hoshiarpur | 12 | 68817 | 82.58 | 74.32 | 6.83 |
| | Jalandhar | 2 | 5134 | 6.16 | 5.54 | 0.33 |
| | Kapurthala | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Ludhiana | 2 | 5081 | 6.10 | 5.49 | 0.33 |
| | Mansa | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Moga | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Mohali | 2 | 12747 | 15.30 | 13.77 | 0.59 |
| | Muktsar | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------|------------------|----|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Nawan shahar | 4 | 13555 | 16.27 | 14.64 | 0.74 |
| | Patiala | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Pathankot | 2 | 9394 | 11.27 | 10.14 | 0.43 |
| | Rupnagar (Ropar) | 5 | 24008 | 28.81 | 25.93 | 3.56 |
| | Sangrur | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Tam Taran | 1 | 4026 | 4.83 | 4.35 | 0.26 |
| | Total | 33 | 155818 | 186.99 | 168.29 | 14.16 |
| Rajasthan | Ajmer | 18 | 108165 | 140.15 | 129.14 | 17.13 |
| | Alwar | 19 | 104172 | 125.01 | 112.51 | 16.86 |
| | Banswara | 8 | 45828.7 | 54.99 | 49.49 | 6.53 |
| | Baran | 29 | 176927 | 253.07 | 227.77 | 19.87 |
| | Barmer | 44 | 280691 | 409.90 | 368.91 | 68.17 |
| | Bharatpur | 25 | 145733 | 208.30 | 187.47 | 16.44 |
| | Bhilwara | 16 | 85768 | 102.92 | 92.63 | 16.32 |
| | Bikaner | 29 | 197130 | 290.71 | 261.64 | 49.81 |
| | Bundi | 20 | 114421 | 163.53 | 147.18 | 12.91 |
| | Chittorgarh | 15 | 79774 | 95.73 | 86.16 | 13.77 |
| | Churu | 22 | 119282 | 175.31 | 157.77 | 29.73 |
| | Dausa | 6 | 38492 | 46.19 | 41.57 | 6.50 |
| | Dholpur | 6 | 27299 | 33.80 | 30.24 | 5.52 |
| | Dungarpur | 14 | 76579 | 96.15 | 86.54 | 9.00 |
| | Hanumangarh | 25 | 150047 | 225.07 | 202.56 | 17.17 |
| | Jaipur | 22 | 127421 | 172.61 | 155.35 | 21.97 |
| | Jaisalmer | 34 | 236130 | 347.26 | 312.53 | 56.74 |
| | Jalore | 17 | 107655 | 161.48 | 145.33 | 24.14 |
| | Jhalawar | 27 | 155971 | 22255 | 200.30 | 17.76 |
| | Jhunjhunu | 12 | 65193 | 92.50 | 83.25 | 13.99 |
| | Jodhpur | 45 | 208453 | 308.62 | 277.75 | 53.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|----------------|-----|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Karauli | 18 | 111345 | 158.60 | 142.74 | 12.81 |
| | Kota | 15 | 78064 | 108.78 | 97.90 | 10.07 |
| | Nagaur | 26 | 147785,88 | 216.07 | 194.46 | 36.12 |
| | Pali | 19 | 99605 | 145.75 | 131.17 | 24.39 |
| | Pratapgarh | 6 | 30984 | 37.18 | 33.46 | 3.69 |
| | Rajsamand | 13 | 71678 | 100.59 | 90.54 | 9.85 |
| | Sawai Madhopur | 10 | 54715 | 65.66 | 59.09 | 9.20 |
| | Sikar | 14 | 74984 | 97.68 | 87.91 | 12.63 |
| | Sirohi | 13 | 69693 | 94.23 | 84.81 | 13.31 |
| | Tonk | 10 | 53331 | 64.00 | 57.60 | 11.52 |
| | Udaipur | 7 | 37947 | 47.11 | 42.40 | 8.48 |
| | Total | 604 | 3484263.6 | 4861.30 | 4375.17 | 646.71 |
| Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | 1 | 5000 | 8.00 | 5.40 | 1.10 |
| | Chennai | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Coimbatore | 7 | 34340 | 41.21 | 37.09 | 4.49 |
| | Cuddalore | 7 | 28658 | 34.39 | 30.95 | 2.63 |
| | Dharmapuri | 8 | 40126 | 48.15 | 43.34 | 4.17 |
| | Dindigul | 9 | 48947 | 58.73 | 52.66 | 4.89 |
| | Erode | 2 | 9004 | 10.80 | 9.72 | 0.58 |
| | Kancheepuram | 5 | 24349 | 29.21 | 26.29 | 3.10 |
| | Kanniyakumari | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Karur | 5 | 25196 | 30.34 | 27.31 | 3.46 |
| | Krishnagiri | 8 | 42049 | 50.46 | 45.41 | 4.51 |
| | Madurai | 4 | 19645 | 23.57 | 21.21 | 2.80 |
| | Nagapattinam | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Namakkal | 8 | 35910 | 43.09 | 36.78 | 3.14 |
| | Perambalur | 7 | 35095 | 42.11 | 37.90 | 3.83 |
| | Pudukkottai | 7 | 27586 | 33.10 | 29.79 | 3.33 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------|-----------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Ramanathapuram | 9 | 48259 | 57.91 | 52.12 | 4.73 |
| | Salem | 11 | 50973 | 61.17 | 55.05 | 6.28 |
| | Sivagangai | 10 | 47881 | 57.45 | 51.71 | 5.45 |
| | Thanjavur | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | The Nilgiris | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Theni | 5 | 24585 | 29.51 | 26.56 | 3.20 |
| | Thoothukudi | 7 | 43405 | 52.09 | 46.88 | 5.10 |
| | Tiruppur | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Tiruvallur | 4 | 20246 | 24.30 | 21.87 | 2.07 |
| | Tiruvarur | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Tiruchirappalli | 8 | 43906 | 52.69 | 47.42 | 4.91 |
| | Tirunelveli | 6 | 29900 | 35.86 | 32.29 | 3.47 |
| | Tiruvannamalai | 7 | 37398 | 44.86 | 40.39 | 4.01 |
| | Vellore | 8 | 35132 | 42.16 | 37.94 | 3.86 |
| | Villupuram | 6 | 31090 | 37.31 | 33.56 | 3.55 |
| | Total | 168 | 831610 | 998.03 | 698.23 | 93.89 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Agra | 6 | 21730 | 26.08 | 23.47 | 3.94 |
| | Aligarh | 4 | 20483 | 24.58 | 22.12 | 2.89 |
| | Allahabad | 7 | 28912 | 34.69 | 31.22 | 4.10 |
| | Ambedkarnagar | 4 | 19493 | 23.39 | 21.05 | 2.74 |
| | Auriya | 4 | 22985 | 27.58 | 24.82 | 3.25 |
| | Azamgarh | 5 | 28949 | 34.75 | 31.28 | 4.74 |
| | Baghpat | 3 | 12432 | 14.92 | 13.43 | 2.69 |
| | Bahraich | 6 | 25860 | 31.03 | 27.93 | 4.07 |
| | Ballia | 5 | 27389 | 32.87 | 29.58 | 4.37 |
| | Balrampur | 6 | 30285 | 36.32 | 32.69 | 4.95 |
| | Banda | 17 | 89105 | 106.93 | 98.24 | 12.66 |
| | Barabanki | 6 | 28544 | 34.26 | 30.63 | 5.04 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Bareilly | 4 | 21108 | 25.34 | 22.81 | 2.95 |
| | Basti | 5 | 23101 | 27.73 | 24.96 | 3.47 |
| | Bhim Nagar | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Bijnor | 6 | 24553 | 29.47 | 26.52 | 4.42 |
| | Budaun | 5 | 17904 | 21.48 | 19.33 | 2.99 |
| | Bulandshaher | 5 | 24473 | 29.36 | 26.42 | 3.80 |
| | Chandauli | 1 | 4500 | 5.40 | 4.86 | 0.97 |
| | Chitrakoot | 13 | 73180 | 87.82 | 79.04 | 11.54 |
| | CSJM Nagar | 2 | 10000 | 12.00 | 10.80 | 0.65 |
| | Daoria | 6 | 28027 | 33.63 | 30.27 | 3.45 |
| | Etah | 5 | 25231 | 30.28 | 27.25 | 3.30 |
| | Etawah | 5 | 21613 | 25.94 | 23.35 | 2.91 |
| | Faizabad | 5 | 25712 | 30.85 | 27.77 | 4.04 |
| | Farukkabad | 3 | 15857 | 19.03 | 17.13 | 3.43 |
| | Fatehpur | 5 | 24152 | 29.99 | 26.09 | 3.85 |
| | Firozabad | 4 | 21558 | 25.87 | 23.28 | 3.24 |
| | Gautam Buddha Nagar | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Ghaziabad | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Ghazipur | 4 | 20720 | 24.66 | 22.37 | 2.79 |
| | Gonda | 6 | 31240 | 37.49 | 33.74 | 4.24 |
| | Gorakhpur | 5 | 23552 | 28.26 | 25.43 | 3.41 |
| | Hamirpur | 21 | 104542 | 125.45 | 112.91 | 14.50 |
| | Hardoi | 5 | 26355 | 31.62 | 28.46 | 4.04 |
| | Hathras | 4 | 15676 | 18.82 | 16.94 | 2.02 |
| | Jalaun | 22 | 110892 | 133.07 | 119.76 | 17.25 |
| | Jaunpur | 6 | 28416 | 34.10 | 30.69 | 2.72 |
| | Jhanai | 18 | 97750 | 117.30 | 105.57 | 15.05 |
| | JP Nagar | 4 | 18386 | 22.07 | 19.88 | 3.49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|--------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Kannauj | 5 | 25741 | 30.90 | 27.81 | 4.24 |
| | Kanpur Dehat | 2 | 9725 | 11.67 | 10.50 | 2.10 |
| | Kanpur Nagar | 6 | 28299 | 33.97 | 30.57 | 3.52 |
| | Kaushambi | 4 | 22400 | 26.88 | 24.19 | 3.21 |
| | Lakhimpur Kheri | 6 | 29523 | 35.43 | 31.88 | 3.50 |
| | Kushi Nagar | 5 | 28933 | 34.72 | 31.25 | 4.45 |
| | Lalitpur | 22 | 107750 | 129.30 | 116.37 | 15.15 |
| | Lucknow | 5 | 20152 | 24.19 | 21.77 | 3.73 |
| | Mahoba | 23 | 116886 | 140.26 | 128.23 | 19.11 |
| | Mahrajganj | 6 | 31080 | 37.30 | 33.57 | 4.09 |
| | Mainpuri | 5 | 24739 | 29.68 | 26.71 | 3.46 |
| | Mathura | 4 | 20000 | 24.00 | 21.60 | 3.56 |
| | Mau | 4 | 20175 | 24.21 | 21.79 | 3.04 |
| | Meerut | 1 | 4779 | 5.73 | 5.18 | 1.03 |
| | Mirzapur | 7 | 38133 | 45.76 | 41.18 | 4.83 |
| | Moradabad | 3 | 16360 | 19.63 | 17.67 | 2.77 |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 1 | 6995 | 8.39 | 7.55 | 1.51 |
| | Panchsheel Nagar | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Pilibhit | 4 | 23426 | 28.11 | 25.30 | 4.30 |
| | Pratapgarh | 6 | 26999 | 32.40 | 29.16 | 4.39 |
| | Rae Bareli | 6 | 31295 | 37.55 | 33.80 | 4.09 |
| | Rampur | 3 | 17808 | 21.37 | 19.23 | 3.06 |
| | Saharanpur | 2 | 11957 | 14.35 | 15.92 | 2.58 |
| | Sant Kabir Nagar | 5 | 18442 | 22.13 | 19.92 | 2.48 |
| | Sant Ravidas Nagar | 4 | 19870 | 23.84 | 21.46 | 2.70 |
| | Shahjahanpur | 5 | 24757 | 28.51 | 25.66 | 3.77 |
| | Shrawasti | 5 | 23001 | 27.60 | 24.84 | 3.35 |
| | Siddharthnagar | 4 | 19876 | 23.84 | 21.46 | 3.03 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|-------------------|-----|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Sitapur | 6 | 26684 | 34.66 | 31.19 | 4.71 |
| | Sonbhadra | 7 | 32555 | 39.07 | 35.16 | 4.31 |
| | Sultanpur | 6 | 30591 | 36.71 | 33.04 | 5.06 |
| | Unnao | 5 | 29810 | 35.77 | 32.19 | 4.79 |
| | Varanasi | 5 | 22098 | 26.51 | 23.86 | 3.24 |
| | Total | 423 | 2107686 | 2526.07 | 2276.26 | 319.16 |
| Uttarakhand | Almora | 6 | 31189 | 46.78 | 42.10 | 1.91 |
| | Bageshwar | 5 | 25801 | 38.70 | 34.83 | 1.76 |
| | Chamoli | 3 | 13340 | 20.02 | 18.02 | 0.81 |
| | Champawat | 4 | 22365 | 33.55 | 30.20 | 1.60 |
| | Dehradun | 3 | 16263 | 24.39 | 21.95 | 1.32 |
| | Haridwar | 4 | 20000 | 24.00 | 21.60 | 0.86 |
| | Nainital | 4 | 22177 | 33.26 | 29.93 | 1.51 |
| | Pauri | 6 | 30564 | 45.85 | 41.27 | 1.88 |
| | Pithoragarh | 3 | 15306 | 22.96 | 20.66 | 0.98 |
| | Rudraprayag | 2 | 12339 | 18.51 | 16.66 | 1.00 |
| | Tehri | 6 | 31043 | 46.56 | 41.90 | 1.38 |
| | US Nagar | 6 | 33175 | 39.81 | 35.83 | 1.69 |
| | Uttarkashi | 5 | 29248 | 43.87 | 39.48 | 1.74 |
| | Total | 57 | 302810 | 438.28 | 394.43 | 18.32 |
| West Bengal | Purulia | 13 | 55900 | 76.38 | 88.74 | 4.12 |
| | Jalpaiguri | 8 | 36200 | 43.44 | 39.10 | 2.35 |
| | Birbhum | 4 | 17200 | 20.64 | 18.58 | 1.11 |
| | Burdwan | 1 | 3800 | 4.56 | 4.10 | 0.25 |
| | Pachim Medinipur | 16 | 64800 | 93.06 | 83.75 | 5.03 |
| | North 24 parganas | 1 | 4400 | 5.28 | 4.75 | 0.29 |
| | South 24 parganas | 7 | 28200 | 33.84 | 30.46 | 1.83 |
| | Cooch Behar | 5 | 25000 | 30.00 | 27.00 | 1.62 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Darjeeling | 7 | 27900 | 39.51 | 35.56 | 2.13 |
| | Bankura | 15 | 59600 | 73.83 | 66.45 | 3.99 |
| | Total | 77 | 323200 | 420.54 | 378.49 | 22.71 |
| Sub Total of Non NE States | | 4504 | 21945286 | 27978.2734 | 25180.4466 | 3679.1313 |
| North Eastern States | | | | | | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Anjaw | 1 | 4945 | 7.42 | 6.68 | 1.34 |
| | Changlang | 1 | 3855 | 5.78 | 5.20 | 1.04 |
| | East Kameng | 9 | 24689 | 37.03 | 33.33 | 4.11 |
| | East Saing | 3 | 10481 | 15.72 | 14.15 | 2.26 |
| | Kurung Kumey | 14 | 53870 | 80.61 | 72.72 | 10.77 |
| | Lohit | 3 | 17058 | 24.08 | 21.67 | 4.33 |
| | Lower Dibang Valley | 4 | 12160 | 18.24 | 16.42 | 1.96 |
| | Papum | 1 | 6720 | 10.08 | 9.07 | 1.81 |
| | Upper Subanairi | 20 | 69669 | 104.50 | 94.05 | 10.89 |
| | Lower Subanairi | 5 | 9437 | 14.16 | 12.74 | 1.22 |
| | West Siang | 9 | 31027 | 46.54 | 41.89 | 7.05 |
| | Tawang | 1 | 2684 | 4.03 | 3.62 | 0.72 |
| | Tirap | 2 | 5019 | 7.53 | 6.78 | 0.78 |
| | West Kameng | 4 | 9241 | 13.86 | 12.48 | 1.37 |
| | Pumpanpare | 6 | 14802 | 22.20 | 19.98 | 2.49 |
| | Dibang Valley | 3 | 8000 | 12.00 | 10.80 | 0.65 |
| | Total | 86 | 283655 | 423.97 | 384.68 | 52.61 |
| Assam | Baksa | 6 | 21100 | 25.32 | 22.79 | 3.35 |
| | Barpeta | 8 | 36181 | 43.42 | 39.08 | 5.55 |
| | Bongaigaon | 4 | 16717 | 20.06 | 18.05 | 3.01 |
| | Cachar | 10 | 43725 | 52.47 | 47.22 | 6.57 |
| | Chirang | 7 | 26400 | 31.68 | 28.51 | 3.81 |
| | Darrang | 7 | 32430 | 38.92 | 35.02 | 5.50 |
| | Dhemaji | 6 | 26406 | 31.69 | 28.52 | 4.49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------|--------------------|-----|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Dhubri | 13 | 50259 | 60.31 | 54.28 | 7.76 |
| | Dibrugarh | 6 | 27818 | 33.38 | 30.04 | 4.19 |
| | Goalpara | 7 | 28339 | 34.01 | 30.61 | 4.64 |
| | Hailakandi | 5 | 17570 | 21.08 | 18.98 | 2.59 |
| | Jorhat | 8 | 36463 | 43.76 | 39.38 | 5.61 |
| | Kamrup | 5 | 20477 | 24.57 | 22.12 | 1.33 |
| | Kamrup Metro | 8 | 31974 | 38.37 | 34.53 | 6.37 |
| | Karbi Anglong | 26 | 96142.05 | 144.21 | 129.79 | 20.42 |
| | Karimganj | 9 | 40969 | 49.16 | 44.25 | 5.15 |
| | Kokrajhar | 13 | 49228 | 59.07 | 53.17 | 7.29 |
| | Lakhimpur | 8 | 37505 | 45.01 | 40.51 | 5.98 |
| | Marigaon | 5 | 20843 | 25.01 | 22.51 | 3.41 |
| | Nagaon | 13 | 58529 | 70.23 | 63.21 | 8.11 |
| | Nalbari | 5 | 23845 | 28.61 | 25.75 | 4.39 |
| | North Cachar Hills | 4 | 17980 | 24.57 | 22.11 | 3.53 |
| | Sivasagar | 9 | 42349 | 50.82 | 45.74 | 6.88 |
| | Sonitpur | 11 | 47669 | 57.20 | 51.48 | 8.04 |
| | Tinsukia | 5 | 24500 | 29.40 | 26.46 | 3.78 |
| | Udalgiri | 7 | 27300 | 32.76 | 29.48 | 3.78 |
| | Golaghat | 11 | 48287 | 57.94 | 52.15 | 8.31 |
| | Total | 226 | 951006.05 | 1173.04 | 1055.74 | 163.85 |
| Manipur | Bishnupur | 3 | 7766 | 11.65 | 10.48 | 0.63 |
| | Chandel | 8 | 43573 | 65.36 | 58.82 | 3.53 |
| | Churachandpur | 11 | 59763 | 89.64 | 80.68 | 4.84 |
| | Imphal East | 5 | 13423.98 | 20.14 | 18.12 | 1.09 |
| | Imphal West | 2 | 9668 | 14.50 | 13.05 | 0.78 |
| | Senapati | 9 | 50375 | 75.56 | 68.01 | 4.08 |
| | Tamenglong | 8 | 46360 | 69.54 | 62.59 | 3.76 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------|------------------|----|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Thoubal | 3 | 16279 | 24.42 | 21.98 | 1.32 |
| | Ukhrul | 11 | 51198 | 76.80 | 69.12 | 4.15 |
| | Total | 60 | 298405.98 | 447.61 | 402.85 | 24.17 |
| Meghalaya | East Garo Hills | 8 | 14000 | 21.00 | 18.90 | 2.84 |
| | East Khasi Hills | 12 | 16000 | 24.00 | 21.60 | 3.38 |
| | Jaintia Hills | 7 | 25000 | 37.50 | 33.75 | 5.24 |
| | Ri Bhoi | 7 | 10500 | 15.75 | 14.18 | 2.36 |
| | South Garo Hills | 7 | 11000 | 16.50 | 14.85 | 2.21 |
| | West Garo Hills | 11 | 18000 | 27.00 | 24.30 | 3.35 |
| | West Khasi Hills | 9 | 25000 | 37.50 | 33.75 | 5.81 |
| | Total | 61 | 119500 | 179.26 | 161.33 | 26.18 |
| Mizoram | Aizwal | 16 | 55831 | 83.75 | 75.37 | 7.79 |
| | Champi | 3 | 12234 | 18.35 | 16.52 | 1.83 |
| | Kolasib | 3 | 9369 | 14.05 | 12.65 | 1.33 |
| | Lawngtalai | 8 | 34101 | 51.15 | 46.04 | 4.54 |
| | Lunglei | 10 | 50000 | 75.00 | 67.50 | 6.89 |
| | Mamit | 3 | 13494 | 20.24 | 18.22 | 1.97 |
| | Saiha | 3 | 10810 | 16.22 | 14.59 | 1.63 |
| | Serchip | 3 | 14570 | 21.86 | 19.67 | 2.07 |
| | Total | 49 | 200409 | 300.61 | 270.55 | 28.03 |
| Nagaland | Dimapur | 6 | 24477.88 | 36.72 | 33.05 | 12.47 |
| | Khiphire | 4 | 22354.41 | 33.53 | 30.18 | 13.20 |
| | Kohima | 6 | 27254 | 40.88 | 36.79 | 13.33 |
| | Longleng | 4 | 19779.8 | 29.67 | 26.70 | 11.33 |
| | Mokokchung | 6 | 28120 | 42.18 | 37.96 | 15.14 |
| | Mon | 6 | 24000 | 36.00 | 32.40 | 12.60 |
| | Peren | 5 | 23630 | 35.45 | 31.90 | 11.97 |
| | Phek | 6 | 26339 | 39.51 | 35.56 | 13.55 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------|----------------|------|------------|----------|----------|---------|
| | Tuensang | 6 | 26626.55 | 39.94 | 35.95 | 14.19 |
| | Wokha | 6 | 27345 | 41.02 | 36.92 | 14.38 |
| | Zunheboto | 6 | 24884 | 37.33 | 33.59 | 12.35 |
| | Total | 61 | 274810.64 | 412.22 | 370.99 | 144.52 |
| Sikkim | East District | 4 | 16600 | 24.90 | 22.41 | 2.86 |
| | North District | 1 | 6500 | 9.75 | 8.78 | 1.76 |
| | South District | 3 | 10050 | 15.08 | 13.57 | 0.81 |
| | West District | 1 | 9589 | 14.38 | 12.95 | 0.78 |
| | Total | 9 | 42739 | 64.11 | 67.70 | 6.20 |
| Tripura | Dhalai | 5 | 11094 | 16.64 | 14.98 | 5.55 |
| | North Tripura | 7 | 20486 | 30.73 | 27.66 | 10.18 |
| | South Tripura | 8 | 23050 | 34.58 | 31.12 | 12.50 |
| | West Tripura | 11 | 35804 | 53.71 | 48.34 | 18.34 |
| | Total | 31 | 90434 | 135.65 | 122.09 | 48.67 |
| Sub Total NE States | | 583 | 2260958.67 | 3136.46 | 2822.82 | 481.34 |
| Grand total of Country | | 5087 | 24206243 | 31114.74 | 28003.26 | 4160.47 |

Statement-II*District-wise details of IWMP in Rajasthan State during the year 2011-12 along with funds released*

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl.No. | State | District | No, of Projects | Area in Ha | Total Project Cost | Central Share Released |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | RAJASTHAN | Ajmer | 8 | 49282 | 64.30 | 9.05 |
| 2. | | Alwar | 7 | 38619 | 46.34 | 8.49 |
| 3. | | Banswara | 4 | 22281 | 26.74 | 2.88 |
| 4. | | Baran | 22 | 135875 | 203.81 | 14.59 |
| 5. | | Barmer | 7 | 37117 | 44.54 | 29.51 |
| 6. | | Bharatpur | 19 | 111400 | 167.10 | 11.94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|---|----------------|-----|---------|---------|--------|
| 7. | | Bhilwara | 3 | 14585 | 17.50 | 6.68 |
| 8. | | Bikaner | 4 | 16630 | 19.96 | 20.07 |
| 9. | | Bundi | 15 | 87410 | 131.12 | 9.62 |
| 10. | | Chittorgarh | 4 | 22905 | 27.49 | 6.82 |
| 11. | | Churu | 3 | 12059 | 14.47 | 12.25 |
| 12. | | Dausa | 2 | 12000 | 14.40 | 2.97 |
| 13. | | Dholpur | 1 | 2797 | 4.20 | 2.50 |
| 14. | | Dungarpur | 9 | 51419 | 65.96 | 5.94 |
| 15. | | Hanumangarh | 20 | 123500 | 185.25 | 11.47 |
| 16. | | Jaipur | 8 | 48131 | 72.20 | 11.31 |
| 17. | | Jaisalmer | 7 | 38130 | 45.76 | 25.34 |
| 18. | | Jalore | 5 | 26053 | 39.08 | 11.17 |
| 19. | | Jhalawar | 20 | 117962 | 176.94 | 12.93 |
| 20. | | Jhunjhunu | 3 | 17624 | 21.15 | 6.26 |
| 21. | | Jodhpur | 3 | 13543 | 16.25 | 22.22 |
| 22. | | Karauli | 13 | 83294 | 124.94 | 9.30 |
| 23. | | Kota | 10 | 50340 | 75.51 | 6.72 |
| 24. | | Nagaur | 4 | 18309 | 21.97 | 14.68 |
| 25. | | Pali | 2 | 12199 | 14.64 | 9.66 |
| 26. | | Pratapgarh | 4 | 19836 | 23.80 | 2.18 |
| 27. | | Rajsamand | 8 | 43680 | 65.52 | 6.26 |
| 28. | | Sawai Madhopur | 3 | 17347 | 20.82 | 4.47 |
| 29. | | Sikar | 6 | 32750 | 39.30 | 4.63 |
| 30. | | Sirohi | 5 | 24124 | 28.95 | 8.24 |
| 31. | | Tonk | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.88 |
| 32. | | Udaipur | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 3.31 |
| Total | | | 229 | 1301201 | 1819.99 | 318.34 |

*[English]***Project Clearance Board**

299. SHRI GAJANAN D.BABAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a Project Clearance Board (PCB) to facilitate time-bound approvals for investment proposals in energy and infrastructure sectors;

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

(c) the composition of the aforesaid board; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure speedy implementation of the projects?

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) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted on 26 July, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to accord all necessary clearances for blocks in which exploration, development and production activities have to be carried out. The composition of the IMC is as under:

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) | Cabinet Secretary | Chairman |
| (ii) | Home Secretary | Member |
| (iii) | Foreign Secretary | Member |
| (iv) | Defence Secretary | Member |
| (v) | Secretary, D/o Research and Development (MoD) | Member |
| (vi) | Secretary, Department of Space | Member |
| (vii) | Secretary, M/o Forests and Environment | Member |
| (viii) | Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs | Member |
| (ix) | Secretary, M/o Coal | Member |
| (ix) | Secretary, M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas | Member Convenor |
| (xi) | Director General, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons | Special Invitee |

The IMC may co-opt any other functionary, if considered necessary. IMC will be serviced by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas which will function as its Secretariat and will convene its meetings from time to time as per requirements.

IMC will make comprehensive recommendations to ensure that there are no delays in actual execution of work on account of clearances by Government agencies.

Anti-Competitive Practices by Car Makers

300. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Competition Commission of India has initiated investigation into anti-competitive practices indulged by a section of car makers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the investigation and action taken against the car makers who were found to be indulged in anti-competitive practices?

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

(b) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has received certain Information under section 19(1)(a) of the Competition Act, 2002 against some car makers.

(c) The Competition Commission of India (CCI), which is a quasi-judicial body, is getting the matter investigated for appropriate action in the matter as per provisions of the Competition Act, 2002.

Effect of Radiation

301. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an expert Panel to chart out a time-bound action plan for study of the impact of radiation emanating from cell phone towers on human health and ecology;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition of the panel;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has given any direction in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the panel is likely to be set up and report likely to be submitted thereon?

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 is constituting an Expert Panel to develop terms of reference for mounting a Nation-wide campaign to study the consequences of radiation from cell phone towers on human health and ecology in a time-bound manner. The expert panel will consist of former Director General, Indian Council Medical

Research (ICMR); Director, NT-Madras at Chennai; Director, Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (UTR), Lucknow and include members from Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Science and Technology and Department of Health Research.

(c) The Hon'ble Prime Minister has instructed Secretary, DST to look into the issue and report to Prime Minister's Office. Department of Science and Technology held an Expert Group meeting on July 3, 2012 and reported to PMO, as directed.

(d) The Expert Panel has been constituted for drawing up Frame of Reference for calling for Request for Proposals. Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) has approved the proposal for calling for Request for Proposals, for undertaking scientific studies. Department proposes to bring out status reports once in two months.

National Council for Land Reforms

302. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Land Reforms has not held a single meeting since its inception;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the reports submitted by the seven sub-groups on policies relating to land have been examined by the Council;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the role assigned to the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The first meeting of the 'National Council for Land Reforms' is yet to be held. However, a preparatory meeting for the 'National Council for Land Reforms' has been held on 26th June, 2012 with the non-official members under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development.

(c) and (d) The "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" has organized itself into seven sub-groups, each dealing with different aspect as per the Term of Reference. On the basis of Reports submitted by these sub-groups, the main Report of the aforesaid Committee was prepared. The Report is available on the website of this Department *i.e.* www.dolr.nic.in. The Report is yet to be examined by the Council.

(e) The role assigned to the Council is to lay down broad guidelines and policy recommendations on agrarian and land reforms, based on the recommendations of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" or otherwise.

Coal Bed Methane

303. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimates of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) reserves in the country alongwith the location-wise details thereof;

(b) the status of production of CBM in the country during each of the last three years;

(c) the targets envisaged in the Eleventh Five Year Plan vis-a-vis the level of achievement in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has framed the policy for efficient CBM exploration; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) So far, Coal Bed Methane (CBM) reserves have been established in 6 CBM blocks. The details of CBM reserves as on 01.04.2012 in these blocks is as under:

| Block and location | CBM Reserves (in BCM*) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Bokaro, Jharkhand | 23.785 |
| Sohagpur (East), Madhya Pradesh | 16.700 |
| Sohagpur (West), Madhya Pradesh | 15.439 |
| Raniganj (South), West Bengal | 10.604 |
| Raniganj (East), West Bengal | 27.346 |
| Jharia (Parbatpur Sector), Jharkhand | 3.670 |
| Total | 97.544 |

*BCM-billion cubic meter.

(b) The production of CBM in the country during the last three years is as under:

| Year | Actual CBM Production (MMSCM**) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 38.402 |
| 2010-11 | 41.362 |
| 2011-12 | 84.191 |
| Total | 163.955 |

**MMSCM-million standard cubic meter

(c) During the formulation of XI Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), development plan was not yet approved for any CBM block as most of the awarded blocks were under initial stages of exploration. Hence, no realistic projection for CBM production was furnished during XI Plan period. However, commercial/incidental production of CBM commenced during XI Plan period and the actual CBM production during the XI Plan Period was about 197.99 MMSCM.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. In order to harness the Coal Bed Methane (CBM) potential in the country,

Government of India formulated a CBM Policy in the year 1997. The award of CBM exploration blocks under CBM Policy is totally transparent and through the international competitive bidding process which provides a level playing field to private, foreign and national oil companies. 30 CBM blocks have been awarded under four rounds of CBM bidding held so far.

Rural Development Schemes

304. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of planning skill at the village level, benefits of most of the rural development schemes are not being derived at the desired level;

(b) if so, whether to overcome this Government proposes to hire Indian talented youth for its social security schemes for new innovation and better implementation;

(c) if so, the details of strategy chalked out by Governments in this regard;

(d) whether some of the State Governments have already started this scheme; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government for better implementation of social security schemes with the help of young talent in rural and remote hilly areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Panchayats at village level play key roles in the planning and implementation of Rural Development Schemes. Emphasis is given on capacity building of various stakeholders including elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Rural Development functionaries and functionaries of various development departments at national, state, district, block and sub-block levels.

(b) to (e) At present there is no proposal to hire Indian talented youth in the implementation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which is a social security Scheme. However, a scheme of PM's Rural Development Fellows (PMRDF), for deploying young professionals in each of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts to assist the District Collector has been started.

PMRDFs will basically function as development facilitators, assisting the Collector and his/her colleagues by actively pursuing a district programming approach.

(d) Ministry of Rural Development has no information in this regard.

Protection of Traditional Languages of Minorities

305. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds to protect the traditional languages of minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to each State especially for minority regions where many languages are being spoken; and

(c) the action plan prepared to protect such languages by allocating sufficient funds . especially during the current Five Year Plan through CIIL, Mysore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development undertakes programmes for the promotion of all Indian languages including 20 of the 22 scheduled languages and other non -scheduled languages (which as per 2001 Census are 100 in number with 141 mother tongues, each spoken by at least 10,000 people).

(b) and (c)The CIIL does not release funds to any State for the development of languages. However, the institute spends from its own budget granted by the Government of India for protection and development of languages of minorities and minor groups. The expenditure incurred by CIIL (language wise) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement. The programmes for protection and development of languages of minorities which includes Jenu Kuruba, Soliga, Kodava, Tulu, Urdu, Saurastri, Paft, Prakrit and Sanskrit will continue in the current Five Year Plan.

Statement*Expenditure Incurred by CIIL for Eleventh Five year Plan*

| Language | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Aimol | 191581 | 142965 | 185120 | 90200 | 154700 |
| Aka | | 51500 | 100500 | 129500 | 129500 |
| Ao | 163457 | 122733 | 101929 | | |
| Apatani | | 100242 | 109000 | | |
| Baite | | | 98140 | | 131400 |
| Balti | | | | | 300000 |
| Bhili | | 278000 | | 816585 | 5861391 |
| Bhoti | | 150000 | | | 48079 |
| Bhutia | | 75000 | | | 69400 |
| Bongcher | | | | | 146568 |
| Ghang | | 52000 | | | |
| Chakesang | | | 463325 | 287854 | |
| Chiru | | 94471 | 99500 | 56000 | 223000 |
| Chothe | | | 116495 | 56000 | 94500 |
| Dimasa | | 81539 | 261483 | 156039 | 158000 |
| Galo | | | | 100000 | 100000 |
| Gojri | | 131087 | | | |
| Hmar | | | 111000 | 72800 | 148500 |
| Inpui | | | | 56000 | 88000 |
| Karbi | | | | 108300 | 108300 |
| Khampti | | 48440 | 97199 | | |
| Khoibu | | | | 56000 | 88000 |
| Kodava | | 22500 | | | |
| Kokborok | | 9100 | 75000 | 128848 | 313811 |
| Korbong | | | | 96000 | 39728 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Koro | | | | | 532866 |
| Kudiya | | | | | 154290 |
| Kuzhale | 10000 | | | | |
| Ladakhi | | | | | 63536 |
| Lahnda | | | | | 28213 |
| Lai-haroba | | | 118108 | 49500 | |
| Lamkang | | | | 56000 | 88000 |
| Lepcha | 14415 | 215993 | | | |
| Liangmai | 84562 | | 256665 | 109000 | 109000 |
| Limboo | | 7200 | | | |
| Lotha | | | | 79000 | 79000 |
| Manda | | | | 180000 | |
| Mao | 232563 | 163495 | 116609 | | |
| Maring | | | 110500 | 56000 | ^ 88000 |
| Miji | | | | | 78857 |
| Mising | 262986 | 165863 | 293037 | 177825 | 228575 |
| Monsang | | 97092 | 108500 | 84000 | 132000 |
| Monpa | | | | | 67693 |
| Moyon | | | | 84000 | 132000 |
| Mundari | 10000 | 10000 | | | |
| Nagamese | | | | 100000 | 100000 |
| Nyishi | | | | 100500 | 100500 |
| Nocte | 111833 | 135925 | 126331 | 178126 | 129480 |
| Pali, Prakrit Sanskrit | | 1200000 | 1000000 | 1000000 | 1000000 |
| Phom | | | 130200 | 110643 | 72168 |
| Purki | | | | | 75000 |
| Purum | | | | 56000 | 88000 |
| Reang | | 35500 | 133785 | 98000 | 98000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Rongmei | | 48576 | 129745 | 185343 | 109000 |
| Saurashtri | | 225000 | 105000 | 200000 | 150000 |
| Sukte | | | 119975 | 63750 | 99500 |
| Tani | | 252500 | 350623 | 182150 | 99000 |
| Tarao | | | | 56000 | 88000 |
| Thangkhum | | 212056 | 388136 | 282016 | 357750 |
| Thaadou | | 19600 | | | |
| Thangal | 155983 | 153587 | 141198 | 259000 | 184000 |
| Tiwa | 195668 | 128107 | | 158825 | 106325 |
| Tulu | | 29445 | | | |
| Urdu | 6441250 | 17778082 | 15562591 | 9385256 | 2932108 |
| Zomi | | | 61500 | 39200 | 39200 |
| Zou | 124657 | 11968 | | | 188027 |
| Tribal and Endangered Languages* | | | 1733079 | 2550960 | 2350036 |

*Note: The money was not spent language-wise.

[*Translation*]

Stations under Ujjain Division

306. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of upgradation/renovation works at the railway stations under Ujjain Division in view of forthcoming Mahakumbha;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) At Ujjain station, works for improvement of retiring rooms,

development of additional sitting space with covered sheds at platforms no.1, 2/3 and 6/7 and old goods platform area, raising of platforms no.1, 2/3 and 4/5 and improvement to circulating area have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 3.13 Cr. and are targeted for completion by March'2014.

Water in the Concurrent List

307. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to bring water in the Concurrent list for resolving the inter-State water disputes amicably;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Variation in Prices of Potash

308. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether India is a major buyer of potash in the International market;

(b) if so, the quantum of Potash imported by India during the last three years;

(c) the names of those countries selling potash in the International market especially to India indicating the import price;

(d) whether the prices of potash fertilizers are likely to be increased as a result of fluctuation in International market; 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): Yes, Madam. India is a major buyer of Potash in the international market.

(b) The details of import of Potash during the last 3 years are given below.

Import of Potash by India

(Lakh Tonnes)

| Year | Muriate of Potash (MOP) | Sulphate of Potash (SOP) |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 52.86 | 0.37 |
| 2010-11 | 63.5 | 0.29 |
| 2011-12 | 39.8 | 0.30 |

(c) The names of the countries selling Potash in the international market, especially to India include Canada, CIS (Belarus, Lithuania and Russia), Israel, Jordan, Germany, Spain, Chile, etc.

| Year | Average FOB price of Potash* (US\$/tonne) |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 471 |
| 2010-11 | 361 |
| 2011-12 | 468 |

*Price does not include ocean freight

(d) and (e) Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy a fixed subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidised Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers depending on its nutrient content. The Maximum Retail price (MRP) is fixed by fertilizer companies.

India being totally dependent on imports in Potassic fertilizers either in the form of raw material or finished fertilizers, the international prices affects the delivered price of Potassic fertilizers which in turn affect the retail prices of these fertilizers in the country.

Equity Investment

309. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the equity investment made by the Government and the Government controlled oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in oil and gas exploration projects abroad during April 2004 to June 2012;

(b) the estimated return on investment on each of these equity oil investments juxtaposed against the actual return on the said investment;

(c) whether these equity investments in oil and gas exploration projects abroad have contributed in strengthening the energy security of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has security concerns and explored the feasibility with regard to the safety of investment in those countries which are politically unstable; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of equity investment made by Oil Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) in various producing, development and exploration projects abroad since April, 2004 to June, 2012 are as given hereunder:

| Sl.No. | Name of the Company | Amount in Rupees Crore |
|--------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) | 58,774.00 |
| 2. | Oil India Limited (OIL) | 230.60 |
| 3. | Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL) | 1270.00 |
| 4. | GAIL(India)Limited | 832.38 |
| 5. | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) | 39.07 |
| 6. | Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) | 848.49 |

(b) As at present overseas Exploration and Production (E and P) assets of above mentioned Oil Companies are in various stages of exploration and development, it is difficult to anticipate actual return from the investment. However, net profits earned (after tax) by OVL in last three years are given below:

| Year | Amount in Rs. crore |
|---------|---------------------|
| 2009-10 | 2089.6 |
| 2010-11 | 2690.5 |
| 2011-12 | 2721.2 |

(c) Yes Madam. These investment have contributed considerably in strengthening the energy security of the Country. The production of oil and oil equivalent gas in 2011-12 from 10 Producing Assets of OVL in 8 countries is 8.753 Million Metric Tonnes Oil Equivalent (MMTOE).

(d) and (e) While considering overseas investment proposals, risk factors relating to security and political instability etc. are taken into consideration and factored into overall evaluation of the proposal/reject. While considering investment in a new country, the same is also got vetted by Ministry of External Affairs.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Prices of Drugs

310. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGARAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in the prices of scheduled drugs during the last three years.

(b) whether the pharmaceutical companies have sought permission from the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to increase the prices of some scheduled drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the drugs the prices of which have been reduced during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The prices of the medicines containing the drug Sulphamethoxazole, Nalidixic Acid, Aspirin, Pheniramine Maleate, Rifampicin, Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline, Cloxacillin sodium, Dextropropoxyphene; Cefotaxime Sodium, Chloroquin, Carbamazepine and Vitamin E were increased and the prices revised in this regard are applicable to all the manufacturers of these medicines. The details of the price fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for scheduled formulations during the last three years and the current year and the percentage of increase is given below:

| Particulars | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (upto 31st July, 12) |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Price Increased | 184 10.09% | 223 31.28% | 257 42.34% | 72 20.45% |
| Price Decreased | 450 24.67% | 60 8.42% | 50 8.24% | 83 23.58% |
| Price fixed for first-time | 1155 63.32% | 371 52.03% | 239 39.37% | 165 46.88% |
| No change in prices | 35 1.92% | 59 8.27% | 61 10.05% | 32 9.09% |
| Total | 1824 | 713 | 607 | 352 |

(b) and (c) There are 74 bulk drugs specified under First Schedule of DPCO'1995. Of these, prices of bulk drugs and their salts/esters/derivatives/stereo-isomers manufactured indigenously are fixed/revised from time to time under Para 3 of DPCO'1995. As per provisions of said paragraph, any manufacturer, who desires revision of the maximum sale price of a bulk drug fixed, is required to make an application to the Government/NPPA in Form I of DPCO'1995. Accordingly, prices of scheduled bulk drugs are fixed/revised after examination of the requisite data/information and by allowing a post tax return, as applicable under the said paragraph. The price of scheduled bulk drugs are also fixed/revised under Para 11 of DPCO'1995 where any manufacturer of a bulk drug fails to submit an application for price fixation/revision, as the case may be. During the last three year *i.e.*, 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, NPPA has fixed/revised the prices in the case of 28, 21

and 21 drugs respectively as per details given in the enclosed Statement-I. This includes both upward and downward price revision based on the application/Form-I/data received from the respective manufacturers. The prices have been increased as per the provisions of the DPCO 1995. The price fixation/revision is a continuous process under the DPCO 1995. The prices are revised based on the applications of the companies and by applying the formula given in para 7 of DPCO 1995.

(d) The details of scheduled bulk drugs for which prices have been reduced during the said period of three years are given enclosed Statement-II. These include the medicines containing the bulk drug Ibuprofen, Ranitidine, Salbutamol Sulphate, Betamethasone and Tolnaftate, Vitamin A and Vitamin C and the prices revised in this regard are applicable to all the manufacturers of these medicines.

Statement-I

Prices of Scheduled bulk Drug/Derivatives Fixed/Revised by NPPA during period 2009-2010

| Sl.No. | Name of the Drug | Unit | Existing | | Revised | | % | Remarks |
|--------|------------------------------------------|------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | | | | Price | Date | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Tolnaftate Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline | KG | 4,121 | 13.02.07 | 2,500 | 24.04.09 | (39.34) | Decrease |
| 2. | (ICHQ) | KG | 788 | 20.03.08 | 933 | 24.04.09 | 18.40 | Increase |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| 3. | Glipizide | KG | 29,244 | 11.07.06 | 26,114 | 24.04.09 | (10.70) | Decrease |
| 4. | Rifampicin Betamethasone Alcohol | KG | 3,428 | 20.03.08 | 3,742 | 24.04.09 | 9.16 | Increase |
| 5. | Micronised Betamethasone 17 | GM | 181 | 20.03.08 | 167 | 12.06.09 | (7.73) | Decrease |
| 6. | Valerate Betamethasone Disodium | GM | 171 | 20.03.08 | 160 | 12.06.09 | (6.43) | Decrease |
| 7. | Phosphate Betamethasone | GM | 145 | 20.03.08 | 133 | 12.06.09 | (8.28) | Decrease |
| 8. | Dipropionate | GM | 106 | 07.11.06 | 90 | 12.06.09 | (15.09) | Decrease |
| 9. | Betamethasone Acetate Parachlorometaxyleneol | GM | First Time | | 93 | 12.06.09 | | First Time First Time |
| 10. | (PCMX) | KG | 273 | 04.08.08 | 305 | 12.06.09 | 11.72 | Increase |
| 11. | Cloxacillin Sodium (Oral) | KG | 1,346 | 20.03.08 | 1,409 | 27.07.09 | 4.68 | Increase |
| 12. | Cloxacillin Sodium (Sterile) | KG | 1,891 | 20.03.08 | 1,707 | 27.07.09 | (9.73) | Decrease |
| 13. | Dextropropoxyphene Hcl Dextropropoxyphene | KG | 3,693 | 20.03.08 | 3,361 | 11.09.09 | (8.99) | Decrease |
| 14. | Napsylate | KG | 4,995 | 20.03.08 | 5,535 | 11.09.09 | 10.81 | Increase |
| 15. | Naproxen | KG | 1,312 | 20.03.08 | 1,585 | 11.09.09 | 20.81 | Increase |
| 16. | Naproxen Sodium Cephazoline Sodium | KG | 1,415 | 20.03.08 | 1,617 | 11.09.09 | 14.28 | Increase |
| 17. | (Sterile) | KG | 5,915 | 20.03.08 | 6,773 | 11.09.09 | 14.51 | Increase First Time |
| 18. | Doxophylline | KG | | | 1,487 | 17.11.09 | | |
| 19. | Vitamin A Palmitate | 1000 MIU | 2,672 | 20.03.08 | 2,610 | 20.01.10 | (2.32) | Decrease |
| 20. | Vitamin A Acetate (Oily Liquid) | 1000 MIU | 2,282 | 20.03.08 | 2,144 | 20.01.10 | (6.05) | Decrease |
| 21. | Vitamin A Acetate (Dry Powder) | 1000 MIU | 2,942 | 20.03.08 | 3,185 | 20.01.10 | 8.26 | Increase |
| 22. | Norfloxacine | KG | 841 | 23.01.08 | 1,052 | 20.01.10 | 25.09 | Increase |
| 23. | Pentoxiphylline | KG | 1,675 | 29.11.07 | 1,926 | 20.01.10 | 14.99 | Increase |
| 24. | Vitamin C (Plain) | KG | 544 | 25.11.08 | 613 | 20.01.10 | 12.68 | Increase |
| 25. | Vitamin C (Coated) | KG | 533 | 25.11.08 | 600 | 20.01.10 | 12.57 | Increase |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|------------------|----|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| 26. | Sodium Ascorbate | KG | 575 | 25.11.08 | 645 | 20.01.10 | 12.17 | Increase |
| 27. | Famotidine | KG | 1,218 | 06.03.09 | 1,343 | 20.01.10 | 10.26 | Increase |
| 28. | Phenyl Butazone | KG | 352 | 15.10.04 | 352 | 20.01.10 | - | No Change |

Statement-II*Prices of Scheduled Bulk Drug/Derivatives Fixed/Revised by NPPA***During period 2010-2011**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Drug | Unit | Exiting | | Revised | | % | Remarks |
|--------|------------------------------------------|------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|------------------------|
| | | | Price | Date | | | | |
| 1. | Ephedrine HCl | KG | 1,145 | 20.03.08 | 1,279 | 16.04.10 | 11.70 | Increase |
| 2. | Pseudo Ephedrine HCl Pseudo Ephedrine | KG | 1,799 | 20.03.08 | 2,058 | 16.04.10 | 14.40 | Increase First Time |
| 3. | Sulphate | KG | First Time | | 1,762 | 16.04.10 | | |
| 4. | Analgin | KG | 553 | 25.11.08 | 523 | 16.04.10 | (5.42) | Decrease |
| 5. | Sulphamethoxazole | KG | 397 | 25.09.08 | 439 | 21.07.10 | 10.58 | Increase |
| 6. | Nalidixic Acid | KG | 1,749 | 05.06.08 | 1,927 | 21.07.10 | 10.18 | Increase |
| 7. | Asprin | KG | 148 | 23.01.08 | 164 | 21.07.10 | 10.81 | Increase |
| 8. | Amodiaquine HCL | KG | 675 | 01.06.07 | 675 | 21.07.10 | — | No change |
| 9. | Ibuprofen | KG | 486 | 25.11.08 | 453 | 11.10.10 | (6.79) | Decrease |
| 10. | Ibuprofen Sodium | KG | 819 | 20.03.08 | 703 | 11.10.10 | (14.16) | Decrease |
| 11. | Ibuprofen Lysinate | KG | 1,741 | 20.03.08 | 1,741 | 11.10.10 | — | No change |
| 12. | S+Ibuprofen | KG | 1,471 | 20.03.08 | 1,312 | 11.10.10 | (10.81) | Decrease |
| 13. | Ranitidine HCl | KG | 691 | 04.08.08 | 660 | 11.10.10 | (4.49) | Decrease |
| 14. | Human Insulin | KG | 3,396,087 | 25.09.08 | 3,950,134 | 21.12.10 | 16.31 | Increase |
| 15. | Aspirin | KG | 164 | 21.07.10 | 173 | 21.12.10 | 5.49 | Increase |
| 16. | Cafatoxime Sodium Sterile | KG | 6,805 | 04.08.08 | 7,025 | 21.12.10 | 3.23 | Increase |
| 17. | Salbutamol Sulphate | KG | 4,478 | 25.09.08 | 3,633 | 14.03.11 | (18.87) | Decrease |
| 18. | Spironolactone | KG | 29,601 | 05.06.08 | 28,859 | 14.03.11 | (2.51) | Decrease |
| 19. | Phenaramine Maleate | KG | 1,168 | 29.11.07 | 1,330 | 14.03.11 | 13.87 | Increase |
| 20. | Chlorpropamide | KG | 326 | 20.03.08 | 326 | 14.03.11 | — | No change |
| 21. | Pyrantel Pamoate | KG | 1,182 | 23.01.08 | 1,278 | 14.03.11 | 8.12 | Increase |

Prices of Scheduled Bulk Drug/Derivatives Fixed/Revised by NPPA

During period 2011-12

| Sl.No. | Name of the Drug | Unit | Exiting | | Revised | | % | Remarks |
|--------|-------------------------------------|------|---------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
| | | | Price | Date | | | | |
| 1. | Metronidazole | KG | 526 | 04.08.08 | 514 | 01.07.11 | (2.28) | Decrease |
| 2. | Metronidazole Benzoate | KG | 447 | 04.08.08 | 450 | 01.07.11 | 0.67 | Increase |
| 3. | Cefadroxyl Monohydrate | KG | 2,758 | 20.03.08 | 2,951 | 01.07.11 | 7.00 | Increase |
| 4. | Vitamin E Acetate | KG | 1,156 | 22.01.09 | 1,207 | 25.07.11 | 4.41 | Increase |
| 5. | Trimethoprim | KG | 828 | 27.03.06 | 1,021 | 25.07.11 | 9.94 | Increase |
| 6. | Analgin | KG | 523 | 16.04.10 | 575 | 25.07.11 | 9.94 | Increase |
| 7. | ICHQ | KG | 933 | 24.4.09 | 1,158 | 20.09.11 | 24.12 | Increase |
| 8. | Ibuprofen | KG | 453 | 11.10.10 | 498 | 20.09.11 | 9.93 | Increase |
| 9. | Rifampicin Erythromycin Estalate,ex | KG | 3,742 | 24.04.09 | 4,111 | 20.09.11 | 9.86 | Increase |
| 10. | Erythromycin | KG | 2,043 | 20.03.08 | ,534 | 25.11.11 | 75.43 | Increase |
| 11. | Erythromycin Estalate- | KG | 2,043 | 20.03.08 | 2,896 | 25.11.11 | 41.75 | Increase |
| 12. | Erythromycin Stearate | KG | 1,274 | 20.03.08 | 2,484 | 25.11.11 | 94.98 | Increase |
| 13. | Erythromycin Base | KG | 2,068 | 20.03.08 | 3,674 | 25.11.11 | 77.66 | Increase |
| 14. | Erythromycin ethyl Succinate | KG | 2,687 | 20.03.08 | 4,249 | 25.11.11 | 58.13 | Increase |
| 15. | Erythromycin Propionate | KG | 2,023 | 20.03.08 | 4,030 | 25.11.11 | 99.21 | Increase |
| 16. | Carbamazapine, ex-ONT | KG | 2,175 | 20.03.08 | 3,400 | 25.11.11 | 56.32 | Increase |
| 17. | Carbamazapine, ex-Intermediate | KG | 2,715 | 20.03.08 | 2,583 | 25.11.11 | 18.76 | Increase |
| 18. | Silver Sulphadiazine | KG | 3,569 | 18.11.92 | 19,376 | 25.11.11 | 442.90 | Increase |
| 19. | Frusemide | KG | 1,225 | 05.06.08 | 1,225 | 25.11.11 | — | No change |
| 20. | Pentazocine | KG | 22,329 | 20.03.08 | 29,467 | 25.11.11 | 31.97 | Increase |
| 21. | Famotidine | KG | 1,343 | 20.01.10 | 1,897 | 25.11.11 | 41.25 | Increase |

[English]

Coverage under NRDWP

311. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) whether the Government has achieved these aims and objectives and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the target set and achieved by the Government under NRDWP during Bharat Nirman Phase-I;

(e) whether the Government has ascertained the drawbacks in achieving the targets and if so, the details thereof including the steps taken to achieve the targets;

(f) whether the Government has formulated any programme to provide piped water supply to every household in rural areas; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the number of households provided piped water supply, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The aim and objective of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis with a minimum water quality standard which should be conveniently accessible at all times in all situations. Achieving this aim and objective is a continuous process.

(d) During Bharat Nirman Phase I, as on 1.4.2005, it was envisaged to cover 55,067 uncovered, 3,31,604 slipped back and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations with adequate water supply. Against this as reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, during the Bharat Nirman Phase I from 2005-06 to 2008-09, 54,440 uncovered, 3,58,362 slipped back/partially covered and 50,168 quality affected habitations had been covered. Further,

during Bharat Nirman Phase II period from 2009-10 upto 31.3.2012, a further 753 uncovered, 327,631 partially covered and 81,962 quality affected habitations have been reported covered. Newly identified slipped-back/partially covered habitations have also been covered in this period. All identified uncovered habitations have now been reported as covered.

(e) The reasons for not fully achieving the targets of coverage of quality affected habitations include high capital costs of large multi-village schemes to bring water from distant safe sources, time taken for planning, designing, sanctioning, procuring, execution and commissioning of such schemes, slipping back of habitations to partially covered status due to drying up of drinking water sources; lowering of ground water table; drinking water sources becoming contaminated due to natural and man-made causes; water supply systems outliving their life; systems working below rated capacities; poor operation and management of systems; increase in population and emergence of new habitations, procurement issues, etc.

In order to achieve the target under NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes. The Central Government provides financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. They have to adopt improved Operation and Maintenance methods for better working of the rural water supply schemes and to control the leakages. Further, separate Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Component with 3% of NRDWP allocation has been created to improve water quality testing. States have been given flexibility to cover water quality habitations from the funds provided under coverage, etc. The Government of India has given priority for coverage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe concentrated habitations. There is a robust web-based monitoring mechanism at the central level to monitor the implementation of water supply schemes in the States.

(f) Under the NRDWP during the 12th Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to lay emphasis on piped water supply in the rural habitations.

(g) As per Census of India 2011, the percentage of rural households with access to drinking water from tap water supply is as given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Census 2011 - % of rural households with access to drinking water from tap water

| Sl.No. | STATE | % of Rural Households with access to drinking water from Tap Water |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 55.7 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 88.7 |
| 3. | Punjab | 34.9 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 95.2 |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 63.9 |
| 6. | Haryana | 63.6 |
| 7. | Delhi | 59.4 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 26.9 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 20.2 |
| 10. | Bihar | 2.6 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 82.6 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 59.3 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 51.8 |
| 14. | Manipur | 29.5 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 41.4 |
| 16. | Tripura | 25.2 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 28.7 |
| 18. | Assam | 6.8 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 11.4 |
| 20. | Jharkhand | 3.7 |
| 21. | Odisha | 7.5 |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh | 8.8 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh | 9.9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|
| 24. | Gujarat | 55.8 |
| 25. | Daman and Diu | 84.8 |
| 26. | D and N Haveli | 42.5 |
| 27. | Maharashtra | 50.2 |
| 28. | Andhra Pradesh | 63.4 |
| 29. | Karnataka | 56.4 |
| 30. | Goa | 77.8 |
| 31. | Lakshwadeep | 31.0 |
| 32. | Kerala | 24.5 |
| 33. | Tamil Nadu | 79.3 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 95.0 |
| 35. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 77.5 |
| | India | 30.8 |

Interlinking of Rivers

312. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interlinking of rivers project was first mooted by the Government in the year 2002;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the project;

(c) the details of the original cost of the river interlinking project as estimated earlier and the present cost including the cost of land required to be acquired for the project;

(d) whether the State Governments of Bihar and Rajasthan have submitted any proposals for interlinking of rivers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has taken any decision on the recommendations made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) on the interlinking of rivers 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 Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development as early as 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the Ministry of Irrigation in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under Himalayan Component (Indian portion) has been prepared. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Implementation of Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) involves various steps such as preparation of FRs of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if link involve area lying in other countries, preparation of DPRs of the projects and structures identified for the link, clearance from appraisal agencies which include clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), clearance by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Technical Advisory Committee of MoWR, investment clearance by Planning Commission and funding of the project.

(c) The initial cost of the Inter Linking projects as per PFR/FR was 5.60 Lakh crore at 2002 Price Level.

Costs of individual project have not yet been finalized. The present cost including the cost of land required to be acquired for the project can be estimated only after the completion of DPR of the projects.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Bihar has submitted six Intra state link proposals

1. Kosi - Mechi [entirely lie in India] 2. Barh - Nawada 3. Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi) 4. Burhi Gandak - None - Baya - Ganga 5. Burhi Gandak - Bagmati [Belwadhar] 6. Kosi - Ganga

The PFRs of all six links have been completed and sent to State Government of Bihar. On the request of Bihar Government the preparation of DPR of two links *i.e.* 1. Kosi - Mechi, 2. Burhi Gandak - None - Baya - Ganga is under preparation.

As desired by Govt. of Bihar, NWDA has completed the Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga link and sent the same to Govt. of Bihar and CWC on 31.05.2012.

Preparation of Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Kosi - Mechi link is under progress.

Further 3 additional proposals, *viz.* (i) Development of Bagmati Irrigation and Drainage Project - Phase-II (Barrage near Kataunjha in Muzaffarpur District) and Adhwara Multipurpose Project with Kosi-Adhwara-Bagmati link, (ii) Transfer of Ganga water to South Bihar through Pump Canal Scheme at Buxer and (iii) Development of Badua-Chandan Basin, from Bihar have been received. These are being examined for their suitability for further studies.

The State Government of Rajasthan has submitted two Intra state link proposals *i.e.* 1. Mahi - Luni link 2. Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas - Kamberi link.

PFR of Intra-State link of Rajasthan *viz.* Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas - Kamberi link have been prepared and sent to Govt. of Rajasthan. The PFR of Mahi-Luni is in progress.

(f) The report was submitted by NCAER in April, 2008. The conclusions/recommendations given by NCAER in its report mention various benefits of Interlinking of river programme such as additional benefits of Irrigation and Power, increase in growth rate of agriculture, growth of direct and indirect employment, improvement in the quality of life of people in rural areas and mitigation of floods and drought. The recommendations also include certain action points like

setting up National Commission for Basin Management, improving cost recovery from irrigation projects and formation of Water Users Association. At present, no interlinking project under National Perspective Plan is

under implementation. Therefore, the stage has not come for taking decision on the action points suggested in the report.

Statement

Status of Water Transfer Links Identified for Preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | - FR completed |
| 2. | Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link* | - FR completed (Taken by the state as per their own proposal) |
| 3. | Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) Link | - FR completed |
| 4. | Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | - FR completed |
| 5. | Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link | - FR completed |
| 6. | Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 7. | Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 8. | Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | - FR completed |
| 9. | Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link | - FR completed |
| 10. | Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link* | - FR completed |
| 11. | Damanganga - Pinjal link* | - FR completed and DPR |

started

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 12. | Par - Tapi - Narmada link* | - FR completed and DPR started |
| 13. | Ken - Betwa link* | - DPR (Phase-I) Completed |
| 14. | Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link | - FR completed |
| 15. | Netravati - Hemavati Link | - PFR completed |
| 16. | Bedti - Varda link | - FR work taken up |

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Kosi-Mechi link | - Entirely lies in Nepal |
| 2. | Kosi-Ghaghra link | - S and I works taken up |
| 3. | Gandak-Ganga link | - S and I works completed |
| 4. | Ghaghra-Yamuna link | - FR completed (for Indian portion) |

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5. | Sarda-Yamuna link | - FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 6. | Yamuna-Rajasthan link | - S and I works completed |
| 7. | Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | - S and I works completed |
| 8. | Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link | - S and I works completed |
| 9. | Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | - S and I works taken up |
| 10. | Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | - S and I works taken up |
| 11. | Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link | - S and I works taken up |
| 12. | Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link | - S and I works completed |
| 13. | Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link | - S and I works completed |
| 14. | Subernarekha-Mahanadi link | - S and I works completed |

*Priority links

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

S and I - Survey and Investigation in Indian portion

[Translation]

Adarash Station

313. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI P. L. PUNIA:
 SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI LALJI TANDON:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Railways to select a station for development as Adarsh Station in the country;

(b) the details of stations which meet the said criteria in the country but have not been developed as Adarsh station so far alongwith the details of stations which have been developed as Adarsh station, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals pending with Railways for development of Adarsh station In the country alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(d) whether the Railways are aware that the minimum prescribed facilities/amenities at some of the completed Adarsh stations in the country e.g. Barabanki (UP) etc. are still incomplete; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Selection of railway stations as 'Adarsh Stations' is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities.

(b) and (c) So far, 976 stations have been identified for development as Adarsh Stations. State-wise number of stations selected for development under the Adarsh station scheme, the number of stations which have been developed and number of stations to be developed is enclosed Statement Selection of stations under the Adarsh station scheme is a continuous process.

(d) and (e) Prescribed minimum passenger amenities are available at the stations as per norms. Some additional facilities have been provided at Adarsh stations. Barabanki is an 'A' category station and minimum passenger amenities as per norms are available. Additional facilities sanctioned under the

Adarsh station scheme except pay and use toilets have been provided. Work of provision of pay and use toilet

at Barabanki station is targeted for completion during the current year.

Statement

(b) State-wise number of stations selected for development under the Adarsh station scheme and the number of stations which have been developed are as under:

| State | Number of stations selected as Adarsh Station | Number of stations developed as Adarsh Station | Number of station to be developed as Adarsh Station |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 45 | 29 | 16 |
| Assam | 20 | 11 | 09 |
| Bihar | 47 | 13 | 34 |
| Chhattisgarh | 10 | 06 | 04 |
| Delhi | 02 | 00 | 02 |
| Goa | 01 | 01 | 00 |
| Gujarat | 25 | 07 | 18 |
| Haryana | 11 | 05 | 06 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 01 | 00 | 01 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 03 | 01 | 02 |
| Jharkhand | 20 | 08 | 12 |
| Karnataka | 25 | 07 | 18 |
| Kerala | 56 | 41 | 15 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 31 | 12 | 19 |
| Maharashtra | 86 | 55 | 31 |
| Nagaland | 01 | 01 | 00 |
| Odisha | 36 | 21 | 15 |
| Puducherry | 01 | 01 | 00 |
| Punjab | 15 | 04 | 11 |
| Rajasthan | 28 | 12 | 16 |
| Tamil Nadu | 36 | 29 | 07 |
| Tripura | 02 | 02 | 00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Uttar Pradesh | 92 | 35 | 57 |
| Uttarakhand | 04 | 03 | 01 |
| West Bengal | 378 | 261 | 117 |
| Total | 976 | 565 | 411 |

Law on Water Conservation

314. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has enacted any law on water conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the time by when the legislation on this subject is likely to be made;

(d) whether the locality-wise availability of water has wide variance and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the proposed measure of commercialisation intends to make water private property 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Water being a State subject, it is upto the State Governments to enact any legislation in this respect.

(d) Yes, Madam. The average annual rainfall varies considerably from more than 1000 cms in north-eastern region to less than 10 cms in western parts of Rajasthan.

(e) There is no proposal to make water a private property.

[English]

Irregularities under MGNREGS

315. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the funds released to various States/Union Territories and utilised out of the above during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the names of top five States which have effectively implemented the scheme;

(d) whether serious irregularities and embezzlement/misuse of funds under the Scheme have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(f) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any inquiry in the matter including handing over the cases to CBI;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government including statutory audit by CAG to check such irregularities/embezzlement of funds under the Scheme

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The budget estimate and revised estimate of outlay for

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) from 2010-11 onwards is given below:

| (Rs. in crore) | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| Year | BE | RE |
| 2009-2010 | 39100.00 | 39100.00 |
| 2010-2011 | 40100.00 | 40100.00 |
| 2011-2012 | 40000.00 | 31000.00 |
| 2012-2013 | 33000.00 | - |

(b) and (c) The details of funds released by the Central Government to the States/Union Territories for implementation of MGNREGA and expenditure incurred from 2009-10 onward as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-I. MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme and utilisation of funds by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment. Since it is demand driven, inter-State comparison of performance under MGNREGA may not be appropriate given State specific variations in the level of socio-economic conditions, availability of alternate employment opportunities and other factors.

(d) to (g) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, underpayment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. The State-wise details of such complaints received during the last 3 years and current year are given in Statement-II. As

implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. At the instance of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (PIL) No. 645 of 2007-Centre for Environment and Food Security, on receipt of consent of the State Government of Orissa in April 2011, the Union Government ordered an investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA in Orissa. CBI has already submitted its report to the Supreme Court in the matter. The Ministry of Rural Development has also requested for consent of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for enquiry by the CBI into irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh. A Writ Petition No. 12802(M/B) of 2011 has also been filed in the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court seeking directions for a CBI enquiry into irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh. The matter is thus subjudice.

(h) As per Section 24 of MGNREG Act 2005, the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. Accordingly, in consultation with the CAG, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011, has been notified on 30th June, 2011. The Ministry has also requested for special financial and performance audits by CAG, to begin with, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the CAG audit has already commenced.

Statement-I

Details of funds released by the Government to the States/Union Territories for Implementation of MGNREGA and expenditure incurred

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | State | Central Funds Released | | | | Expenditure* reported as per MIS | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 as on 3/08/2012 | 2009-10 (Provisional) 3/8/2012 | 2010-11 (reported till 3/8/2012) | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 378160.23 | 741807 | 147757.89 | 222488.52 | 450918 | 543938.55 | 418014.43 | 248767.08 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3386.17 | 3528.47 | 6078.58 | 2654.39 | 1725.74 | 5057.31 | 96.87 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3. | Assam | 77888.5 | 60928.65 | 42685.8 | 27590.45 | 103389.76 | 92104.35 | 74781.61 | 11577.57 |
| 4. | Bihar | 103278.45 | 210365.46 | 130073.42 | 70000 | 181687.63 | 266425.17 | 167286.18 | 47303.93 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 82710.3 | 168504.95 | 163855.88 | 61346.31 | 132266.65 | 163397.81 | 207875.47 | 79781.68 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 77729.7 | 89486.13 | 32429.03 | 22152.62 | 73938.25 | 78822 | 65974.64 | 18545.4 |
| 7. | Haryana | 12400.38 | 13100.11 | 27512.23 | 10724.41 | 14355.28 | 21470.43 | 31388.07 | 6765.22 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 39542.5 | 63625 | 31138.16 | 10221.61 | 55655.76 | 50196.38 | 50949.66 | 11838.91 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 17568.95 | 31359.89 | 78130.96 | 16701.18 | 18531.34 | 37776.7 | 51593.57 | 4971.62 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 81216.22 | 96286.92 | 123733.08 | 26178.25 | 137970.19 | 128435.4 | 117092.87 | 38548.53 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 276998.19 | 157305 | 66256.92 | 70000 | 273919.35 | 253716.51 | 187619.32 | 46804.11 |
| 12. | Kerala | 46771.42 | 70423.24 | 95105.43 | 43812.94 | 47151.35 | 70434.07 | 99582.87 | 24733.76 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 351923.66 | 256576.96 | 296851.28 | 21623 | 372228.08 | 363724.9 | 343545.04 | 85464.35 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 24965.06 | 20471.11 | 104043.62 | 48564.9 | 32109.32 | 35811.97 | 165785.45 | 46028.57 |
| 15. | Manipur | 43681.36 | 34298.83 | 62496.73 | 42691.13 | 39316.87 | 44070.51 | 33048.99 | 2879.23 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 21136.81 | 20980.84 | 28498.33 | 11388.11 | 18352.79 | 31902.39 | 29756.07 | 1883.42 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 27697.03 | 21602.83 | 32956.72 | 16187.44 | 23823.99 | 29315.12 | 23978.76 | 15.12 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 56292.34 | 51156.84 | 67346.57 | 14717.06 | 49945.76 | 60537.48 | 51445.45 | 3220.56 |
| 19. | Odisha | 44581.26 | 156186.38 | 97821.72 | 28007.81 | 93898.37 | 153314.26 | 104567.38 | 40143.62 |
| 20. | Punjab | 14318.45 | 12879.17 | 11429.36 | 3951.94 | 14991.96 | 16584.21 | 16068.64 | 3802.68 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 594264.49 | 278882 | 161969.6 | 96027.59 | 566903.4 | 328907.14 | 321719.73 | 144611.08 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 8857.35 | 4448.55 | 10079.77 | 5326.91 | 6408.99 | 8525.72 | 7104.33 | 580.76 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 137118.92 | 202489.77 | 281552.22 | 172556 | 176123.49 | 232331.96 | 292497.3 | 132938.6 |
| 24. | Tripura | 88636.01 | 38260.695 | 95932.57 | 38633.2 | 72940.8 | 63186.85 | 94599.01 | 30490.45 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 531887.16 | 526658.86 | 424048 | 70000 | 590003.87 | 563120.1 | 510367.57 | 67915.34 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 27960.22 | 28980.93 | 37351.42 | 12937.74 | 28309.06 | 38019.88 | 41445.26 | 2176.18 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 178728.96 | 211761 | 259703.16 | 155400.72 | 210898.16 | 253246.13 | 291455.33 | 135714.89 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 241.15 | 768.63 | 1643.85 | 700.81 | 1226.12 | 903.66 | 1574.27 | 50.51 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 39.2 | 47.73 | 100 | 39.56 | 133.95 | 123 | 0 | 0.57 |
| 30. | Goa | 20.72 | 507.76 | 259.64 | 241.16 | 470.12 | 993.28 | 706.44 | 37.72 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 200 | 233.58 | 35 | 117.55 | 201.48 | 251.7 | 284.11 | 23.96 |
| 32. | Puduchery | 459.93 | 2982.05 | 100 | 0 | 726.9 | 1082.11 | 1265.07 | 322.27 |
| | Total | 3350661.09 | 3576895.33 | 2918976.94 | 1322983.31 | 3790522.78 | 3937727.05 | 3803469.77 | 1217937.69 |

*Expenditure out of total available fund including Opening Balance, State Share and miscellaneous receipts

Statement-II

Complaints under MGNREGA as on 31.07.2012.

| Sl.No. | State | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 10 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 5 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 20 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 71 | 34 | 25 | 61 | 33 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 21 | 11 | 17 | 55 | 12 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 5 | 11 | 18 | 9 | 3 |
| 8. | Haryana | 15 | 8 | 19 | 29 | 5 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 1 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 67 | 15 | 10 | 44 | 13 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 4 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 2 |
| 13. | Kerala | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| 14. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 101 | 98 | 135 | 88 | 67 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 18. | Manipur | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 20. | Nagaland | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 21. | Odisha | 18 | 9 | 19 | 30 | 5 |
| 22. | Punjab | 3 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 51 | 101 | 30 | 57 | 4 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 3 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| 27. | Tripura | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 201 | 168 | 266 | 605 | 131 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 2 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 23 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 0 |

Self Help Groups under Priority Sector

316. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed to bring Self Help Groups (SHGs) under priority sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits that SHGs would get once they get priority sector status;

(d) whether any consultations in this regard have been held with Finance Ministry and banking sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other demands being made by SHGs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) Based on the interface with various stakeholders including Government of India, banks, financial institutions, non-banking financial companies, associations of industries, the Reserve Bank of India has issued revised guidelines on priority sector lending on 20.07.2012 under which loans to Self Help Groups are covered under priority sector lending. The overall

target under priority sector is retained at 40 percent. The targets under both direct and indirect agriculture are retained at 13.5 percent and 4.5 percent respectively while refocusing the direct agricultural lending to individuals, Self Help Groups and Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) directly by banks.

There is no specific concession in interest rates on the loans extended by banks under Priority Sector Lending with effect from 1st July, 2010 as banks are not permitted to lend below the Base Rates approved by the Board of respective Bank.

Exploration in South China Sea

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that China has put up a Vietnamese petroleum block under exploration by an Indian oil firm for global bidding;

(b) if so, whether the said exploration block is under the custody of India as per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Vietnam and India;

(c) if so, whether China is deliberately creating problems in the South China Sea; and

(d) the remedial steps Government proposes to take in this regard with China?

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 (d) ONGC Videsh Limited(OVL), in collaboration with Vietnamese companies, has been engaged in exploration activity in the South China Sea since 1988. China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploration projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has clearly conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature and that the dispute must be resolved peacefully by the countries concerned.

Supply of Petroleum to Pakistan

318. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

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

(a) whether Pakistan has approached India for supply of petroleum products to meet its requirements;

(b) if so, the details of the negotiations between India and Pakistan in this regard;

(c) whether a joint working group on petrol and petroleum products has been set up between India and Pakistan and the two countries have decided to explore possibilities of opening new routes in Rajasthan and use the present railway and land routes for transportation of petroleum products;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to construct pipelines connecting India and Pakistan for transportation of petroleum products; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the amount earmarked for the said project and likely the time-frame for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the decisions taken in the 5th Round of Talks on Commercial and Economic Cooperation between the Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan held in Islamabad on 27-28 April 2011, a 'Group of Experts' to Expand Trade in Petroleum Products between India and Pakistan' was constituted.

The objective of the Experts' Group was to initiate and substantially expand trade in all types of petroleum products between the two countries. The group would inter-alia discuss the trade arrangements, building of cross border pipelines and use of road/rail route, including the Munabao-Khokrapar route.

The First Meeting of the Experts' Group on Trade in Petroleum and Petrochemical Products between India and Pakistan was held on 17-18 July, 2012 at New Delhi. Both sides agreed to take up infrastructure and logistics related issues with their respective authorities like Department of Posts, Railways, Finance, Home Affairs etc. in order to boost trade between the two countries.

It was recognized that in the current international scenario, trade in petroleum products between the two sides would have to be guided by the principles of commerciality and market considerations. It was agreed that commercial matters such as matching product specification requirements, pricing, other term and conditions of trade, participation in tenders etc. would be left to the commercial entities of both sides.

(e) and (f) At present, the Government does not have any specific proposal to construct pipelines connecting India and Pakistan for transportation of petroleum products. Such a proposal will first need to be studied from the angle of commercial viability between the commercial entities of the two sides.

[Translation]

Schemes/Projects Sanctioned by CAPART

319. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

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 CAPART and utilized during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/NGO-wise;

(d) whether the CAPART monitors the working of schemes/projects and utilization of funds in social organizations sanctioned by it;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to achieve the desired targets;

(f) whether the Union Government has any plans to increase the amount allocated to CAPART; and

(g) if so, the detail is thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The details of the projects sanctioned by CAPART to the NGOs and the funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years and the current year (State-wise and NGO-wise) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) CAPART follows a three stage monitoring/evaluation process for each project sanctioned.

A pre-funding appraisal is carried out in all cases that are technically found sound and feasible. Based on this pre-funding appraisal, the concerned Project Sanctioning Committee takes a decision on the project including quantum of funds.

Mid-term evaluation/monitoring is carried out after receiving progress report/s at the end of each installment. Second/subsequent installments are released on the basis of mid-term evaluation.

Another evaluation is done at the end of the project.

(f) and (g) The restructuring of CAPART is under process. The allocation of funds will be considered on completion of restructuring process.

Statement

Fin Year - 2009-10

| Sl.No. | Vo Name | Address | Project Title | Sanction Amt. | Sane. Date | Released Amt. |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | TAMULPUR ANCHALIK GRAMDAN SANGH | P.O- KUMARIKATA,DISST. BAKSA,ASSAM-781360 | DEVELOPMENT OF ENDI SILK SPINNING TECHNOLOGY | 3286550 | 23-Feb-10 | |
| 2. | INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SYSTEMS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | REG.OFFICE-8 BL, SHEIKH SARAI-II, NEW DELHI | SEMINAR ON PROMOTION OF BIO-FUEL FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH and ITS IMPACT ON CLIMATE CHANGE AT RAIPUR | 300000 | 20-Aug-09 | 273000 |
| 3. | MAHILA SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI | VPO SHAYA CHABRON, BLOCK. RAJGARH, DISTT: SIRMAUR, H.P. | RAIN WATER HARVESTING FERRO CEMENT TANK PROJECT. | 2840063 | 12-Jun-09 | 2840063 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 4. | ORGANISATION FOR ECOLOGY CONSERVATION ENTREPRENEUR SHIP EDUCATION AND DEV | DURGA SADAN, LANE NO: 15,SECTOR-IV, NEW SHIMLA, H.P. | RAIN WATER HARVESTING | 471350 | 3-Jul-09 | 235675 |
| 5. | DHAULADHAR PUBLIC EDUCATION SOCIETY | VPO YOL CANTT, BLOCK-NAGROTA BAGWAN, TEH-DHARAMSHALA,DIST T:-KANGRA,H.P. | RAIN WATER HARVESTING AND AWARENESS TO CONSERVE WATER | 265375 | 2-Jul-09 | 132688 |
| 6. | ACTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE | KHOTI NO. 824,SECTOR-38A CHANDIGARH | PROMOTION OF RAIN WATER HARVESTING TECHNOLOGY THROUGH FERRO-CEMENT TANKS | 1599950 | 30-Jun-09 | 1439955 |
| 7. | JEEVAN JYOTHI RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY | PLOTNO.67,JADHAV NAGAR,NEARRAIL NAGAR,BELGAUM | ESTABLISHMENT OF 150 ROOF WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES USING FERRO CEMENT TANK TECHNOLOGY | 1047600 | 18-May-09 | 500000 |
| 8. | GROUP FOR ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(GODS) | D.NO.106/1,OPP.INDUS TRIAL ROAD,C.K.PURA | RAIN WATER HARVESTING FROM ROOF TOP IN RURAL AREAS | 1047600 | 18-May-09 | 1047600 |
| 9. | BUDHA RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY | SEESANDRA VILLAGE, KEMBODI POST-563101. KOLARTALUK AND DISTRICT | RAIN WATER HARVESTING PROGRAMME | 215240 | 18-May-09 | 215240 |
| 10. | KASTHURBA MEMORIAL MAHILA SAMAJAM | KACHAMPAZHINI.P.O, THIRUPURAM,NEYYA TTINKARA | ESTABLISHMENT OF 60NOS OF ROOF TOP RAIN WATER HARVESTING FERROCEMENT UNITS | 317360 | 18-May-09 | 317360 |
| 11. | B.G.M. SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRE | P.B.NO2, NEYYARDAM.P.O., TRIVANDRUM-72 | ESTABLISHMENT OF 150 NO'S.OF ROOF TOP RAIN WATER HARVESTING FERROCEMENT UNITS | 523800 | 18-May-09 | 523800 |
| 12. | APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE | KARVE BUNGLOW,NR ADHIKA'RGRIHA, LAXMINAGAR, PHALTAN DISTT-SATARA, MAHARASHTRA | WORKSHOPS ON DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE BASED ENTERPRISES OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGIES IN MAHARASHTRA | 227700 | 23-Nov-09 | 94930 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 13. | SOCIETY FOR RURAL ADVANCEMENT AND DEMOCRATIC HUMANITARIAN ACTION (SRAD) | AT. PATUSAHU KATENI, P.O. KALURIA, VIA-MAHIMAGADI | Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting using Ferro Cement Tanks | 1292456 | 22-May-09 | 640830 |
| 14. | THE CHETANA | AT. BALLAV, P.O. BAINSA, VIA-MAHIMAGADI | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON ADOPTION OF MUSHROOM FARMING TECHNOLOGY UNDER ARTS. | 594200 | 17-Mar-10 | 297300 |
| 15. | GANDHI GRAM TRUST | GANDHI GRAM, DISTT DINDIGUAL, TAMILNADU - 624 302 | WORKSHOP ON TECHNOLOGY IDENTIFICATION AND PROMOTION IN THE UNCOVERED UNDER REACHED AREAS IN TAMIL NADU | 136350 | 10-Aug-09 | 122715 |
| 16. | HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT ECOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT | RANICHAUR1, DISTT-TEHRI GARHWAL | RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF NATURAL AND ORGANIC DYES ON WOOLEN PRODUCTS | 2790000 | 23-Dec-09 | |
| 17. | PEOPLE'S ACTION IN DEVELOPMENT | ADMN.D.NO.2-158, PLOT NO. 136, TTD COLONY, MUTHYALAREDDIPA LLE, TIRUPATHI | PROPOSAL FOR ENSURING THE SUSTATNABLE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION FOR PERSON WIT | 2280520 | 2-Feb-10 | 1075140 |
| 18. | NORTH EAST VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT | LIFE LINE CLINICAL HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE, DOKHINGAON, PO.KAHILIPARA,GUW AHATI-19 ASSAM | CAPACITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY (PWD)ENABLING ACCESS TO ECONOMIC BENEFITS AND INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPM | 2924196 | 21-Dec-09 | 1461856 |
| 19. | YUVA KRIDA VYAYAM AND SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL | C/OPROF. R.K.MOON, RASHTRABHASHA ROAD, B/H RATHI COMPLEX, WARDHA | COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES | 225600 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 20. | NALANDA BAHU UDDESHIYA SHIKSHAN SANSTHA | AT. WAGALA, POST KOPARA, TQ. SELOO, WARDHA | COMMUNITY BASED TRAINING PROGRAMME OF DISABILITY PERSONS | 322400 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 21. | CENTRE OF RURAL UPLIFTMENT SERVICE | WANGBAL CANAL MAYA, THOUBAL DISTT.-MANIPUR-795138 | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR HANDICAPPED | 2108260 | 21 -Dec-09 | 1054130 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 22. | SOLA PUA-MAA UNITED CULTURAL ASSOCIATION | AT-ANLO,BLOCK-NIALI | A VENTURE TO REHABILITATE AND PROMOTE SELF EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED ALTERNATIVE FOR DISABLES TO EMPOWER AND | 2526480 | 19-Feb-10 | 1260490 |
| 23. | CENTRE FOR REHABILITATEN SERVICE AND RESEARCH | AT-NETAJINAGAR, P.O.-MADHUPATANA, CUTTACK-10 | A COMMUNITY PARTICIPATORY REHEBILITATION PROGRAMME FOR PWDS | 2403720 | 29-Dec-09 | 1191300 |
| 24. | ALLAHABAD GRAM SWASTHYA SEVA SAMITI | 54/42 DARBHANGA CASTLE MOTILAL NEHRU ROAD DISTRICT ALLAHABAD UTTAR PRADESH | SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DISABLED | 2431242 | 22-Dec-09 | 1160720 |
| 25. | SHAHPUR VIKAS SAMITI | VILL-SHAHPUR, PO-SONEPUR, DISTT-SARAN,BIHAR | GRAM SHREE MELA PAVILION TO INSTALLED AND ERECTED IN SONEPUR MELA, 2008 | 436500 | 2-Jun-09 | 408500 |
| 26. | NAISARGIK TRUST, PALANPUR | SNEHKUNJ* MITHIWAV, NR. HANUMAN TEMPLE, PALANPUR, DIST. BANASKANTHA* | GRAM SHREE MELA TO PROMOTE THE PRODUCTION AND SKILL OF RURAL ARTISANS | 411000 | 7-Aug-09 | 205500 |
| 27. | SHRI BHAGYODAY SEVA SANGH | LALJIBHAI PLOT, SUTARIA CHAWAL, GITAMANDIR ROAD, AHMEDABAD | ORGANIZING GRAM SHREE MELA | 451000 | 7-Aug-09 | 225500 |
| 28. | VINOBA NIKETAN | PO NEDUMANGADU, DISTT TRIVANDRUM, KERALA | GRAM SHREE MELA | 846000 | 16-Oct-09 | 846000 |
| 29. | ORISSA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SOCIETY | S.I. R.D. CAMPUS, UNIT-8, BHUBANESWAR | Organising Gramshree Mela" at Gopalpur." | 327275 | 19-May-09 | 327275 |
| 30. | ORISSA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SOCIETY | S.I. R.D. CAMPUS, UNIT-8, BHUBANESWAR | Organising Gramshree Mela" at Bargarh." | 319533 | 19-May-09 | 319533 |
| 31. | SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES | OLD TEHSIL LANE,(OPP.ABHINAV KALA KENDRA)WELLESLEY GANJ,MIRZAPUR | ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIETY ORGANIZATION UNDER YOUNG PROFESSIONAL STARTER PACKAGE SCHEME OF CAPART | 500000 | 27-Jan-10 | |
| 32. | TRIBAL CULTURAL SOCIETY, JAMSH-EDPUR | SONARI NORTH, JAMSHEDPUR, BLOCK-JAMSHEDPUR, DIST-EAST SINGHBHUM, JHARKHAND | GRAM SHREE MELA AT JAMSHEDPUR 2009-10 | 861000 | 19-Feb-10 | 832448 |

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| 33. | MANAV KALYAN SAMITI,PATNA | SHAKTIPUNJ,ASHOK BIHAR,BISCOMAUN COLONY,GULZARBAG H,PATNA, 800007 | PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY INTEREST AND CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITY UNDER NREGA PROGRAMME IN OB SCHEME | 386512 | 18-Jun-09 | 386512 |
| 34. | INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY | H.NO.5-9-31/4, 2ND FLOOR, HILL FORT ROAD, NEW MLA QUARTERS LANE, BASHEERBAGH, HYDERABAD -29 | LIFE SKILLS TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION TO UNEMPLOYED RURAL YOUTH | 2786850 | 27-Jan-10 | 1348050 |
| 35. | NARAYANA EDUCATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY | JANGA MAHESWARA PURAM,GURAJALA,G UNTUR DIST.,A.P. | IMPROVE THE INCOME OF RURAL PEOPLE THROUGH VOCATIONAL SKILLS | 1889360 | 4-Feb-10 | 935660 |
| 36. | KALLUMARI RURAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY | MUNIMADUGU VILLAGE AND POST, PENUKONDA MANDAL, DIST-ANANTAPUR, ANDHRA PRADESH | EMPOWERMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR RURAL POOR WOMEN AND YOUTH | 920700 | 19-Mar-10 | 379500 |
| 37. | LONGRI KANG THUR,(NGO) | VILL AND PO-DOKMOKA, PS-HOWRAGHAT,DIST -KARBI ANGLONG,ASSAM | INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT BY SETTING-UP OF PIGGERY FARM | 189435 | 6-Sep-10 | |
| 38. | NALANDA KALYAN VILL+PO-BRANDI | BLOCK-RAHUI.DIST -NALANDA, BIHAR | PROJECT ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION OF DISTRESSED FAMILIES IN CLUSTER OF 10 VILLAGE UNDER RAHUI BLOCK | 1458600 | 18-Mar-10 | 694550 |
| 39. | CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA | GRAMIK ASHRAM, JHUNATHI,KARPI, DISTT ARAWAL,BIHAR | SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND VALUE ADDITION PROGRAMME UNDER PC | 1232770 | 28-Jan-10 | |
| 40. | SIWAN ANCHALIK SEWA SADAN | VILL./P.O. NARENDRAPUR, DISTT. SIWAN, BIHAR | GRAMIN VIKASH MANDAP PAVILION TO BE ERECTED IN THAWE (GOPALGANJ),BIHAR | 317800 | 19-Jun-09 | 317800 |
| 41. | NATURE CLEAN FOUNDATION | VILL-SHIVGANJ,PO-LAKHANI,VIA-VIDUPUR (R.S.),PS-RAJAPAKAR,DISTT -VAISHALI,BIHAR | VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE CREATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH SKILL TRAINING | 309400 | 2-Jun-09 | 309400 |
| 42. | CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY - CII | 23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI- 110003 | PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR ORGANISING WORKSHOP /SEMINAR/CONFERENCE | 1000000 | 11-Sep-09 | 900000 |
| 43. | GAYATRI MAHILA PARIWAR KALYAN TRUST | 87/2068, G.H.B. COLONY, MEGHANINAGAR, | ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN BY SETTING UP OF TINY INDUSTRIAL UNITS THROUGH SHGS GROUP | 585000 | 7-Aug-09 | 292500 |

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| 44. | SHRI CHAMUNDA KRUPA KHADI GRAM VIKAS TRUST | 15, AMRISH SOCIETY, RADHASWAMI ROAD, RANIP | CAPACITY BUILDING OF RURAL WOMEN AND SETTING UP COTTAGE INDUSTRIES | 423000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 45. | SHREE SARASWATI KELVANI MANDAL | PLOT NO. 773, PANCHSHEEL PARK SOCIETY, SECTOR-21, GANDHINAGAR | PROMOTION OF INCOME GENERATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION THROUGH TRAINING BLOCK PRINTING AND EMBROIDERY | 174000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 46. | SWAMI VIVEKANAND KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST | 27, JAY SHIV SHAKTI SOCIETY, B/H. GYANDA SOCIETY, JIVRAJ PARK, AHMEDABAD | INCOME GENERATION PROGRAMME THROUGH PROVIDING TRAINING IN POLYWAISTRA IN RURAL AREA FOR RURAL PEOPLE | 264000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 47. | PRERNA KAHDI GRAMUDHYOG TRUST | C/T/3, JAY MALAY FLAT, NR. HEAVEN PARK, RAMDEV NAGAR, SATELLITE, AHMEDABAD | PROMOTION OF INCOME GENERATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION THROUGH TRAINING HANDICRAFT WORK ITEMS | 144000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 48. | AKHIL BHARTIYA SAMAJ SEVA CHARITABLE TRUST | 234/2/B SHRI RAMPURA DEV CHAKLA, OPP. BABUB HAI HAVELI, KHOKHRA, MANINAGAR(E) | INCOME GENERATION THROUGH EMBROIDERY AND PATCHWORK TRAINING FOR RURAL WOMEN | 208000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 49. | SARVAJANIK VIKAS PARISHAD | 21/AMAYUR CO.OP.HOUSING SOCIETY, B/H. RAIL WAY STATION, AT- KALOL | SKILL TRAINING THROUGH EMBROIDERY AND BLOCK PRINTING TRAINING FOR THE RURAL POOR PEOPLE | 121500 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 50. | SHRI CHAMUNDA SINDHAM CHARMODHYOG RACHNATMAK SAMITI, TIMBA | AT+PO.TIMBA, TAL- WADHWAN CITY, | INCREASE FAMILY INCOME OF RURAL PEOPLE THROUGH TRAINING PROGRAMME OF READY MADE GARMENT | 134000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 51. | SHREE SHRDHA KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST | SHIVAM SHAKTINAGAR SOCIETY, NEAR, GHARASHALA, GHARASHALA ROAD, WADHWAN, DIST. SURENDRANAGAR | INCREASE FAMILY OF RURAL PEOPLE THROUGH TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR DIFFERENT DARI AND COTTON PRODUCTS | 200000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 52. | SHRI SANKALAN KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST | STREET NO.-10, SHAKTIKRUPA, NR. CHORA, RATANPUR | INCREASE FAMILY INCOME OF RURAL PEOPLE THROUGH TRAINING PROGRAMME OF READY MADE GARMENT | 234000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 53. | NEETA KHADI GRAMODHYOG VIKAS SANGH | 54-55, SIDDHIVINAYAK SOCIETY, SARODA ROAD, KULIKUND, DHOLKA, | INCOME GENERATION RURAL WOMEN | 491000 | 7-Aug-09 | |

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| 54. | MATUSHRI CHANDRAMATI PRATISTHAN | 411/1, NEAR SILVEROAK CLUB, GOTI CROSS ROAD, GANDHINAGAR HIGHWAY, AHMEDABAD | VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO SHGS OF GANDHINAGAR DISTRICT | 255000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 55. | SUBHAG MAHILA UTKARSH TRUST | 2234- E, FULWADI, HILL DRIVE, BLOCK-HILL DRIVE. DIST. BHAVNAGAR | RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION INCOME GENERATION AND MARKET ACCESS | 320462 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 56. | GRAM VIKAS SEWA TRUST | 15NEUSHAKAR SOCIETY CHANDKHEDA | SKILL ORIENTATION FOR GENERATE EMPLOYMENT | 263800 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 57. | SHRI GRAMYA BHARATI VIKAS TRUST | ROKADIYA HANUMAN, GHARSHALA ROAD, JAORAVARNAGAR, WADHAWAN | ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TRAINING AND PRODUCTION OF QUALITY EMBROIDERY AND JARDOSHI WORK | 288000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 58. | BHARAT SAMAJ SEWA SAMITI | AT. NAVAPURA, TAL. SANAD, | LIVELIHOOD SECURITY THROUGH VALUE ADDITION IN TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFT | 185600 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 59. | NEHRU YUVA CLUB | MAHERMANZIL, GOVINDPURA, PADRA, DIST-VADODARA | ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TRAINING AND PRODUCTION OF DARJ TO RURAL ARTISANS | 224000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 60. | SHREE JALARAM KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST | CHUNILAL TAHKKER MARKET, AT-TARAPUR, DIST-ANAND | PROMOTION OF INCOME GENERATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION THROUGH TRAINING AND PRODUCTION OF BAG MAKING | 229000 | 7-Aug-09 | 114500 |
| 61. | EAGLE KELVANI MAMILA AND SHISHUVIKAS MANDAL-CHADOTAR | A-5, TRUPATI TOWNSHIP, PART-1, DISA HIGHWAY, PALANPUR, DIST. BANASKANTHA | ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TRAINING AND PRODUCTION OF QUALITY NATURAL FIBER | 224000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 62. | MAHAVIDYA | GRAMODYOG PARISAR, TOWER CHOWK, DIST-DEOGHAR, JHARKHNAD | SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS THROUGH VOCATIONAL TRADES | 92025 | 2-Jun-09 | 76620 |
| 63. | PANDHARPUR ADIVASI GRAMIN VIKAS PRATISTHAN | MISS. GAURI KISHOR LALE, AMBEDKAR WORD, ASHOKNAGAR | TRAINING AND INCOME GENERATION PROGRAMME | 148000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 64. | AAEE TULJABHAVANI SEVABHAVI SANSTHA, BHOKAR | C/O SUNIL BAJAJ, NEW MONDHA, BHOKAR | SKIL'S TRAINING FOR INCOME GENERATION FOR VILLAGE YOUTHS | 187000 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 65. | SOCIAL ACTION FOR ASSOCIATION AND DEVELOPMENT | A-4, SHANTI GARDEN, ANAND NAGAR, SINHAGAD ROAD, DIST-PUNE, MAHARASHTRA | INCOME GENERATION FOR SOCIALLY EXCLUDED MARGINALIZED WOMEN THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING OF SHGS | 599000 | 7-Aug-09 | |

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| 66. | GRAMVIKAS SAMAJIK ARTHIK SANSKRATIK YUVAK SEVABHAVI SANSTHA | 1-11-861, VASANT NAGAR, NANDED | EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN THROUGH LIVESTOCK REARING | 94800 | 7-Aug-09 | |
| 67. | BHARTIYA SHETKARI (KISAN) MANDAL, KARANJPHEN | AT. KARANJPHEN, TAL. RADHANAGARI, DIST. KOLHAPUR | TRAINING OF SHG WOMEN ON PRIMARY PROCESSING OF WILD AND MEDI-PLANT FRUITS AND VEGETABLES | 92000 | 7-Aug-09 | 46000 |
| 68. | THE YOUTHS STEP FORWARD CENTRE | WANGJING BAZAR,P.O. WANGJING, THOUBAL, MANIPUR | COMPUTER APPLICATION AND INTERNET TRAINING CENTRESAT RURAL VILLAGES | 1920600 | 28- Jan-10 | |
| 69. | SWAMI VIVEKANANDA YOUTH CLUB | AT. MAINSHAMUNDA, P.O. SRIRAMPUR ROAD, | SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF VIA: SINGLA RURAL YOUTHS | 2299550 | 27-Jan-10 | 1035525 |
| 70. | GOURI SHANKARYUBA PARISAD | PLOT NO. 36, HATIASUNI LANE, TANKAPANI ROAD, BHUBANESWAR | SOCIO ECONOMICAL UPLIFTMENT THROUGH SKILL UP GRADATION TRAININGIN APPLIQUE,AMBOO CRAFT | 2334392 | 4-Feb-10 | 1029955 |
| 71. | MAMTA GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN | S.S.II-1111 SECTOR -D, LDA COLONY, KANPUR ROAD | INCOME GENERATION | 829400 | 28-Jan-10 | |
| 72. | MAITREYEE-SAHITYIK SANSKRITIK EVAM SAMAJIK SANSTHA | 40/1, MOTILAL NEHRU ROAD, PRAYAG, ALLAHABAD | LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION THROUGH FORMATION AND SKILL UP GRADATION OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN SORAON BLOCK | 2572680 | 4-Feb-10 | |
| 73. | RAGHUNATHPU RNARIKALYAN SAMITI | AT. ANANDANAGAR, P.O. SURYANAGAR | SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED WOMEN THROUGH ORGANIZING SKILLED DEVELOPMENT TRAININ | 3770965 | 19-Mar-10 | 1820775 |
| 74. | TUTRANGA INDIRA CAST AND TRIBAL WELFARE ORGANISATION | AT: TUTRANGA, PO: MADANMOHANCHAK | SELF EMPLOYMENT OF POOR MAN AND WOMEN SHGS THROUGH SKILL TRAINING SUSTAINABLE NON FARM INCOME GENERATI | 1 340000 | 27-Jan-10 | 561000 |
| 75. | BHANRU MAHESHPUR VIVEKANANDA JAN KALYAN SANGHA | VILL/PO B. RAMAKRISHNAPUR, B LK-BISHNU PUR-1, DIST. SOUTH 24 PARAGANAS | MULTIDISCIPLINARY INCOME GENERATION PROGRAME FOR ECONOMIC UPGRADATION OF MARGINAL PEOPLE THROUGH ADO | 1212970 | 1-Feb-10 | 455600 |
| 76. | NABIN SANGHA | VILL.+P.O. BANESHWARPUR, VIA-USTHI | INCOME GENERATION SKILL VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF POOR RURAL PEOPLE | 1361910 | 19-Mar-10 | 647350 |

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| 77. | MAHILA SEVAYATAN | VILL-MOJLISPUR, PO-PAIRACHALI.VIA BISNUPUR,BLK-FALTA, DIST, SOUTH 24 PARAGONAS, WEST BANGAL | INTEGRATED VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENSURING SECURED SUSTAINABLE LIVLIHOOD THROUGHORG | 1492947 | 8-Feb-10 | 544500 |
| 78. | MILAN MANDIR | VILL DURGANAGAR, PO KULPI, DISTT 24 PARGANAS(S) WEST BENGAL | SKILL UPGRADATION, CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRINING PROGRAMME FOR PROMOTING SHG ENTERPRENEURSHIP | 2275900 | 28-Jan-10 | |
| 79. | AAROGYAA | AT-NEAR EAST GATE OF D. M. RESIDENCE,CLUB ROAD,DISTT-ARRAH,BIHAR | 2 DAYS RESI. WORKSHOP ON ORIEN. OF VOS BIHAR CAPART SCHEMES AND PROJ. FORM. ON DISABILITY | 87500 | 19-Jun-09 | 87500 |
| Fin Year-2010-11 | | | | | | |
| 1. | FORUM FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT | H.NO3-4-1009,(ADJ. BUS DEPOT)BARAKATPURA, HYDERABAD | INCOME ENHANCEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION THROUGH FIBRE EXTRACTION AND VALUE ADDITION FROM LOCALY | 2067000 | 9- Apr- 10 | 1860300 |
| 2. | INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY | CRDT - IIT, HUAZ KHAS, NEW DELHI-16 | SETTING UP TECHNOLOGY SERVICE CENTER FOR SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISE THROUGH INNOVATIVE SMALL MACHINERY | 4535000 | 17-Aug-10 | |
| 3. | CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | KULALA STREET, THIRUNAINARKURICHY, AMMANDIVILAI P.O, KURUNTHENCODE, KANYAKUMARI DIST, TAMIL NADU | POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH DISSEMINATION OF INNOVATIVE POTTERY TECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT | 4904000 | 15- Apr- 10 | 2452000 |
| 4. | AMM MURUGAPPA CHETTIAR RESEARCH CENTRE | TIAM HOUSE, NO-28, RAJAJI SALAI,CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU | APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR ADAPTATION DISSEMINATION AND INCOME GENERATION THROUGH PARTICIPT | 300000 | 7-Sep-10 | |
| 5. | DR. AMBEDKAR SWASTHYA VIKASH SEWA SAMITI | PITAMBERKHERA,NE ARCBLOCKRLY CROSSING RAJAJIPURAM LUCKNOW-17 | VOCATIONAL TRAINING ON MICRO-ENTERPRISES FOR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSON IN 3 BLOCKS | 2321880 | 24-Jun-10 | |
| 6. | SEVA BHARATI | BEHIND Z.P.P. HIGH SCHOOL, TIRUCHANUR, DISTT CHITTOOR, ANDHRA PRADESH | DISTRICT LEVEL GRAMA SHREE MELAAAT TIRUPATI | 450000 | 10-Sep-10 | 225000 |

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| 7. | INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY | D.NO.7-1-34,KOTHAKOTAVARI ST,AMADALAVALASA, | GRAMASIRIMELA AT SRIKAKULAM SRIKAKULAM DIST, A.P. | 445500 | 10-Sep-10 | 445500 |
| 8. | YOUTH CLUB OF BEJJIPURAM | D.NO.4/29-A,BEJJIPURAM VILLAGE,MURAPAKA S.O,RANASTALAM TALUK,SRIKAKULAM DIST,AP-532403 | GRAMA SHREE MELA IN VISAKHAPATNAM | 396000 | 10-Sep-10 | |
| 9. | INDIRA PRJYADARSINI WOMENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION | 8-7-179/1, PLOT NO. 51 2ND FLOOR SAMANTHANAGAR, OLD BOWENPALLY, KUKA TAPLLY MUNICIPALITY | GRAMA SHREE MELA | 450000 | 10-Sep-10 | |
| 10. | PRAKRITI ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY | H.NO.7-4-167, FEROZGUDA, BALANAGAR, | GRAM SHREE MELA (BUYER SELLER MEET) HYDERABAD, A.P. | 962000 | 10-Sep-10 | |
| 11. | LIFETECH DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTION | AT-G.T. ROAD,MUGMA MORE, MUNGMA,DISTT-DHANBAD, | GRAM SHREE MELA AT DEOGHAR JHARKHA ND | 449000 | 5-Aug-10 | 449000 |
| 12. | COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY | CIVIL STATION, MALAPURAM | GRAMSHREE MELA AT KOZHIKODE | 450000 | 30-Sep-10 | |
| 13. | RAJAGIRI EDUCATIONAL ALTERNATIVES AND COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE SOCIETY | RAJAGIRI COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, RAJAGIRI,K ALAMASSERY | GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 30-Sep-10 | |
| 14. | ALPSHANKHYA KEVAM PICHHARA VARG VIKAS SAMITI | SARADA FACTORY KE SAMANE, NIKAT SHEESMAHAL, KATHG ODAM-NAINITAL | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 9-Sep-10 | |
| 15. | ADHAR | 117/507, Q-BLOCK, SHARDA NAGAR-KANPUR, DIST-KANPUR, U.P | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHRE MELA | 450000 | 13-Jul-10 | |
| 16. | GORAKHPUR BHARATIYA SHIKSHA PARJSHAD | DHARMASHALA BAZAR,GORAKHPUR | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 29-Jul-10 | |
| 17. | BAL MAHILA AVAM GRAM VIKAS SEWA SAMITI | 58/300/1 B/1 AYODHYA KUNJ, ARJUN NAGAR, MEIN ROAD-AGRA | GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 1 1-Aug-10 | |
| 18. | SAINIKMAHILA PRASHIKSHAN SANSTHAN | JUBILEE ROAD, MOH-PURDILPUR, SHAHAR GORAKHPUR | TO ORGANIZE GRAM SHREE MELA AT FAIZABAD | 450000 | 16-Jul-10 | |
| 19. | MAULANA AZAD MEMORIAL SOCIETY | 93 ADAL SARAY KALPI, JALAUN | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 16-Aug-10 | |

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| 20. | DARAGANJ GRAMODYOG VIKAS SANSTHAN | 109, TAGORE TOWN, DISTT ALLAHABAD, UTTAR PRADESH | GRAM SHREE MELA AT CHITRAKOOT | 450000 | 23-Jul-10 | |
| 21. | SHRI NAGESHWAR JAN KALYAN SAMITI | 26,CHURCH LANE- ALLAHABAD | GRAM SHREE MELA AT ALLAHABAD | 450000 | 26-Jul-10 | |
| 22. | KRISHNA SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATION | 486/160, LAHORE GUNJ, DALI GUNJ- LUCKNOW | GRAM SHREE MELA AT BARIELY | 450000 | 26-Jul-10 | |
| 23. | JAN JAGRITI SEWA SANSTHAN | D.M.COLONY- DIST-BANDA SUTARKHANA-BANDA, | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 26-Jul-10 | |
| 24. | PURVANCHAL VIKAS SANSTHAN | MOHA-KHAUDAIPURA, PO-SADAR, GHAZIPUR | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 2-Aug-10 | |
| 25. | GOPAL SHIKSHAN AND GRAMIN VIKAS SANSTHAN | VILL/PO-JONIHAN, DIST-FATEHPUR | PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA | 450000 | 26-Jul-10 | |
| 26. | SHILPI SANSTHAN(PAR YAVARAN SHIKSHA SANSKRITI LALITKALA SANSTHAN) VIKAS | KHAGAL MOHALLA, BARMER-344001 (RAJ) | GRAM SHREE MELA | 439000 | 31-Aug-10 | 329250 |
| 27. | RAJASTHAN NAVCHETNA SAMITI, KOTPUTALI | BAJAJON KA MOHALLA, MARWAR MUNDWA, DIST-NAGAUR.RAJ -341026 | GRAM SHREE MELA | 439000 | 7-Sep-10 | |
| 28. | CHAITANYA YUVAJANA SANGHAM | H.NO.2-3-175/1, UPPARPALLI VILLAGE, GANDHI NAGAR, BAHADURPURA, RAJENDRANAGAR | SKILL ENHANCEMENT OF RURAL YOUTH FOR EMPOWERMENT MANDAL, RR DIST., AP | 1343100 | 24-May-10 | |
| 29. | CHAITANYA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY | 1/169-2,IIIRDROAD EXTENSION, ANANTA PUR,A.P. | ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL YOUTH | 1032350 | 24-May-10 | |
| 30. | CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY - CII | 23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI- 110003 | CSO-CSR REGIONAL CONFERENCE-2010 AT HYDERABAD | 732300 | 17-Feb-11 | |
| 31. | BIBIPUR AREA SMALL FARMERS AND RESOURCELESS COMMUNITIES ASSOCIA | PO ANIRUDH BELUHOR, DISTT VAISHALI, BIHAR | SUSTAINABLE INCOME GENERATION PROGRAMME | 1495175 | 24-May-10 | |
| 32. | CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY - CII | 23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI- 110003 | CSO-CSR REGIONAL CONFERENCE-2010 AT CHANDIGARH | 732300 | 17-Feb-11 | |

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| 33. | CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY-CII | 23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, | PROJECT PROPOSAL OF UNDER PC SCHEME NEW DELHI- 110003 | 732300 | 13-Oct-10 | |
| 34. | MODERN EDUCATION SOCIETY | MANDOURI ROAD, MANDOURA, DISTT-TEH-SONIPAT, HARYANA | PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN RURAL VILLAGES UNDER PC SCHEME | 1378300 | 21 -May-10 | |
| 35. | SHARDA SAMAJOTHAN EVAM SHIKSHA SAMITI | 2/180,RUCHI KHAND,SHARDA NAGAR,BLK-SAROJINI | ADVANCEMENT OF WEAKER SECTION OF RURAL COMMUNITY NAGAR;DIST.LUCKNO W,U.P. | 709087 | 21-May-10 | |
| 36. | CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY-CII | 23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI- 110003 | CSO-CSR REGIONAL CONFERENCE-2010 AT KOLKATA | 732300 | 7-Feb-11 | |
| 37. | SARBIK. PALLI KALYAN KENDRA | AT/PO KIAGERIA, VIA CHANDRAKONA, DIST MIDNAPORE WEST BENGAL | INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME THROUGH PROVIDING VOCATIONAL SKILL TRAINING AND NECESSARY | 915838 | 31-May-10 | |
| | Fin Year -2011-12 | NIL | | | | |
| | 2012-13 | | | | | |
| 1. | SIRD, Karnataka | Karnataka | Bharat Nirman Volunteers | 57500000 | 19-Jun-12 | 28800000 |
| 2. | SIRD, Gujarat | Gujarat | Bharat Nirman Volunteers | 47800000 | 19-Jun-12 | 23900000 |

[English]

Pending Court Cases

320. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the total number of cases pending in Supreme Court and various High Courts, other courts, court-wise, State-wise in the country till date;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any special plan to reduce/dispose of the long pending cases in different courts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof with special reference to the present status of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The data on pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information obtained from website of Supreme Court, 63,342 cases are pending in the Supreme Court as on 31.07.2012. Out of them, 21,208 matters are up to one year old and are not in arrears. If connected matters are excluded, the pendency is only 35,961 cases as on 31.7.2012. Based on the information made available by High Courts, Statements indicating

pendency of cases in High Courts and Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2011, are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) to (d) Disposal of pending cases in various courts is within the domain of the judiciary. However, with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency of cases, the Government has set up a National Mission for justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The Mission has twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission will pursue a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which would, inter alia, involve better infrastructure for courts-including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue them.

In short span of its existence, the Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfillment of its objectives. A Constitution Amendment Bill for raising the retirement age of High Court Judges is before the Parliament. A comprehensive proposal has been formulated for constitution of All India Judicial Service which is before the Committee of Secretaries. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce cases.

An important aspect of the judicial reforms relates to re-engineering court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases. A National Court Management System has been recently notified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country. A Sub Group on improving the court procedure and court processes for better criminal justice system has been constituted under the Chairman, Law Commission to suggest necessary changes in this regard.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 w.e.f 2010-11.

An amount of Rs. 595 crore was released as central assistance to States/UTs for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary during 2011-12. A budget provision of Rs. 660 crore has been made for this scheme during the current financial year. An amount of Rs. 206 crore has already been released to States/UTs till 31st July, 2012.

The 13th Finance Commission has allocated a grant of Rs. 5000 crore for the States over a period of 5 years between 2010-2015 for various initiatives such as increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

Besides, the Government had launched a pendency reduction drive from July 2011 to December, 2011. Chief Justices of the High Courts were requested to initiate a campaign mode approach towards clearing long pending cases and cases relating to marginalized sections of the society. As per feedback received from various High Courts, total pendency was reduced by over 6 lakh cases, out of which about 1.36 lakh cases belonged to targeted groups such as senior citizens, disabled, minors and marginalized sections of society.

A similar drive has been undertaken this year as well from July, 2012 to December, 2012. The main focus of pendency reduction drive this year is to make our judicial system 'five plus' free. Simultaneously, emphasis is being laid on increasing the number of judges in subordinate judiciary by filling the existing vacancies and creating additional posts so that disposal

of cases is expedited and there is reduction in overall pendency.

Statement-I*Pendency Position in the High Courts as on 31.12.2011*

| Sl.No. | Name of the High Court | Number of Pending Cases |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Allahabad | 1005527 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 198214 |
| 3. | Bombay | 362885 |
| 4. | Calcutta | 347154 |
| 5. | Delhi | 61210 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 82232 |
| 7. | Gauhati | 53255 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 49541 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 82223 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 172088 |
| 11. | Kerala | 128777 |
| 12. | Madras | 473736 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 229336 |
| 14. | Odisha | 301314 |
| 15. | Patna | 118964 |
| 16. | Punjab and Haryana | 243666 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 281306 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 67 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 19263 |
| 20. | Chhattisgarh | 50163 |
| 21. | Jharkhand | 61277 |
| Total | | 4322198 |

Statement-II*Pendency Position in the Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2011*

| Sl.No. | Name of the High Court | Number of Pending Cases |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 945737 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6305 |
| 3. | Assam | 259596 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1608934 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 271406 |
| 6. | Goa | 30057 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 2183026 |
| 8. | Haryana | 588812 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 189549 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 206308 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 292215 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1128996 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1060056 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1089195 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 3275954 |
| 16. | Manipur | 9844 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 3181 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 4412 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 4405 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1153517 |
| 21. | Punjab | 553202 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1451368 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1194 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1183249 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 25. | Tripura | 48251 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 5798048 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 145734 |
| 28. | West Bengal and | 2644869 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 60116 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3238 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 1739 |
| 33. | Delhi | 758478 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 239 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 26705 |
| Total | | 26986307 |

Self Help Groups under NRLM

321. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to incorporate 4.5 crore households into Self Help Groups under National Rural Livelihood Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the targets set by the Government for the same with special reference to Odisha; and

(d) the funds allocated by the Government for same, State-wise and year-wise for the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) proposes to cover all the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households under Self Help Group (SHG) network. It has set out with an agenda to reach out, mobilize and support 7.0 crore rural poor households (as per projections of Planning Commission) in the country into self-managed SHGs and their federal institutions and livelihoods collectives. 2.5 crore rural BPL households have already been organized and brought into SHG network under the erstwhile Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana(SGSY).

(c) NRLM will be a demand driven programme and the states including Odisha are required to formulate their own poverty reduction action plans, including physical and financial targets, under it based on their past experience, resources and skills base, within the overall norms prescribed in framework for implementation for NRLM and the annual financial allocation to the State by Ministry of Rural Development for NRLM.

(d) A Statement indicating the central allocation of funds, State-wise and year-wise for the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Central Allocation under the SGSY

(Rs. in lacs)

| SI.No. | STATES/U.T.s | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 10887.00 | 12557.00 | 11472.00 | 11623.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 568.00 | 692.00 | 678.00 | 623.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 14750.00 | 17988.00 | 17628.00 | 16194.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 25899.00 | 29872.00 | 27291.00 | 27649.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 5752.00 | 6635.00 | 6062.00 | 6141.00 |
| 6. | Goa | 150.00 | 200.00 | 176.00 | 175.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 4098.00 | 4727.00 | 4318.00 | 4375.00 |
| 8. | Haryana | 2411.00 | 2781.00 | 2541.00 | 2574.00 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1015.00 | 1171.00 | 1070.00 | 1084.00 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1257.00 | 1449.00 | 1324.00 | 1342.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 9766.00 | 11264.00 | 10290.00 | 10425.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 18221.00 | 9482.00 | 8663.00 | 8777.00 |
| 13. | Kerala | 3689.00 | 4255.00 | 3887.00 | 3938.00 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 12325.00 | 14214.00 | 12986.00 | 13156.00 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 16251.00 | 18744.00 | 17125.00 | 17349.00 |
| 16. | Manipur | 989.00 | 1206.00 | 1182.00 | 1086.00 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1108.00 | 1351.00 | 1324.00 | 1216.00 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 256.00 | 313.00 | 306.00 | 281.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 760.00 | 927.00 | 908.00 | 834.00 |
| 20. | Odisha | 12453.00 | 14363.0a | 13122.00 | 13294.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1172.00 | 1351.00 | 1235.00 | 1251.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 6243.00 | 7200.00 | 6578.00 | 6664.00 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 284.00 | 346.00 | 340.00 | 313.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 9627.00 | 11103.00 | 10144.00 | 10277.00 |
| 25. | Tripura | 1785.00 | 2177.00 | 2134.00 | 1960.00 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 47286.00 | 43006.00 | 39290.00 | 39827.00 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | 1963.00 | 2264.00 | 2069.00 | 2096.00 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 13839.00 | 15962.00 | 14582.00 | 14773.00 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 250.00 | 300.00 | 275.00 | 275.00 |
| | Total | 205154.00 | 238000.00 | 219100.00 | 219672.00 |

[Translation]

Rise in Sea Level

322. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the report of India's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to tackle the situation?

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) Sea level rise is a relatively slow phenomenon occurring in the background of more dramatic manifestations like storm surges and tidal variations, normal deltaic subsidence, coastal erosion and siltation of river channels along the coastline. The Indian coastline is facing coastal erosion. However, it has not been established that this erosion is only due to rise in sea level.

The study suggests that sea level reveals a high variability along the Indian coast line. The analysis of past tide gauge records for the Indian coastline regions gives an average sea level rise of 1.29 mm/year for the last 40-50 years. The local sea level rise at various places from the Indian Tide gauge data indicated the observed trends during the past century, details of which are given below:

(i) Cochin (1939-1991) = 1.2 mm/year

(ii) Vishakhapatnam (1937-1991) = 0.9 mm/year

(iii) Mumbai (1870-1990) = 0.8 mm/year

(iv) Sunderban (1985-2000) = 3.14 mm/year

All of the projected scenario analysis of coastal inundation carried out is on the assumption that sea level changes due to oceanic circulation changes caused by changing wind patterns due to the rise in the concentration of atmospheric green house gases that with increased intensity of tropical cyclones generating 1-2m higher amplitude storm surges with varied extent of inland inundation at selected locations viz. Nagapattinum, Kochi, Paradip.

(c) Government of India has established 26 tide gauges to continuously monitor the pattern of sea level changes all along the Indian coastline. All of these tide gauge stations are transmitting data in real time to the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). Appropriate protection measures arising out of the coastal erosion are addressed jointly by respective state governments and the Central Water Commission.

Multi-hazard approach that fully accounts for holistic coastal vulnerability arising from Earthquake, Cyclones, Flood, Storm Surge and Tsunami etc. is considered for developing hazard resistant design criteria for construction of on-shore infrastructure viz. houses, buildings, special economic zones (SEZs), ports, construction of bridges for evacuation of habitants in low lying zones like Sundarbans, Bay Islands etc., Industrial and Infrastructure Corridors.

[English]

Observations of National Quality Monitors

323. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rural Road Development Agency has received any Action Taken Reports from States under National Quality Monitors (NQMs);

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

(c) the details of provision to investigate or look into the complaints in respect of . NQMs;

(d) the number of complaints received in respect of NQMs during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the number of persons found guilty after the investigation and the action taken thereon during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise details of Action Taken Reports received from the States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during last three years and current year 2012-13 (upto June, 2012), is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. A Three Tier Quality Control Mechanism has been put in place under PMGSY. First two tiers are the responsibility of the States implementing the programme. Third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, the independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of roads, selected at random. In addition, NQMs are also deputed to investigate the complaints received in Ministry. The reports of the NQMs are shared with the State Governments.

(d) and (e) Complaints concerning various facets of PMGSY are received in Ministry. The number of complaints investigated through NQMs are 48 during 2009-10, 84 during 2010-11, 27 during 2011-12 and 9 during 2012-13(Upto June, 2012). As the programme is executed by the States, therefore, action against the guilty officials is stipulated to be taken by the concerned State.

Statement

State-wise details of ATRs Recieved for the Years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13(upto June, 2012)

| Sl.No. | State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 141 | 54 | 188 | 163 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 26 | 15 | 43 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 114 | 87 | 183 | 80 |
| 4. | Bihar | 146 | 136 | 154 | 112 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 69 | 28 | 159 | 255 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 71 | 13 | 26 | 39 |
| 7. | Haryana | 37 | 12 | 35 | 2 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 51 | 20 | 123 | 90 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 69 | 21 | 83 | 75 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 60 | 30 | 89 | 28 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 145 | 71 | 104 | 52 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12. | Kerala | 85 | 0 | 50 | 51 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 119 | 83 | 173 | 107 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 212 | 117 | 240 | 118 |
| 15. | Manipur | 5 | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 0 | 5 | 0 | 17 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 19. | Odisha | 198 | 142 | 221 | 259 |
| 20. | Punjab | 25 | 8 | 28 | 6 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 107 | 3 | 73 | 2 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 19 | 6 | 17 | 0 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 213 | 61 | 256 | 149 |
| 24. | Tripura | 11 | 8 | 13 | 46 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 256 | 41 | 124 | 186 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 36 | 13 | 133 | 62 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 83 | 60 | 136 | 15 |
| 28. | Goa | - | - | - | - |
| 28. | UTs | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 2,309 | 1,045 | 2,661 | 1,924 |

Mahadayi River Dispute Tribunal

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

(a) whether the Government is aware about the Mahadayi River Water Dispute Tribunal constituted by the Government to adjudicate upon the issues of water sharing between Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra States is not provided with the required infrastructure;

(b) if so, whether it has caused undue delay in giving justice in time to the disputing States;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directions in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The infrastructure logistics and support for the Mahadayi Water Dispute Tribunal (MWDT) has been provided as given below:

The Government has sanctioned 14 Temporary posts (Gazetted/Non Gazetted) and Tribunal has been taking necessary action for appointing persons as per Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Rule, 1959 in the tribunal. Apart from this, official staff car, with driver

and 2 attendants (on outsourcing basis) has been provided to the Members of the tribunal. Further, in consultation with the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT), MWDT has been allowed to hold its meeting/hearing at the CWDT court till MWDT get its own accommodation ready.

Office space for the Tribunal has been allocated by Ministry of Urban Development, (Directorate of Estates) at 5th Floor, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi vide Directorate of Estate order dated 7th October, 2011. The work of reengineering and refurbishing of the same has been allocated to Central Public Work Department (CPWD).

(b) As per Section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act 1956, the tribunal has a period of three years to give its decision. This is further extendable by two years in case of unavoidable reasons.

(c) and (d) The Supreme Court while hearing IA7 of 2012 in OS 4/2006 has passed an order on 23rd July 2012, directing Union Government to file reply within two weeks oalA7 of 2012. The necessary actions for filing the reply has been taken by Union of India.

Priority for D-6 Gas

325. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
HRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the priority for allocation of D-6 gas to various sectors based on the recommendations of Group of Ministers;

(b) if so, the 'details thereof;

(c) whether Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have been included in the said priority and the various State Governments have requested to include the SMEs in the priority list; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government in this regard?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. the EGoM has taken decision to allot gas to the following sectors in order of priority:

1. Gas-based fertilizers plants
2. Gas-based LPG plants
3. Gas-based power plants for supply of electricity to State discoms at regulated tariff for the period of PPA.
4. City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to domestic and transport sectors.
5. Other sectors such as Steel plants (only for feedstock and not for captive power requirement), Petrochemicals plants (only for feedstock and not for captive power requirement), Refineries, CGD entities for supply to commercial and industrial sector customers consuming up to 50,000 scmd (standard cubic meters per day), fl Captive power plants etc.

(c) and (d) The EGoM has allocated 2.165 MMSCMD of KG D-6 gas on fallback basis, inter-alia, to City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) whose total consumption of natural gas, does not exceed 50,000 standard cubic meters per day (SCMD).

[*Translation*]

Export of Petroleum Products

326. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:

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

(a) whether various petroleum products are being exported to other countries since the last few years;

(b) if so, the quantum of such petroleum products exported during each of the last three years, product-wise; and

(c) the value of the said petroleum products exported during the year 2011-12?

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): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Various finished petroleum products are being exported to other

countries. The details of such petroleum products exported during the last three years and the value of the said petroleum products exported during the year 2011-12 are given at Statement.

Statement

I. Export of Petroleum Products during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(in Thousand Metric Tonne)

| Products | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (P)* |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| LPG | 131 | 154 | 174 |
| Naphtha | 9911 | 10655 | 10139 |
| Petrol | 9771 | 13578 | 14524 |
| Aviation Turbine Fuel | 4588 | 4478 | 4561 |
| Kerosene | 46 | 33 | 34 |
| Diesel | 18451 | 20335 | 20407 |
| LDO | 41 | 98 | 84 |
| Lubes | 28 | 29 | 27 |
| Fuel Oil | 5155 | 6734 | 7895 |
| Bitumen | 31 | 56 | 5 |
| Pet Coke | 285 | 650 | 0 |
| Others | 2585 | 2277 | 2988 |
| Total | 51023 | 59077 | 60838 |

Source: Oil Companies and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

*P = Provisional data

Note: 2011-12 data includes estimated data for some refineries.

2011-12 PMS and DGCIS data have been estimated.

II. Export of Petroleum Products 2011-12

(Value in Rs. crore)

| Products | 2011-12 (P)* |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| LPG | 947 |
| Naphtha | 45,620 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Petrol | 73,982 |
| Aviation Turbine Fuel | 21,857 |
| Kerosene | 191 |
| Diesel | 104,572 |
| LDO | 331 |

| 1 | 2 |
|--------------|----------------|
| Lubes | 181 |
| Fuel Oil | 25,576 |
| Bitumen | 27 |
| Pet Coke | 0 |
| Others | 11,360 |
| Total | 284,644 |

*P = Provisional data

[English]

Selection of Retail Outlets of Petrol Pumps

327. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to revise the selection process of retail outlets of petrol pumps and allot the same through lotteries;

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

(c) whether the Government has also decided to give 27 percent reservation to the Other Backward Class (OBC) candidates in allotment of retail outlet dealerships;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken to give reservation also to the weaker sections of the Minority Communities; and

(e), the number of retail outlets allotted to SCs/STs and OBCs till date, 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The allotment of new retail outlet (RO) dealership will be made by draw of lots with a view to improve transparency and remove discretion in the selection process.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) No separate reservation will be provided for weaker sections of the Minority Communities.

(e) The details of retail outlets allotted to SCs/STs till date, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement. Reservation for OBCs has only been introduced w.e.f. July 2012.

Statement

Number of petrol pumps allotted to SCs/STs and OBC by the OMCs till date in the country, State/UT-wise

| STATE | IOC | BPC | HPC | TOTAL |
|-------------------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 269 | 174 | 178 | 621 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 40 | 3 | 0 | 43 |
| Assam | 75 | 9 | 11 | 95 |
| Bihar | 96 | o 39 | 63 | 198 |
| Chhattisgarh | 54 | 40 | 35 | 129 |
| Delhi | 20 | 7 | 4 | 31 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Goa | 0 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Gujarat | 126 | 99 | 72 | 297 |
| Haryana | 122 | 54 | 83 | 259 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 39 | 6 | 22 | 67 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 22 | 15 | 31 | 68 |
| Jharkhand | 61 | 24 | 26 | 111 |
| Karnataka | 144 | 76 | 139 | 359 |
| Kerala | 119 | 69 | 75 | 263 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 111 | 135 | 88 | 334 |
| Maharashtra | 172 | 193 | 141 | 506 |
| Manipur | 22 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Meghalaya | 83 | 9 | 11 | 103 |
| Mizoram | 7 | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| Nagaland | 28 | 0 | 3 | 31 |
| Odisha | 108 | 56 | 48 | 212 |
| Punjab | 187 | 116 | 157 | 460 |
| Rajasthan | 198 | 99 | 161 | 468 |
| Sikkim | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 251 | 110 | 140 | 501 |
| Tripura | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Uttarakhand | 29 | 12 | 22 | 63 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 352 | 122 | 186 | 660 |
| West Bengal | 140 | 64 | 66 | 270 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2 | | 0 | 2 |
| Chandigarh | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Daman and Diu | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puducherry | 17 | 2 | 7 | 26 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2908 | 1544 | 1785 | 6237 |

Jobs in Lieu of Land Acquired

328. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to provide jobs to those whose land has been acquired for railway projects in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Railways have formulated/finalised any policy/provisions in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) If not, the time by which the said policy/provisions are likely to be finalised;

(d) the number of persons whose land has been acquired for railway projects during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the number of such eligible persons who are yet to be given job alongwith the time by which they are likely to be provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Railways have issued policy guidelines in July-2010 for providing employment to one eligible member of each land loser family.

(d) and (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Safe Drinking Water

329. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI KADIR RANA:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified the villages and tribal areas in the country lacking safe drinking water;

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

(c) the details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected areas with regard to safe drinking water State-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and utilized under drinking water schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) the targets set and achievements made under the schemes in rural and tribal areas during the said period. State-wise;

(f) the mechanism put in place to ensure proper utilisation of the funds under the scheme;

(g) whether the Government has reviewed the schemes recently and if so, the outcome thereof and the shortcomings noticed therein;

(h) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments under the schemes; and

(i) if so, the details thereof during the said period and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Government of India maintains records of the status of drinking water supply in rural areas in terms of habitations. As reported by the States into the online IMIS (Integrated Management Information System) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations with regard to safe drinking water are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The funds allocated and utilised under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP),

during each of the last three years and current year. State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The targets set and achievements made under the schemes in rural and tribal areas, during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise, is Statement-III.

(f) The Ministry monitors the proper utilization of funds by reviewing the programme periodically by conducting meetings of the State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video conferencing etc. Senior officers/Area Officers/Technical officers of the Ministry visit the States to see the progress of implementation of the programme. Further States are required to prepare Annual Action Plans to implement schemes, works and activities under the Programme to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations on priority and also mark the targeted habitations in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). The expenditure under the programme is also audited.

(g) The Ministry has recently held Regional Review Meetings in Agartala, Chandigarh, Ranchi, Raipur, Jaipur and Hyderabad with State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation of States from each region between June 29 and August 3, 2012, wherein, inter-alia, progress achieved under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) was reviewed, The following observations/suggestions were made in the regional meetings:

- (i) States need to accelerate utilization of funds under NRDWP.
- (ii) All audit requirements under NRDWP need to be completed.
- (iii) Coverage of quality affected habitations and partially covered habitations needs to be prioritized.
- (iv) Data entry on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry needs to be up to date.
- (v) Use of Support funds released under NRDWP has to be planned properly to improve the quality of the programme.
- (vi) States need to concentrate on provision of piped water supply in rural areas.
- (vii) States need to plan for increasing service levels of drinking water supply in rural areas to 55 litres per capita per day.
- (viii) States need to plan for a conjoint approach for coverage of rural areas with water supply and sanitation.

(h) and (i) Under the NRDWP, State Governments are competent to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. Proposals regarding drinking water supply schemes are not received at the central level, but are sanctioned at the state level by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.

Statement-I

Status of Rural Habitations with Respect to drinking Water Supply as on 1.4.2012

| Sl.No. | State | Total Habitations | Habitations | | |
|--------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | Fully Covered | Partially Covered | Quality Affected |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 72407 | 44469 | 27542 | 396 |
| 2. | Bihar | 107642 | 82772 | 10392 | 14478 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 72329 | 40392 | 25632 | 63015 |
| 4. | Goa | 347 | 302 | 45 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 34415 | 34033 | 381 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| 6. | Haryana | 7385 | 6169 | 1206 | 10 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 53201 | 42111 | 11090 | 0 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12826 | 5815 | 6986 | 25 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 120154 | 118652 | 1109 | 393 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 59532 | 29750 | 23678 | 6104 |
| 11. | Kerala | 11883 | 10969 | 0 | 914 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 127197 | 90803 | 33976 | 2418 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 98842 | 88780 | 8541 | 1521 |
| 14. | Odisha | 141928 | 74861 | 53800 | 13267 |
| 15. | Punjab | 15338 | 12236 | 3057 | 45 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 121133 | 70919 | 22365 | 27849 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 94500 | 91914 | 2154 | 432 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 260110 | 245868 | 13838 | 404 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 39142 | 28035 | 11093 | 14 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 95395 | 87668 | 3746 | 3981 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5612 | 3076 | 2536 | 0 |
| 22. | Assam | 86976 | 49010 | 22736 | 15230 |
| 23. | Manipur | 2870 | 1588 | 1280 | 2 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 9326 | 5528 | 3700 | 98 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 777 | 711 | 66 | 0 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 1432 | 1015 | 287 | 130 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 2498 | 1805 | 693 | 0 |
| 28. | Tripura | 8132 | 2722 | 47 | 5363 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 491 | 433 | 58 | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 248 | 244 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | | 1664186 | 1272668 | 292138 | 99380 |

Statement-II**Opening Balance, Allocation, Release and Expenditure under
NRDWP during Last three Years and Current Year**

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl.No. | State/UTs | 2009-10 | | | | 2010-11 | | | | 2011-12 | | | | 2012-13 | | | |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | O. B. | Alloc. | Release | Expdn. | O. B. | Alloc. | Rel. | Expdn. | O. B. | Allot. | Rel. | Expdn. | O. B. | Allnc. | Rel. | Expdn. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4.05 | 437.09 | 537.37 | 394.45 | 149.79 | 491.02 | 55874 | 423 38 | 285.2 | 546.32 | 462.47 | 44637 | 301.3 | 56296 | 53 43 | 68.8 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 27.47 | 180 | 178.2 | 193.8 | 12.02 | 123.35 | 19999 | 17646 | 36.79 | 120.56 | 18483 | 21431 | 10.09 | 143.51 | 66.18 | |
| 3. | Assam | 4.85 | 301.6 | 3235 | 269.34 | 59.32 | 449.64 | 487.48 | 48055 | 69.94 | 435.58 | 522.44 | 468.61 | 127.51 | 508.02 | 225.92 | 94.28 |
| 4. | Bihar | 668.94 | 372.21 | 186.11 | 279.36 | 578.1 | 341.46 | 170.73 | 425.91 | 322.92 | 374.98 | 330.02 | 367.3 | 285.65 | 44327 | 347 | 70.23 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 2759 | 116.01 | 12822 | 104.06 | 56.36 | 130.27 | 122.01 | 97.77 | 82.13 | 143.57 | 13906 | 141.12 | 8082 | 144.8 | 12.96 | 3.46 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 564 | 3.32 | 05 | 3.08 | 5.34 | 0 | 1.16 | 1.92 | 5.2 | 5.01 | 1.16 | 591 | 6.07 | 0.03 | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 92.11 | 482.75 | 48275 | 511.83 | 70.1 | 54267 | 609.1 | 527.29 | 180.09 | 478.89 | 571.05 | 467.7 | 327.59 | 536.79 | 265.94 | 211.75 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0 | 207.89 | 206.89 | 132.35 | 75.62 | 233.69 | 276.9 | 201.57 | 150.95 | 210.51 | 237.74 | 344.71 | 4398 | 245.69 | 90.83 | 043 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 8.31 | 13852 | 182.85 | 16003 | 31.6 | 133.71 | 194.37 | 165.59 | 60.38 | 131.47 | 146.03 | 145.97 | 61.94 | 152.04 | 0 | 7.3 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 239.56 | 447.74 | 402.51 | 38349 | 25866 | 449.22 | 468.91 | 50652 | 233.69 | 436.21 | 420.42 | 507.07 | 14704 | 510.75 | 169.79 | 24.29 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 64.94 | 149.29 | 111.34 | 86.04 | 89.82 | 165.93 | 129.95 | 128.19 | 91.63 | 162.52 | 148.17 | 169.84 | 7431 | 189.43 | 41.09 | 10.15 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 3205 | 57367 | 627.86 | 473.71 | 191.39 | 64492 | 703.8 | 573.93 | 32821 | 687.11 | 66778 | 782.85 | 213.14 | 676.23 | 230.18 | 0.48 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1.36 | 152.77 | 151.89 | 150.56 | 4.15 | 144.28 | 159.83 | 137.97 | 27.84 | 144.43 | 11339 | 126.98 | 16.08 | 168.41 | 82.05 | 0 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 107.42 | 36766 | 37966 | 3543 | 58.95 | 399.04 | 388.33 | 324.94 | 12234 | 371.97 | 292.78 | 379.3 | 35.82 | 436.94 | 202.9 | 30.53 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 204.24 | 652.43 | 64781 | 625.59 | 232.44 | 733.27 | 718.42 | 713.79 | 237.06 | 728.35 | 718.35 | 642.2 | 320.1 | 78034 | 15272 | 33.81 |
| 16. | Manipur | 16.7 | 61.6 | 38.57 | 30 17 | 25.22 | 54.61 | 52.77 | 69.27 | 8.72 | 53.39 | 47.6 | 47.03 | 9.29 | 63.72 | 27.33 | 0.1 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 062 | 70.4 | 79.4 | 68.57 | 11.56 | 63.48 | 84.88 | 70.47 | 26.11 | 61.67 | 95.89 | 85.44 | 36.83 | 73.35 | 9.62 | |
| 18. | Mizoram | 17.43 | 50.4 | 55.26 | 51 11 | 21 38 | 46 | 61.58 | 58.02 | 24.94 | 39.67 | 38.83 | 54.03 | 9.74 | 41.66 | 15.3 | |
| 19. | Nagaland | 29.61 | 52 | 47.06 | 71.58 | 5.1 | 79.51 | 77.52 | 80.63 | 1.99 | 81.68 | 80.91 | 81.82 | 1.1 | 60.41 | 27.51 | |
| 20. | Odisha | 25.85 | 187.13 | 226.66 | 198.87 | 61.62 | 204.88 | 294.76 | 211.11 | 148.71 | 206.55 | 171.05 | 239.6 | 84.34 | 238.02 | 51.01 | 1695 |
| 21. | Punjab | 19.18 | 81.17 | 88.81 | 110.15 | 4.02 | 82.21 | 106.59 | 108.93 | 1.68 | 88.02 | 123.44 | 122.32 | 3 | 90.31 | 4672 | 0.09 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 3.88 | 1036.46 | 1012.16 | 671.29 | 348.43 | 1165.4 | 1099.48 | 852.82 | 595.09 | 1083.57 | 1153.76 | 1429.18 | 319.68 | 1333.55 | 458.28 | 2.46 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 9.92 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 28.94 | 0.59 | 26.24 | 23.2 | 19.27 | 4.78 | 28.1 | 69.19 | 24.49 | 49.71 | 18.03 | 8.38 | 405 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 57.24 | 320.43 | 317.95 | 370.44 | 5.93 | 316.91 | 393.53 | 303.41 | 96.05 | 330.04 | 429.55 | 287.6 | 240.27 | 293.8 | 132.32 | 149.1 |
| 25. | Tripura | 18.92 | 62.4 | 77.4 | 77.35 | 19.18 | 57.17 | 74.66 | 67.2 | 27.53 | 56.2 | 83.86 | 108.39 | 401 | 64.13 | 28.64 | 2.17 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 173.71 | 959.12 | 956.36 | 967.38 | 189.78 | 899.12 | 848.68 | 933.28 | 105.8 | 843.3 | 802.32 | 754.2 | 159.9 | 866.28 | 334.2 | 1.23 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 42.77 | 126.16 | 124.9 | 67.24 | 103.92 | 13939 | 136.41 | 55.44 | 184.89 | 136.54 | 75.57 | 118.65 | 141.74 | 158.4 | 3.78 | 15.25 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 69.2 | 372.29 | 3943 | 8776 | 375.75 | 418.03 | 499.19 | 3633 | 444.85 | 3436 | 342.5 | 521.4 | 265.96 | 451.18 | 7.95 | 406 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.01 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1.15 | | 0 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.09 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.61 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 32. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.31 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.24 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 34. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.54 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 35. | Chandigarh | | | | | | 0 | 0.4 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 1967.92 | 7986.43 | 7989.72 | 6920.26 | 3043.88 | 8550 | 8941.81 | 8078.18 | 3901.61 | 8330 | 8474.02 | 9079.65 | 3376.85 | 9260.99 | 2748.53 | 750.97 |

Statement III

Annexure referred to in part (e) of the reply to LS US Q.No. 329 due for reply on 9.8.2001

Target and Coverage of Habitations Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) During 2009-10 and 2010-11

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | | | | | | | | 2010-11 | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|-------|-----------|--------------|------------------|-------|-----------|--------------|------------------|-------|-----------|--------------|------------------|-------|
| | | Target | | | | Coverage | | | | Target | | | | Coverage | | | |
| | | Uncovered | Slipped Back | Quality Attacked | Total | Uncovered | Slipped Back | Quality Attacked | Total | Uncovered | Slipped Back | Quality Attacked | Total | Uncovered | Slipped Back | Quality Attacked | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | | 8374 | 126 | 8500 | | 5157 | 217 | 5374 | | 5863 | 810 | 6673 | | 6837 | 134 | 6971 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | | 2366 | 34 | 2400 | | 529 | 38 | 567 | | 270 | 264 | 534 | | 386 | 215 | 601 |
| 3 | Assam | | 16132 | 6868 | 23000 | | 5943 | 6061 | 12004 | | 4642 | 3515 | 8157 | | 3561 | 2906 | 6467 |
| 4 | Bihar | | 32760 | 7748 | 40508 | | 16586 | 10036 | 26622 | | 10840 | 7909 | 18749 | | 8246 | 5975 | 14221 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | | 0 | 3551 | 3551 | | 10756 | 1246 | 12002 | | 6522 | 3426 | 9948 | | 6095 | 1752 | 7847 |
| 6 | Goa | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | | 1006 | 390 | 1396 | | 1062 | 379 | 1441 | | 709 | 391 | 1100 | | 681 | 398 | 1079 |
| 8 | Haryana | | 862 | 88 | 950 | | 794 | 91 | 885 | | 971 | 36 | 1007 | | 738 | 14 | 752 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | |
|-------|------------------------|-----|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | | 4987 | 13 | 5000 | | 5192 | 12 | 5204 | | 4958 | 42 | 5000 | | 5094 | | 5094 | |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | | 4699 | 1 | 4700 | | 423 | 1 | 424 | | 652 | 310 | 962 | | 903 | | 903 | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | | 1420 | 132 | 1552 | | 14384 | 221 | 14605 | | 667 | 432 | 1099 | | 10325 | 1074 | 11399 | |
| 12 | Karnataka | | 10362 | 2638 | 13000 | | 9281 | 2344 | 11625 | | 4748 | 4002 | 8750 | | 4677 | 1453 | 6130 | |
| 13 | Kerala | | 243 | 152 | 395 | | 140 | 101 | 241 | | 697 | 47 | 744 | | 356 | 49 | 405 | |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | | 3998 | 502 | 4500 | | 10161 | 620 | 10781 | | 12600 | 700 | 13300 | | 13544 | 393 | 13937 | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | | 6519 | 2086 | 8605 | | 6456 | 1009 | 7465 | | 5621 | 4124 | 9745 | | 7121 | 1866 | 8987 | |
| 16 | Manipur | | 730 | 0 | 730 | | 158 | | 158 | | 305 | 25 | 330 | | 226 | 1 | 227 | |
| 17 | Meghalaya | | 492 | 8 | 500 | | 401 | 6 | 407 | | 738 | 102 | 840 | | 363 | 17 | 380 | |
| 18 | Mizoram | | 300 | 0 | 300 | | 124 | | 124 | | 124 | 0 | 124 | | 121 | | 121 | |
| 19 | Nagaland | | 180 | 20 | 200 | | 65 | 19 | 84 | | 0 | 105 | 105 | | 124 | 4 | 128 | |
| 20 | Odisha | | 0 | 3452 | 3452 | | 7268 | 2257 | 9525 | | 3773 | 1721 | 5494 | | 5944 | 1581 | 7525 | |
| 21 | Punjab | 145 | 1040 | 466 | 1651 | 129 | 1472 | 273 | 1874 | 16 | 1615 | 392 | 2023 | 16 | 1578 | 64 | 1658 | |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 406 | 9313 | 1210 | 10929 | 113 | 7166 | 3109 | 10388 | 316 | 3471 | 3977 | 7764 | 316 | 4230 | 2708 | 7254 | |
| 23 | Sikkim | | 300 | 0 | 300 | | 110 | | 110 | | 175 | 0 | 175 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | | 7000 | 0 | 7000 | | 8205 | 1 | 8206 | | 7000 | 1009 | 8009 | | 6030 | 1009 | 7039 | |
| 25 | Tripura | | 1786 | 1346 | 3132 | | 110 | 733 | 843 | | 516 | 309 | 825 | | 105 | 871 | 976 | |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | | 442 | 1558 | 2000 | | 312 | 1562 | 1874 | | 0 | 2142 | 2142 | | 48 | 1831 | 1879 | |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 35 | 1164 | 0 | 1199 | 9 | 1191 | | 1200 | 26 | 1539 | 0 | 1565 | 26 | 1298 | | 1324 | |
| 28 | West Bengal | | 6891 | 2202 | 9093 | | 3017 | 1789 | 4806 | | 1326 | 5304 | 6630 | | 3179 | 2788 | 5967 | |
| 29 | A and N Islands | | 42 | 0 | 42 | | | | 0 | 8 | | | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | |
| 30 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| 31 | Daman and Diu | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| 32 | Delhi | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| 33 | Lakshadweep | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 10 | | | 10 | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 34 | Puducherry | | 0 | 4 | 4 | | 36 | 4 | 40 | | | | 0 | | 8 | 4 | 112 | |
| 35 | Chandigarh | | 0 | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| Total | | | 586 | 123408 | 34595 | 158589 | 251 | 116499 | 32129 | 148879 | 376 | 80342 | 41094 | 121812 | 376 | 91918 | 27107 | 119401 |

*Target and Coverage of Habitations Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme
(NRDWP) During 2011-12 and 2012-13*

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2011-12 | | | | | | 2012-13 | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | Target | | | Coverage | | | Target | | | Coverage* | | |
| | | Partially Covered | Quality Affected | Total | Partially Covered | Quality Affected | Total | Partially Covered | Quality Affected | Total | Partially Covered | Quality Affected | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5433 | 201 | 5634 | 5994 | 189 | 6183 | 5096 | 170 | 5266 | 28 | 3 | 31 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 300 | 0 | 300 | 415 | | 415 | 292 | 0 | 292 | 0 | | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 2915 | 3158 | 6073 | 3148 | 3453 | 6601 | 3693 | 3537 | 7230 | 225 | 92 | 317 |
| 4. | Bihar | 9435 | 6375 | 15810 | 7294 | 3949 | 11243 | 8915 | 6100 | 15015 | 1992 | 415 | 2407 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 5126 | 3283 | 8409 | 6437 | 1540 | 7977 | 5973 | 4589 | 10562 | 702 | 158 | 860 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 720 | 405 | 1125 | 843 | 322 | 1165 | 795 | 225 | 1020 | 129 | 9 | 138 |
| 3 | Haryana | 839 | 23 | 862 | 839 | 20 | 859 | 940 | 10 | 950 | 0 | | 0 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2557 | 0 | 2557 | 2558 | | 2558 | 2530 | 0 | 2530 | 589 | | 589 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 903 | 20 | 923 | 535 | 1 | 536 | 1042 | 25 | 1067 | 16 | | 16 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 18306 | 804 | 19110 | 17010 | 415 | 17425 | 16157 | 389 | 16546 | 157 | | 157 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 7000 | 2000 | 9000 | 7262 | 1495 | 8757 | 6027 | 2218 | 8245 | 30 | 14 | 44 |
| 13. | Kerala | 667 | 157 | 824 | 364 | 55 | 419 | 635 | 61 | 696 | 223 | 3 | 226 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 16140 | 575 | 16715 | 15145 | 499 | 15644 | 16150 | 835 | 16985 | 3098 | 91 | 3189 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 5135 | 1272 | 6407 | 5187 | 1177 | 6364 | 4980 | 774 | 5754 | 365 | 58 | 423 |
| 16. | Manipur | 326 | 4 | 330 | 232 | 2 | 234 | 250 | 0 | 250 | 16 | | 16 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 523 | 12 | 535 | 506 | 4 | 510 | 540 | 40 | 580 | 11 | | 11 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 125 | 0 | 125 | 122 | | 122 | 57 | 0 | 57 | 0 | | 0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 35 | 50 | 85 | 80 | 36 | 116 | 71 | 30 | 101 | 0 | | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 3116 | 1609 | 4725 | 5238 | 1544 | 6782 | 6709 | 2407 | 9116 | 1400 | 172 | 1572 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1608 | 22 | 1630 | 633 | 10 | 643 | 1440 | 33 | 1473 | 96 | 2 | 98 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2272 | 3801 | 6073 | 3584 | 4301 | 7885 | 1069 | 1500 | 2569 | 103 | 65 | 168 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 200 | 0 | 200 | 50 | | 50 | 270 | 0 | 270 | 0 | | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 5923 | 77 | 6000 | 5923 | 77 | 6000 | 6396 | 64 | 6460 | 207 | | 207 |
| 25. | Tripura | 0 | 982 | 982 | 191 | 833 | 1024 | 18 | 1034 | 1052 | 39 | 102 | 141 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh - | 22500 | 800 | 23300 | 22500 | 634 | 23134 | 23150 | 850 | 24000 | 294 | | 294 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 1341 | 0 | 1341 | 1102 | | 1102 | 1075 | 0 | 1075 | 159 | | 159 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 1934 | 4160 | 6094 | 3054 | 1565 | 4619 | 846 | 1623 | 2469 | 185 | 38 | 223 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 31. | Daman and Did | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 32. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 34. | Puduchery | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 23 | 7 | 30 | | | |
| 35. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | | 115379 | 29790 | 145169 | 116246 | 22121 | 138367 | 115139 | 26521 | 141660 | 10064 | 1222 | 11286 |

*As per IMIS on 6.8 2012

Survey for New Lines

330. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of survey work for new line on Bharatpur-Ding-Kama-Kosi section under North Central Railway and survey to connect Darrang (Assam) with rail network;

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

(c) the criteria adopted for electrification of railway lines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Bharatpur-Deeg-Kama-Kosi Kalan new line survey has been completed. As per the survey report, the cost of construction of this 85.7 km long new line has been

assessed as Rs. 724.05 crore with a rate of return of (-) 28.31%. Darrang district in Assam is already connected with rail network. However, no fresh survey to connect Darrang has been taken up.

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

(c) Electrification of railway lines is decided based on operational consideration and financial viability of a proposal.

Employment under MGNREGS

331. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has requested the State Governments to prepare contingency plans to intensify the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to meet any shortfall in employment generation in the eventuality of deficit rainfall;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to revise labour budget for current year required to meet the increased demand;

(d) whether the Union Government has advised the State Government to build water bodies, rain water harvesting, etc. under the Scheme to meet the drinking water requirement locally; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The provisions of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected as demand driven Schemes by the State Governments. Being aware of the fact that rainfall has been lower than normal in some parts of the country and that this may lead to an increased demand for employment under MGNREGA, the Union Rural Development Ministry has already written to the Chief Ministers of States to prepare a contingency plan for meeting increased demand for employment under MGNREGA. The States have been assured that in drought like conditions, the Central Government will be open to revision in the Labour Budget for the current financial year to meet the increased demand for employment. The State Governments have also been advised to prepare supplementary shelf of projects to meet increased demand for work with emphasis on water and soil conservation works so as to mitigate the impact of deficient rainfall.

(d) and (e) Para IB of Schedule I of MGNREG Act as amended from time to time lists the category of works .that any, scheme formulated by the States under Section 4 of the Act to give effect to its provisions, shall focus upon. A large number of activities/works related to water conservation and irrigation, land development, plantation, environmental protection and conservation, etc. are included in para IB of Schedule I of the Act and

Gram Panchayats in meetings of Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha are to determine the order of priority of works listed in Schedule I of the Act.

Liability of Union Carbide

332. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the ruling given by a US Court that neither Union Carbide nor its former Chairman Mr. Warren Anderson is liable for environmental remediation or pollution:- related claims at the firm's former chemical plant in Bhopal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has not received any communication regarding the ruling given by a US Court that neither Union Carbide nor its former Chairman Mr. Warren Anderson is liable for environmental remediation or pollution-related claims at the firm's former chemical plant in Bhopal. However, this matter was reported in the media. As per information available in the department, a case (*Sajida Bano vs UCC*) regarding environmental remediation was filed by Bhopal Gas Victims and several activist organizations in a US Court in 1999. Union of India was not a party in the case. Union of India and Government of Madhya Pradesh had filed No Objection Certificate in the US Court. The case was finally dismissed in October, 2005, Subsequently, in January, 2010, Shri H. Rajan Sharma, lead counsel for the victims in a class action litigation against UCC titled *Sahu et al vs UCC et al* requested to consider intervention by Union of India and join as a party in the case. The matter was examined in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice and it was decided that the Union of India should not intervene as a party in the US Court proceedings as the issue of Bhopal Gas Leak and its various ramifications is already being agitated by Union of India in various Courts including the Supreme Court of India and Union of India has nothing to gain by making an application for intervention in the US Courts.

[Translation]

Railway Lines in Bihar

333. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite announcement/approval for 2600 kms of railway lines in Bihar the work has not yet been started thereon;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof alongwith the reasons for delay;

(c) the date on which the sanction for laying of new railway lines on Hazipur-Sugauli and Chhapra-Muzzafarpur sections was accorded;

(d) the details and the present status thereof alongwith the reasons for delay;

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

(f) the time frame met for completion of the said projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Work has been taken up on all sanctioned projects falling in Bihar.

(c) to (e) Hajipur -Sagauli new BG line: Project has been sanctioned in 2003-04. Land acquisition completed for 119 villages out of 148. Earthwork, minor and major bridges, road under bridge have been taken up. Expenditure of Rs. 177.72 crore has been incurred on this project till March, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 10 crore is provided in the budget 2012-13.

Chhapra-Muzaffarpur new BG line: Project has been sanctioned in 2006-07. 326.98 acre land acquired out of total 946.96 acres. 10 Nos. major bridges out of total 13 completed. Expenditure of Rs. 101.79 crore has been incurred on this project till March, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 10 crore is provided in the budget 2012-13.

(f) No time frame for completion has been fixed. Completion of these projects will be as per the availability of resources.

[English]

Delay in Irrigation Projects

334. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of irrigation projects targeted to be completed during the XI Five Year Plan have been badly delayed;

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

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the cost escalation due to the delay, 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) As per the Working Group Report on Major, Medium Irrigation and Command Area Development for XII Plan formulation, out of the 287 Major/Medium projects reported as ongoing at the end of XI Plan, 163 Major/Medium projects may be considered delayed.

Apart from the above, total 755 Surface MI schemes under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) targeted to be completed during the XI Plan have been delayed. Regarding cost escalation due to delay, the total cost of MI schemes at the time of inclusion of MI schemes are eligible for funding under AIBP and the cost overrun if any, due to delay in completion of MI schemes will be borne by State Governments themselves.

(b) to (d) The State-wise and Project-wise details of 163 Major/Medium irrigation projects are enclosed at Statement-I.

The State-wise details of Surface MI schemes delayed along with the reasons mentioned against each state is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise and Project-wise details of Projects Reported Ongoing at end of XI Five Year Plan (Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)

(Rs. in Crore, Potential in Th. Ha.)

| Sl.No. | State | Project Name | Type of Project | Approval Status by Planning Commission | Un-approved Cost | Original Cost | Latest Estimated for delay | Start Year | Reasons for delay | % of Cost Escalation** Cost (Appd.)* |
|--------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | AMR SLBC Project | Major | UA | 5635.38 | | 6770.05 | 1983 | LAQ | 20 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Indframma Flood Flow Canal Project | Major | UA | 4729.26 | | 4266.09 | 1997 | LAQ and R and R | -10 |
| 3. | Andhra Pradesh | NTR Telugu Gangs Project (Final) | Major | APD | | 220.22 | 4432 | 1983 | LAQ and Forest Land | 1913 |
| 4. | Andhra Pradesh | Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur Project | Medium | APD | | 124.64 | 124.62 | 2004 | LAQ and Forest Land | 0 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | Sri Komarambheem Project | Medium | APD | | 202.59 | 274.14 | 2004 | LAQ and Forest Land and R and R | 35 |
| 6. | Andhra Pradesh | Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II | Major | APD | | 697.7 | 1043.14 | 1995 | LAQ | 50 |
| 7. | Andhra Pradesh | Srisailam Right Bank Canal | Major | APD | | 220.22 | 1185.58 | 1982 | LAQ and funds shortage | 438 |
| 8. | Assam | Borolia | Medium | UA | 135.43 | | 135.93 | 1980 | Funds shortage, LAQ, Law and order | 0 |
| 9. | Assam | Champamati | Major | APD | | 15.32 | 147.24 | 1980 | LAQ, law and order | 861 |
| 10. | Assam | Dhansiri | Major | APD | 401.24 | | 1976 | | Disturbed area | 49 |
| 11. | Bihar | Butane Reservoir Project | Medium | APD | | 4.0077 | 113.81 | 1976 | LAQ, Interstate Problem and Funds shortage | 2740 |
| 12. | Bihar | Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Scheme | Major | UA | 389.31 | | 348. 6988 | 1978 | Paucity of funds upto 1989, LAQ, interstate problem | -10 |
| 13. | Bihar | Durgawati Reservoir Project | Major | APD | | 25.3 | 983.1 | 1976 | Delay in Forest Clearance, Paucity of Fund, hindrance by local People | 3786 |
| 14. | Bihar | North Koel Reservoir Project | Major | UA | 814.72 | | 1306.16 | 1971 | Environment and forest clearance, LAQ, inter-state issues | 60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|--------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|---------|----------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 15. | Bihar | Tilaiya Dhadhar Diversion Scheme | Major | UA | 301.79 | | 155.15 | 1979 | inter-state problem, LAQ, change in scope. | -49 |
| 16. | Chhattisgarh | SONDUR RESERVIOR PROJECT | Major | UA | 635.75 | | 624.69 | 1978 | NON CLEARANCE OF FOREST AND PAUCITY OF FUND | -2 |
| 17. | Chhattisgarh | Sutyapat Medium Prefect | Medium | APD | | 16.95 | 98.6173 | 2003 | Dealy in fixing agency | 482 |
| 18. | Goa | Trllari | Major | APD | | 217.22 | 1612.15 | 1987 | LAQ, insufficient funds, review of project. | 642 |
| 19. | Gujarat | Aji IV | Medium | UA | | | 132.62 | 1998 | LAQ | |
| 20. | Gujarat | Koliyari | Medium | APD | | 6.26 | 37.71 | 1996 | PAP problem | 502 |
| 21. | Gujarat | Ozat II | Medium | APD | | 43.03 | 99.52 | 1995 | non-availability of Stone Quarry | 131 |
| 22. | Gujarat | Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project | Major | APD | | 6406.04 | 39240.45 | 1987 | LAQ | 513 |
| 23. | Jharkhand | GARHI RESERVOIR SCHEME | Medium | UA | 121.63 | | 121.11 | 2001 | Clearance of coal ministry awaited due to presence of coal mines in reservoir area | 0 |
| 24. | Jharkhand | KONAR IRRIGATION PROJECT | Major | UA | 348.38 | | 469.23 | 1975 | Contractual problems in canal tunnel reach | 35 |
| 25. | Jharkhand | NORTH KOEL RESERVOIR PROJECT | Major | UA | 1289.5 | | 707 | 1973 | Environment and Forest Clearance, inter-state issues | -45 |
| 26. | Jharkhand | PUNASI RESERVOIR SCHEME | Major | UA | 593.43 | | 586.55 | 1982 | Forest clearance and R and R | -1 |
| 27. | Jharkhand | SUBERNAREKHA MULTI PURPOSE | Major | APD | | 357.7 | 6613.74 | 1978 | Funds shortage | 1749 |
| 28. | Jharkhand | SURU RESERVOIR SCHEME | Medium | UA | 96.3232 | | 100.625 | 1982 | LAQ | 4 |
| 29. | Karnataka | Amarja Project | Medium | UA | 278 | | 304.44 | 1973 | Rectification of RBC and LBC | 10 |
| 30. | Karnataka | Basapur Lift Irrigation Scheme | Medium | UA | 9.36 | | 29.414 | 1992 | Yet to be cleared by TAC | 214 |
| 31. | Karnataka | Bennlttiora Protect | Major | UA | 389.5 | | 480.94 | 1973 | LAQ | 23 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|-------|--------|----------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 32. | Karnataka | Bhima Lift Irrigation | Major | UA | 20 | | 551.93 | 1993 | LAQ, obstruction by landowners demanding higher compensation, insufficient budget and delay in release of funds to project | 2660 |
| 33. | Karnataka | Dhudhaganga project | Major | UA | 278 | | 309.8 | 1992 | FIC works executed only during non-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10% contribution | 11 |
| 34. | Karnataka | HEMAVATHY | Major | UA | 3877 | | 13382.82 | 1967 | LAQ | 245 |
| 35. | Karnataka | Hippargi Irrigation project | Major | APD | | 186.7 | 1521.78 | 1973 | FIC works executed only during non-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10% contribution | 715 |
| 36. | Karnataka | HUCCHANAKOPPAL U LIS | Medium | UA | 50 | | 53.43 | 1986 | Appraisal of project held up for want of water allocation under Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) | 7 |
| 37. | Karnataka | KACHENAHAI | Medium | UA | 165 | | 56.66 | 1993 | Appraisal of project held up for want of water allocation under CWDT | -66 |
| 38. | Karnataka | Lowermullamari | Medium | UA | 8.4 | | 220 | 1973 | Funds shortage, LAQ, Shifting of PAPs | 2519 |
| 39. | Karnataka | Nanjapura LIS | Medium | UA | 31.6 | | ₹a.7308 | 1998 | Design aspects | 117 |
| 40. | Karnataka | VARAHI IRRIGATION PROJECT | Major | UA | 10 | | 569.53 | 1979 | LAQ, heavy rains, slip and slope failures in deep cut canals in hilly regions | 5595 |
| 41. | Karnataka | YAGACHI | Medium | UA | 13 | | 55.81 | 2004 | Information not available | 329 |
| 42. | Karnataka | YAGACHI | Medium | UA | 35,38 | | 401.89 | 1983 | paucity of funds and LAQ | 1036 |
| 43. | Kerala | Banasura sagar irreation project | Medium | APD | | 150.12 | 185.5 | 1999 | LAQ | 24 |
| 44. | Kerala | Karapuzha Irrigation Project | Medium | APD | | 7.6 | 441.5 | 1978 | LAQ | 5709 |
| 45. | Kerala | Muvattupuzha Vallev Irrigation | Major | APD | | 48.08 | 878 | 1983 | LAQ and court cases | 1726 |
| 46. | Madhya Pradesh | Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit II | Major | APD | | 47.4 | 2143.65 | 1978 | LAQ | 4422 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|---------|---------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 47. | Madhya Pradesh | Bardha Dam | Medium | UA | 2.32 | | 12.721 | 2000 | LAQ for canal system | 448 |
| 48. | Madhya Pradesh | Bargi Diversion Project | Major | APD | | 1101.23 | 5127.22 | 1979 | LAQ | 366 |
| 49. | Madhya Pradesh | Indira Sagar Project (Canal) | Major | APD | | 405.4 | 3182.77 | 1992 | Forest Clearance, LAQ, Court Cases | 685 |
| 50. | Madhya Pradesh | Jobat | Medium | APD | | 30.75 | 230.61 | 1984 | SHEER ZONE TREATMENT AND RESOURCES CONSTRAINT | 650 |
| 51. | Madhya Pradesh | Kanera L.I.S. | Major | UA | 117.76 | | 117.88 | 1980 | Non clearance of wildlife chambal Ghariyalsanctury | 0 |
| 52. | Madhya Pradesh | Kushalpura Medium Project | Medium | UA | 83.97 | | 83.97 | 2003 | LAQ and refixation of agency | 0 |
| 53. | Madhya Pradesh | MAHUAR MEDIUM PROJECT | Medium | APD | | 10.99 | 191.27 | 1980 | Forest land clearance and insufficient funds | 1640 |
| 54. | Madhya Pradesh | Man | Major | APD | | 44.1 | 246.03 | 1997 | RESOURCES CONSTRAINT AND LITIGATION | 458 |
| 55. | Madhya Pradesh | Pench diversion project | Major | APD | | 583.4 | 1286.46 | 1987 | LAQ | 121 |
| 56. | Madhya Pradesh | Rajiv Sagar Project | Major | APD | | 1181.75 | 1407.19 | 1976 | Forest clearance | 19 |
| 57. | Madhya Pradesh | Rani Awanti Bai Lodhi Sagar Project | Major | UA | 1514.89 | | 1793.14 | 1971 | Resources Constraint | 18 |
| 58. | Madhya Pradesh | SAS PROJECT PHASE 2 | Medium | UA | 32.6825 | | 66.7154 | 2004 | World Bank aided modernization project likely to be taken up for construction in October 2012 | 104 |
| 59. | Madhya Pradesh | SINDH PHASE-1 | Major | UA | 56.42 | | 32.741 | 1974 | NON CLEARANCE OF LAND ACQUISITION | 42 |
| 60. | Madhya Pradesh | Upper Beda | Medium | APD | | 87.86 | 208.6 | 2003 | Forest Clearance, LAQ, Court Cases | 137 |
| 61. | Maharashtra | Ambehoal | Medium | UA | 29.31 | | 114.93 | 2001 | Lack of funds | 292 |
| 62. | Maharashtra | Andhail Project | Medium | UA | 17.97 | | 19.01 | 1986 | Shortage Of Funds, LAQ | 6 |
| 63. | Maharashtra | Andra Valley | Medium | UA | 34.46 | | 103.55 | 1997 | Forest Clearance | 200 |
| 64. | Maharashtra | Arjuna 1 | Medium | UA | 476.49 | | 432.08 | 2001 | LAQ | 9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|---------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 65. | Maharashtra | Arunawati Major | Major | APD | | 66.48 | 331.18 | 1980 | non-availability of funds | 398 |
| 66. | Maharashtra | Ashti Lift Irrigation Scheme | Major | UA | 134.82 | | 137.26 | 1997 | Shortage of Funds | 2 |
| 67. | Maharashtra | Barshi Lift Irrigation | Major | UA | 197.07 | | 214.12 | 1997 | Shortage of Funds | 9 |
| 68. | Maharashtra | Bawanthadi interstate Project | Major | APD | | 11.65 | 749.33 | 1975 | Forest clearance | 6332 |
| 69. | Maharashtra | Bembla | Major | APD | | 190.36 | 2176.28 | 1992 | Non-availability of funds, LAQ | 1043 |
| 70. | Maharashtra | Bhama Askhed | Major | UA | 63.14 | | 575.84 | 1995 | Lack of Fund | 812 |
| 71. | Maharashtra | BHATSA 1 | Major | APD | | 13.68 | 1092.66 | 1969 | FOREST LAND ACQUISITION | 7887 |
| 72. | Maharashtra | Bhima Sina Link Canal Sheme | Medium | UA | 304 | | 304.8 | 1997 | LAQ, Shortage of Funds | 0 |
| 73. | Maharashtra | Chaskaman | Major | APD | | 10.65 | 728.49 | 1977 | Lack of Funds | 6740 |
| 74. | Maharashtra | Chilkotra | Medium | UA | 4.28 | 137.94 | | 1997 | LAQ and R&R | 3123 |
| 75. | Maharashtra | Chilhwadi Medium Project | Medium | UA | 194.23 | | 145.68 | 1998 | Shortage of Funds | -25 |
| 76. | Maharashtra | Chitri | Medium | UA | 12.3 | | 100.1 | 1992 | LAQ and R&R | 714 |
| 77. | Maharashtra | Dahigaon Lift Scheme | Major | UA | 178.99 | | 178.99 | 1997 | Shortage of Funds | 0 |
| 78. | Maharashtra | DARA PROJECT | Medium | UA | 117.62 | | 73.8 | 1987 | DUE TO FOREST LAND PROBLEM | -37 |
| 79. | Maharashtra | DEHALI PROJECT | Medium | UA | 91.5 | | 91.5 | 1984 | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | 0 |
| 80. | Maharashtra | Deoghar 1 | Medium | UA | 353.7 | | 353.7 | 1987 | LAQ | 0 |
| 81. | Maharashtra | Dhamani | Medium | UA | 120.23 | | 691.43 | 2000 | Lack of Funds | 475 |
| 82. | Maharashtra | Dhom Balkawadi Project | Major | APD | | 475.29 | 848.89 | 1997 | Shortage of Funds, Change in Scope, Change in Design, R&R | -79 |
| 83. | Maharashtra | Dudhganga | Major | APD | | 1457.6 | 1712.8 | 1976 | Insufficient Funds | 18 |
| 84. | Maharashtra | Ekrukh Lift Irrigation Scheme | Major | UA | 169.09 | | 175.92 | 1997 | Shortage of Funds | 4 |
| 85. | Maharashtra | Gadnadi 1 | Medium | UA | 651.95 | | 651.95 | 1987 | OPPOSE OF P.A.Ps | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 86. | Maharashtra | Ghataprabha | Medium | UA | 34.92 | | 127.16 | 1997 | Shortage of funds, LAQ and R&R | 264 |
| 87. | Maharashtra | Gosikhurd National Project | Major | APD | 0 | 372.22 | 7777.85 | 1983 | Not applicable | 1990 |
| 88. | Maharashtra | Hetawane 1 | Medium | UA | 413.34 | | 413.34 | 1986 | LAQ and delay in development of command area due to SEZ | 0 |
| 89. | Maharashtra | Human | Major | APD | | 33.68 | 1016.49 | 1983 | Non approval of forest and | 2918 |
| 90. | Maharashtra | Jam Medium Project | Medium | UA | 188.9 | | 188.9 | 1984 | Shortage of funds and LAQ | 0 |
| 91. | Maharashtra Jambre | Medium | UA | 17.3 | | 148.77 | 2000 | R&R and LAQ | | 760 |
| 92. | Maharashtra | JAMKHEDI PROJECT | Medium | UA | 48 | | 48 | 1993 | LAQ | 0 |
| 93. | Maharashtra | Janai shirsai Lift Irrigation Scheme | Major | UA | 56.92 | | 411.7 | 1994 | Lack of Funds | 623 |
| 94. | Maharashtra | Jangamhatti | Medium | UA | 3.5 | | 30.32 | 1981 | R&R and LAQ | 766 |
| 95. | Maharashtra | Kadvi | Medium | UA | 3.47 | | 110.13 | 1986 | R&R and LAQ | 3074 |
| 96. | Maharashtra | Kalmodi | Medium | UA | 54.31 | | 160.53 | 2000 | Lack of Funds | 196 |
| 97. | Maharashtra | Kalpathri Medium Project | Medium | APD | | 9.77 | 82.17 | 2004 | Not applicable | 741 |
| 98. | Maharashtra | Kar River Project | Medium | APD | | 170.04 | 226.51 | 1980 | Shortage of funds and LAQ | 33 |
| 99. | Maharashtra | Kasari | Medium | UA | 6.16 | | 35.62 | 1983 | R and R and LAQ | 478 |
| 100. | Maharashtra | Katangji Medium Project | Medium | APD | | 9.66 | 82.17 | 1996 | LAQ | 751 |
| 101. | Medium Project | Khadakpurna Major Project | Major | APD | | 578.56 | 917.95 | 1994 | R and R and LAQ | 59 |
| 102. | Maharashtra | Korle Satandi 1 | Medium | UA | 121.76 | | 205.03 | 2002 | Strong local opposition in initial | 68 |
| 103. | Maharashtra | Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project | Major | APD | | 82.43 | 1916.59 | 1984 | Shortage Of Funds, LAQ, Forest Clearance | 2225 |
| 104. | Maharashtra | Krishna Project | Major | UA | 906.66 | | 1115.46 | 1968 | Change in Scope, Shortage of Funds, LAQ | 23 |
| 105. | Maharashtra | Kudaii Project | Medium | APD | | 271.79 | 425.32 | 1997 | Shortage of Funds, Change in Design, R&R | 56 |
| 106. | Maharashtra | Kumbhf | Medium | UA | 4.61 | | 85.09 | 1981 | R and R and LAQ | 1746 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|---------|---------|------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 107. | Maharashtra | Lal Nalla Project | Medium | APD | | 103.49 | 202.51 | 1994 | Shortage of funds and LAQ | 96 |
| 108. | Maharashtra | Lendi Interstate Project | Major | UA | 554.55 | | 624.57 | 1986 | R and R, LAQ, Shortage of funds | 13 |
| 109. | Maharashtra | Lower Chulband Medium Project | Medium | UA | 1016.49 | | 117.19 | 1995 | Funds problem | -88 |
| 110. | Maharashtra | LOWER PANZARA MEDIUM PROJECT | Medium | APD | | 347.31 | 347.3 | 1989 | FUNDS PROBLEM | 0 |
| 111. | Maharashtra | Lower Ward ha Major Project | Major | APD | | 857.7 | 2356.57 | 1980 | Shortage of fund | 175 |
| 112. | Maharashtra | MANIKPUNJ PROJECT | Medium | UA | 51.92 | | 51.92 | 1999 | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | 0 |
| 113. | Maharashtra | Mhaswad R.B.C. K.M. 1 to 8.60 | Medium | UA | 4.82 | | 4.82 | 1978 | Lack of Funds | 0 |
| 114. | Maharashtra | Morna (Gureghar)Project | Medium | APD | | 129.641 | 197.9 | 1996 | Shortage of Funds, LAQ and R and R | 53 |
| 115. | Maharashtra | NAGAN PROJECT | Medium | UA | 125 | | 92.82 | 1990 | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | -26 |
| 116. | Maharashtra | Nagewadi Project | Medium | UA | 51.95 | | 64.9 | 1994 | Shortage Of Funds | 25 |
| 117. | Maharashtra | Nardave 1 | Medium | UA | 446.7 | | 446.7 | 2001 | Clearance of Identified Forest | 0 |
| 118. | Maharashtra | Navargaon | Medium | APD | | 8.72 | 70.7 | 1987 | Non-availability of funds | 711 |
| 119. | Maharashtra | New Gated Weir Khodshi | Major | UA | 27.73 | | 27.732 | 1979 | Shortage of funds | 0 |
| 120. | Maharashtra | Nira Deognar | Major | UA | 61.67 | | 7785.36 | 1996 | Lack of funds | 12524 |
| 121. | Maharashtra | Patgaon | Medium | UA | 5.4 | | 150.18 | 1983 | R and R and LAQ | 2687 |
| 122. | Maharashtra | Pentakti | Major | APD | 0 | 16.85 | 230.27 | 1989 | LAQ | 1267 |
| 123. | Maharashtra | PRAKASHA BURAI L.I.S. | Medium | UA | 110.1 | | 111.1 | 2001 | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | 1 |
| 124. | Maharashtra | PUNAND PROJECT | Major | APD | | 29.92 | 340.56 | 1982 | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | 1038 |
| 125. | Maharashtra | Purna | Medium | APD | | 123.79 | 213.1 | 1995 | LAQ | 72 |
| 126. | Maharashtra | Sapan | Medium | APD | | 1200.7 | 753.16 | 2000 | Forest land clearance and increase in height of dam | -37 |
| 127. | Maharashtra | SARANGKHEDA BARRAGE | Medium | APD | | 202.97 | 275.48 | 1999 | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | 36 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|---------|---------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 128. | Maharashtra | Shirapur Lift | Major | UA | 177.62 | | 181.38 | 1997 | Shortage Of Funds Irrigation Scheme | 2 |
| 129. | Maharashtra | SHIVAN PROJECT | Medium | UA | 73.8 | | 73.8 | 1994 | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | 0 |
| 130. | Maharashtra | Sina BhoseKhind Tunnel | Medium | UA | 117.54 | | 117.54 | 2001 | Shortage of Funds, LAQ | 0 |
| 131. | Maharashtra | Sina Kolegaon Project | Major | UA | 455.28 | | 455.28 | 1993 | Delay in Mechanical and Electrical Components | 0 |
| 132. | Maharashtra | Sonapur Tomta LIS | Medium | UA | 50.82 | | 50.82 | 1997 | Shortage of funds and LAQ | 0 |
| 133. | Maharashtra | SULWADE BARRAGE | Medium | APD | | 290.88 | 290.88 | 1995 | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | 0 |
| 134. | Maharashtra | SURYA 1 | Major | APD | | 18.9 | 781.78 | 1973 | FOREST LAND CLEARANCE | 4036 |
| 135. | Maharashtra | Tarali Project | Major | APD | | 504.96 | 870.9 | 1997 | Shortage Of Funds, Change in Scope, R and R | 72 |
| 136. | Maharashtra | Tembhu Lift Irrigation Scheme | Major | APD | | 3450.35 | 3358.43 | 1996 | Lack of funds | -3 |
| 137. | Maharashtra | Temghar | Major | UA | 70.51 | | 323.53 | 1997 | Lack of funds | 359 |
| 138. | Maharashtra | TILLARI INTERSTATE | Major | APD | | 217.22 | 1612.15 | 1982 | opposition of PAPs, LAQ | 642 |
| 139. | Maharashtra | Urmodi Project | Major | UA | 1324.14 | | 1323.69 | 1997 | Shortage of Funds, Change in Scope, R and R | 0 |
| 140. | Maharashtra | Utawali | Medium | APD | | 35.78 | 109.54 | 1999 | LAQ | 206 |
| 141. | Maharashtra | Uttarmand Project | Medium | APD | | 123.169 | 123.17 | 1997 | Shortage of Funds, LAQ R and R | 0 |
| 142. | Maharashtra | WADI SHEWADI PROJECT | Medium | UA | 258.33 | | 258.33 | 1993 | INSUFFICIENT FUNDS | 0 |
| 143. | Maharashtra | Waghur | Major | APD | | 12.28 | 1183.55 | 1978 | LAQ R and R, Forest and Environmental clearance, shortage of funds | 9538 |
| 144. | Maharashtra | Wan | Major | APD | | 13.37 | 276.32 | 1979 | Conjunctive use | 1967 |
| 145. | Maharashtra | Wang Project | Medium | APD | | 162.78 | 317.67 | 1997 | Shortage of Funds, LAQ and R and R | 95 |
| 145. | Maharashtra | Wama | Major | APD | | 337.81 | 2149.95 | 1976 | Shortage of funds | 536 |
| 147. | Manipur | Khuga Multipurpose | Medium | APD | | 15 | 381.28 | 1983 | Law and order, nadeauare funds and | 2442 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|---------|--------|---------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 148. | Manipur | Thoubal Multipurpose Project Manipur | Major | APD | | 47.25 | 982 | 1980 | Disputed land, Local disturbance, nonavailability of construction material | 1978 |
| 149. | Odisha | Baghalati Irrigation Project | Medium | APD | | 45.44 | 152.95 | 1996 | LAQ | 237 |
| 150. | Odisha | Chheligada Dam Project | Medium | APD | | 52.96 | 201.01 | 2003 | PAPs agitation | 280 |
| 151. | Odisha | Deo Irrigation Project | Medium | APD | | 52.22 | 356.66 | 1997 | R and R | 602 |
| 152. | Odisha | Manjore Irrigation Project | Medium | APD | | 37.7 | 99.53 | 1996 | LAQ | 164 |
| 153. | Odisha | Rajua Irrigation Project | Medium | UA | 17.65 | | 15.35 | 1999 | LAQ and contractual problems | 4 |
| 154. | Odisha | Rengali Left Bank Canal II | Major | APD | | 705.15 | 1958.34 | 1997 | Funding constraint and forest clearance | 178 |
| 155. | Odisha | Bengali Right Bank Canal Project | Major | APD | | 738.27 | 1290.93 | 1996 | LAQ, 7 Railway line crossing, 9 NH crossing, shifting of 33 KV towerline | 75 |
| 156. | Odisha | Ret Irrigation Project | Medium | APD | | 86.14 | 348.66 | 2003 | R and R | 305 |
| 157. | Odisha | Rukura Irrigation Project | Medium | APD | | 25.22 | 207.35 | 1999 | PAPs agitation | 722 |
| 158. | Odisha | Subarnarekha irrigation Project | Major | APD | | 790.32 | 4049.93 | 1987 | Interstate issues | 412 |
| 159. | Odisha | Telengiri Irrigation Project | Medium | APD | | 106.18 | 474.05 | 2003 | LAQ, finalisation of spillway site | 346 |
| 160. | Uttar Pradesh | Bart Sagar Project | Major | APD | | 330.19 | 3148.91 | 1997 | interstate dispute and forest land clearance | 854 |
| 161. | Uttar Pradesh | KAMHAR IRRIGATION | Major | APD | | 652.58 | 0 | 1977 | INTER STATE DISPUTE | -100 |
| 162. | West Bengal | Subamarekha Barrage Project | Major | UA | 2032.69 | | 2022 | 1991 | Shortage of funds | -1 |
| 163. | West Bengal | Teesta Barrage Project | Major | APD | | 69.72 | 2988.61 | 1976 | LAQ and non-uniform flow of fund | 4187 |
| 77 Major, 86 Medium | | | | | | | | | | |

*Shaded Values in Col. 11 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved Cost.

**Negative values in Col. 17 indicate LEC less than Unapproved Cost- PAPs - Project Affected Persons, LAQ- Land Acquisition, R and R -Resettlement and Rehabilitation, APD - approved, UA - Unapproved.

Statement-II**Statewise details of Delayed Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP**

| Sl.No. | State | Nos. of MI schemes included | Year of inclusion | Target date of completion | Nos. of Delayed MI schemes | Revised date of completion | Reasons for delay |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| A Special Category States | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Assam | 505 | 2009-10 | 31.3.2012 | 467 | Not reported by State Government | Law and Order problem and inadequate budget kept by the State |
| 2. | Manipur | 165 | 2009-10 | 31.3.2012 | 5 | 31.3.2013 | Inadequate budget kept by the State for 2011-12 |
| 3. | Tripura | 37 | 2009-10 | 31.3.2012 | 25 | 31.3.2013 | Delay in transportation of construction material for storage scheme |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | | | | |
| | (A) - Jammu Region | 1 | 2009-10 | 31.3.2012 | 1 | 31.3.2013 | Schemes located in militancy prone area, lesser working season, poor connectivity to the scheme, prolong agitation over the Amamath land dispute |
| | (B) - Kashmir Region | 76 | 2008-09 | 31.3.2011 | 27 | 31.3.2013 | |
| | (C) - Ladhak Region | 11 | 2009-10 | 31.3.2012 | 11 | 31.3.2013 | |
| 5. | Odisha (KBK) | 20 | 2007-08 | 31.3.2010 | 8 | Not reported by State Government | Law and Order problem, Insufficient budget provision kept by the State for MI schemes under AIBP |
| | | 37 | 2008-09 | 31.0.2011 | 26 | Not reported by State Government | |
| | Total | 852 | | | 570 | | |
| B. Non-special category states | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 55 | 2006-07 | 31.3.2009 | 33 | Not reported by State Government | Land acquisition problem and abnormal hike in cement and steel rate, local disturbances, unprecedented heavy flood in 2009 |
| | | 5 | 2007-08 | 31.3.2010 | 4 | Not reported by State Government | |
| | | 23 | 2008-09 | 31.3.2011 | 6 | 31.3.2012 | |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | | | | | | |
| | (A) | 58 | 2008-09 | 31.3.2011 | | Not reported by State Government | Land acquisition problem and Naxal affected area |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------|----------------|------|---------|-----------|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | (B) | 22 | 2009-10 | 31.3.2012 | 22 | Not reported by State Government | |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 63 | 2008-09 | 31.3.2011 | 25 | 31.3.2013 | Land acquisition problem, forest clearance problem and interference of Adiwasi Mukti Sangthan in MI schemes |
| 4. | Maharashtra | | | | | | Land acquisition problem |
| | (A) | 96 | 2006-07 | 31.3.2009 | 11 | Not reported by State Government | |
| | (B) | 38 | 2007-08 | 31.3.2010 | 23 | Not reported by State Government | |
| | (C) | 6 | 2008-09 | 31.3.2011 | 6 | Not reported by State Government | |
| 5. | Karnataka | 92 | 2009-10 | 31.3.2012 | 13 | 31.3.2013 | Insufficient budget provision kept by the State for MI schemes under AIBP |
| Total | | 458 | | | 185 | | |
| Grand Total | | 1310 | | | 755 | | |

Multi-State Societies Registration Bill, 2012

335. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on the Multi-State Societies Registration Bill, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed bill is likely to provide a decisive say for the Union Government in the functioning of religious societies, sporting bodies like BCCI, IDA, NGOs among others;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the bill also brings all societies receiving foreign contributions above a certain limit or receiving donations from NRIs under its ambit; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (f) This Ministry has constituted an Expert Group on 11.5.2011 to study the legislative and regulatory architecture of the Societies Registration Act, 1880 and to suggest a Model Law on the subject as well as a Model Legislative Framework for regulating the societies having Multi-state operations. The Expert Group has submitted its first report on 5.07.2012, which has been placed on the website of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs www.mca.gov.in soliciting comments/suggestions from the public till 15th of September, 2012. Thereafter, the suggestions would be examined for conceptualizing the Bill.

[Translation]

Non-Functional Benches in High Courts

336. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benches of some High Courts in the country are non-functional;

(b) if so, the High Court-wise number thereof, as on date;

(c) the names of the High Courts regarding which proposals have been received to make their benches functional again; and

(d) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Deregulation of Natural Gas Pricing

337. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to deregulate pricing of natural gas on the lines of crude oil and petroleum products;

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

(c) whether the Ministry of Law and Justice have also opined that the gas prices rate be linked to the price at which India imports Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and made applicable to gas that private operators are producing as well as the prices of gas be increased to that of international price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) No, Madam

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

Income of Rural Population

338. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether according to National Sample Survey Organization(NSSO) carried out between July 2009 and June 2010, 60% of India's rural population lives on less than Rs. 35/- a day;

(b) if so, the details of the survey; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to increase the income of rural of rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducted the 66th round of National Sample Surveys during July 2009 to June 2010 covering Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment. Data on Household Consumer Expenditure was collected separately with three different reference periods namely month, month and year and mix of week, month and year referred to as Uniform Reference Period, Mixed reference Period and Modified Mixed reference period respectively. As per data collected on Household Consumer Expenditure in 66th round of National Sample Surveys with these reference periods, Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for rural areas works out to Rs. 853, Rs. 895 and Rs. 1001 respectively. This translates into corresponding figures for per day per person as Rs. 28.43, Rs. 29.83 and 33.37 respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing poverty alleviation programs/schemes in rural areas of the country through State Governments and UT Administration. The programmes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar(SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM)/Ajeevika, Indira Awaas Yojana and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are for the benefit of the person living below poverty line.

Profits of Railways

339. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the profits of railways during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the said profits also include cancellation charges/interest accrued on advance reservation of tickets etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period, year-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of surplus on Railways during the last three financial years are as under.

| (Rs. in crore) | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Years | Amount |
| 2009-10 | 0.75 |
| 2010-11 | 1404.89 |
| 2011-12(provislsonal) | 1201.03 |

(b) and (c) The surplus represents excess of revenue earnings which include cancellation charges on passenger tickets but not captured separately. No interest accrues on advance reservation amount.

Land Acquisition by ONGC

340. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the land acquisition by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) for various projects is being done with mutual agreement between the landowners and ONGC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the mutual agreements have been made by ONGC in an improper manner;

(d) if so, the number of complaints received from landowners in this regard against ONGC during the last three years; and

(e) the details of action taken thereon and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited(ONGC) is following Land Acquisition Act 1894 for acquiring land and paying the compensation as per the directives of the revenue authority of the concerned State.

However, ONGC acquires lands on temporary basis either on annual rent or 33 years lease by mutual agreement between the farmers and the in-house negotiating Committee of ONGC or alternatively through Deputy Collector/Special Land Acquisition Officer (SPLAO)/District Revenue Authority under LAQ Act, 1894.

In case of temporary acquisition, if the land is declared as Oil/Gas producer, the same is acquired on permanent basis under the LAQ Act, 1894 through an award passed by the Dy. Collector/SPLAO/District Revenue authority of the Government of Corresponding state. Compensation is paid as decided by the revenue authority.

If such well is declared not required by ONGC for its operation or abandoned after operation, the same is returned to its owners after paying restoration charges and other compensation, if any.

(c) ONGC has always followed the provision and procedure of LAQ Act, 1894 and ONGC has not made any mutual agreement in an improper manner.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

EBP Programme

341. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme has faced various constraints;

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

(c) the details of investigation made about the role performed by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in EBP Programme and its outcome thereof alongwith the details of action taken against the guilty persons;

(d) whether the Government is considering to make mandatory blending of petrol with ethanol, pegging the target at 5 percent to reduce the escalating fuel import bill; and

(e) if so, the details therefor alongwith the time frame by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The constraints faced include non-availability of required quantity of ethanol, restrictions imposed by some State Governments on inter-state movement of Ethanol and/or refusal to issue storage and blending licences/other clearances and taxation issues.

In order to help OMCs achieve their targets under the EBP Programme, the State Governments have been requested to simplify procedures and expedite clearances related to the roll out of the EBP Programme.

(c) There is no such investigation made by the Government, as OMCs are implementing the EBP Programme in pursuance of the Government Decision dated 16.8.2010 to procure the entire quantity of ethanol made available by the domestic suppliers at an adhoc ex-factory price of Rs. 27/litre decided by the Government.

(d) and (e) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

[Translation]

Inflated Bills by IGL

342. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding inflated by Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL);

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during each of the last three year and the current year and the number of such complaints found to be genuine; and

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that accurate bills are sent to the consumers by IGL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) is a commercial entity which has been authorized to undertake City Gas Distribution (CGD) activities including supply of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to various consumers in Geographical Areas (GAs) of Delhi, Guatambudh Nagar and Ghaziabad. It has its own institutionalized complaint redressal system and the Ministry has no direct role in dealing with complaints.

(b) As reported by IGL the details of complaints received by it during last three years and the current year is as under:

| Year | No. of complaints received |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 10,386 |
| 2010-11 | 11,265 |
| 2011-12 | 19,317 |
| Current year (From 1st April-2012 to 31st July-2012) | 10,249 |

(c) The Government has setup Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), as an independent regulatory body under an act of Parliament to regulate City Gas Distribution business in India. Accordingly, it is mandatory for all the CGD entities including IGL to adhere to the practices, pertaining to raising of accurate bills based on meter reading, as prescribed* under the PNGRB regulations.

[English]

National Competition Policy

343. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized the draft National Competition Policy in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the new draft policy is likely to bring competition culture in the country;

(d) the mandate of the Competition Commission of India; and

(e) the extent to which the commission has been able to achieve its objectives 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. The draft National Competition Policy document is presently at the stage of consultations. The draft policy seeks to integrate principles of competition in various economic policies of the Government and reap the benefits of competition therein.

(d) Competition Commission of India (CCI) is mandated *inter-alia* to eliminate practices having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect the interests of consumers and to ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants, in market in India.

(e) The Commission is fully functional and it has been working continuously to achieve its objectives.

Penalty on RIL

344. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has imposed a penalty of about Rs. 6,600/- crore on Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) for steep fall in gas output from the Krishna Godavari D6 (KG D6) block;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of RIL in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover the amount of penalty imposed?

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. This Ministry has not imposed any penalty on Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) for steep fall in gas output from the block KG-DWN 98/3.

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

Railway Finances

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

(a) whether the Railways are considering to rationalise both passenger and freight tariffs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have been advised to explore alternate sources of financing;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Railways' accumulated funds have eroded by 93 percent; and

(f) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the fare and freight structures is an ongoing process.

(c) and d) Railways have implemented a number of projects through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) as an alternative source of financing. Under Public-Private Partnership (PPP), Railways have implemented rail connectivity to some of the ports, permitted operations of container trains by private operators and permitted investments in procurement of wagons. In future, development of private freight terminals, setting up of automobile and ancillary hubs, acquisition of rolling stock, elevated rail corridors, dedicated freight corridor and high speed trains are being explored for generating alternate financing resources.

(e) and (f) The opening balances of Rs. 5,032 crore in 2010-11 reduced to Rs. 342 crore at the close of the year, *i.e.* a reduction of 93 percent. The main reason for reduction in fund balances during 2010-11 was the cumulative effective of implementation of the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission (CPC), which were estimated to have an additional outgo of Rs. 55,000 crore upto 2010-11.

[Translation]

Amendments in AIBP

346. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make amendments in the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which interests of States having less percentage area of land under irrigation are likely to be protected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the States as per guidelines for completion of ongoing projects.

The guidelines for AIBP funding are being revised from time to time in order to enhance the scope of funding as well as to allow special consideration for the

regions lagging behind in development. The parri passu implementation of Command Area Development with AIBP, changes in quantum of Central Assistance (CA), simplification of the procedure for approval for the projects are among the suggested reforms in the proposals for XII Plan.

(c) As per the latest amendments to AIBP guidelines made in December 2006, the condition that an ongoing project has to be completed before inclusion of a new project under AIBP has been relaxed for projects benefitting states with lower irrigation development as compared to national average.

[English]

Shortage of Coaches

347. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several trains including Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto and Garib Rath were carrying coaches much lower than their permissible load owing to the shortage of coaches particularly during peak season;

(b) if so, the details of the shortage of coaches for the said trains in the country, zone-wise; and

(c) the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There is no shortage of coaches for the scheduled train services including Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto and Garib Rath train services.

Extra coaches are attached and Special trains are Introduced on Indian Railways' system to clear extra rush of passengers as and when required, subject to operational feasibility.

Attachment of coaches is done keeping in view the traffic pattern, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources,

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Construction of Toilets**

348. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the State-wise details of the toilets constructed under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of toilets have been constructed as against the target fixed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reasons for slippages; and

(d) 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) State wise details of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) reported to be constructed under TSC, now renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), during each of the last three years and the current year, till July 2012, as per progress reported by the States is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) NBA is demand driven project based programme covering the total rural households in the project area. Project objectives are approved for all the households not having access to sanitation facilities, and there are no annual targets. The IHHLs reported to be constructed are accounted against these identified total project objectives. Data regarding slippages are not maintained under the programme. As per the provisions under NBA, the toilets are to be built and maintained by the beneficiaries.

Statement

Number of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) units reported to be constructed by the States during the last three years and the current year (till July 2012)

| Sl.No. | State Name | No of IHHL Constructed during the year | | | |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 (till July 2012) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 606277 | 1049704 | 654282 | 84925 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16682 | 19799 | 27781 | 2129 |
| 3. | Assam | 489334 | 498849 | 510243 | 85852 |
| 4. | Bihar | 640359 | 717792 | 839927 | 310884 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 460320 | 236164 | 82496 | 13567 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 607078 | 515224 | 321357 | 52254 |
| 8. | Haryana | 191242 | 132137 | 103913 | 4145 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 239576 | 216571 | 30066 | 2964 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 55390 | 125228 | 70626 | 349 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 11. | Jharkhand | 335592 | 296678 | 53479 | 14528 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1087674 | 810104 | 414782 | 54945 |
| 13. | Kerala | 68302 | 20241 | 2188 | 0 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1354632 | 1166016 | 900769 | 172764 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 934879 | 562183 | 519563 | 57851 |
| 16. | Manipur | 15941 | 49576 | 55306 | 7951 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 47256 | 65417 | 51550 | 355 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 7639 | 1611 | 17237 | 2132 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 25993 | 18224 | 46318 | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 539077 | 853303 | 359171 | 81553 |
| 21. | Puducherry | 208 | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Punjab | 158060 | 118415 | 32535 | 5763 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 665660 | 750948 | 730385 | 85018 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 533108 | 473647 | 410794 | 109986 |
| 25. | Tripura | 27346 | 30392 | 24761 | 197 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 2669547 | 2915407 | 1613384 | 28970 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 115071 | 132913 | 125051 | 27757 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 515535 | 466311 | 800900 | 183765 |

[English]

Judicial Appointments Commission

349. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) Whether the Government has set up a Committee of Secretaries to examine the issue of setting up of a Judicial Appointments Commission to appoint Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) if So, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government and;

(c) if so, the salient features of the recommendations of the Committee?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

PSUs without Head

350. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Public Sector Undertakings

(PSUs) including Coal India Limited, LIC and MTNL are running without head;

(b) if so, the details thereof, PSU-wise and the time since the posts are lying vacant including the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per available information, full time Chairman cum Managing Director/Managing Director (CMD/MD) are not in position in 24 Central Public Sector Enterprises

(CPSEs). The details of these 24 CPSEs indicating the time since these posts are vacant and the reasons for vacancy are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Of the above 24 vacant posts, after completion of the selection process, recommendations are already available in respect of 12 posts which are awaiting the approval of competent authority, selection process has been initiated in respect of 10 posts and the remaining 2 posts have been kept in abeyance as per the request of the concerned administrative Ministry. Further, administrative Ministries/Departments have been issued instructions to ensure filling up the vacancies in CPSEs in time, and these are being monitored beholding regular meetings.

Statement

List of vacant posts of CMD/MD in CPSEs

| Sl.No. | Name of Post and CPSE | Date of vacancy | Reason for vacancy |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | MD, HMT (Chinar Watches) Ltd. | 19.01.2009 | Kept in abeyance |
| 2. | CMD, Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | 04.06.2010 | Kept in abeyance/Revival of post. |
| 3. | CMD, NEPA Limited | 12.10.2010 | Unforeseen vacancy on account of resignation of the incumbent. |
| 4. | MD, Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. | 19.01.2011 | Premature repatriation of the incumbent to his parent cadre. |
| 5. | CMD, Hindustan Cables Ltd. | 07.10.2011 | PESB panel scrapped by ACC. |
| 6. | MD, Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd, | 02.11.2011 | Unforeseen vacancy on account of appointee refused to join. |
| 7. | CMD, Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. | 01.12.2011 | Superannuation |
| 8. | CMD, Pawan Bans Ltd. | 02.03.2012 | Unforeseen vacancy on account of lateral shift as Chairman, HAL, |
| 9. | CMD, Bridge and Roof Company Ltd. | 01.05.2012 | Unforeseen vacancy on account of non-extension of tenure. |
| 10. | CMD, Instrumentation Limited | 01.06.2012 | Unforeseen vacancy on account of non-extension of tenure. |
| 11. | CMD, THDC Limited | 08.06.2012 | Unforeseen vacancy on account of non-extension of tenure. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12. | CMD, Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. | 01.07.2012 | Unforeseen vacancy on account of lateral shift as CMD, KIOCL. |
| 13. | CMD, National Fertilizers Ltd. | 24.02.2011 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 14. | CMD, NMDC Ltd. | 01.2012 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 15. | CMD, NHPC Ltd. | 22.06.2011 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 16. | CMD, National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. | 28.04.2010 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 17. | CMD, Central Electronics Ltd. | 08.08.2011 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority |
| 18. | MD, RITES Limited | 31.10.2011 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 19. | CMD, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. | 29.04.2011 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 20. | MD, Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. | 10.02.2012 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 21. | CMD, Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. | 01.10.2010 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 22. | MD, Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical's Corporation Ltd. | 01.03.2012 | Public Enterprises Selection Board's recommendation awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 23. | CMD, MMTC Limited | 01.10.2010 | Recommended panel awaiting approval of competent authority. |
| 24. | CMD, National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. | 12.10.2011 | Recommended panel scrapped by ACC. |

CMD - Chairman and Managing Director; MD - Managing Director

[*Translation*]

Production and Consumption of Fertilizers

351. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production and consumption of fertilizers in the country during the last three years;

(b) the names of the various countries from which fertilizers have been imported by the Government to meet the demand;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the production of fertilizers in the country; 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) The details of Production and Consumption of fertilizers in the country during last three years are given below:

<Figures in Lakh MT<

| Year | Name of the product | Production | Consumption |
|---------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| 2009-10 | Urea | 211.12 | 264.47 |
| | DAP | 42.47 | 103.91 |
| | NPK | 80.38 | 82.02 |
| | MOP | - | 46.73 |
| 2010-11 | Urea | 218.81 | 282.10 |
| | DAP | 35.37 | 112.68 |
| | NPK | 87.27 | 102.98 |
| | MOP | - | 38.90 |
| 2011-12 | Urea | 219.84 | 290.37 |
| | DAP | 39.63 | 11.1.85 |
| | NPK | 77.70 | 113.63 |
| | MOP | - | 29.90 |

(b) The names of the various countries from which fertilizers have been imported by the Government to meet the demand are given below:-Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, CIS, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malaysia, Oman Qatar, Romania, Russia/FSU, S. Arabia, UAE and Vietnam.

(c) to (d) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government had announced a new policy of urea on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor and ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The revision in this policy is under consideration. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P and K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P and K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P and K sector.

Completion of Project

352. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to the Unstarred Question No.5667 on May 10, 2012 and Unstarred Question No.4525 on May 3, 2012 and to state:

(a) the reasons behind sanction not given to the works recommended as per part (a) of reply to USQ. No.5667/10.5.12 and the number thereof, State-wise;

(b) the State-wise number of the incomplete works and the reasons therefor and the persons responsible therefor;

(c) the number of incomplete works in the Madhubani Lok Sabha parliamentary constituency and the dates when they were sanctioned and the action taken against those who had taken the advance and did not complete the work; and

(d) the problems being faced in formulating a uniform policy for implementation of these schemes at the national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) As per MPLADS guidelines, on receipt of the recommendation from the MP, the District Authorities are required to verify the eligibility and technical feasibility of each recommended work. Works which are not found to be technically feasible or eligible are not sanctioned.

(b) Under the MPLAD Scheme, recommendation, sanction and execution of works is a continuous process. The MPLAD guidelines provide for completion of the sanctioned projects within specified time. However some delays in completion do take place at the level of the implementing authorities. The main reasons for the delays are non-availability of land, preparation of technical estimates, etc.

As per information furnished by the nodal district authorities, as on 31.07.2012, the State-wise details of works sanctioned/completed are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Parliamentary constituency-wise details of dates of sanction/completion of works are maintained by the respective District Authorities.

(d) MPLAD Scheme is being administered throughout the country for which guidelines are framed by Government of India. As per the guidelines, the District Authorities are required to get the eligible sanctioned works executed as per the established procedure of the concerned State/UT Government, subject to the overall provisions in the MPLADS Guidelines.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | Works sanctioned | Works completed |
|--------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 133746 | 116402 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2398 | 2285 |
| 3. | Assam | 54247 | 49052 |
| 4. | Bihar | 58486 | 50972 |
| 5. | Goa | 1017 | 816 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 110263 | 101896 |
| 7. | Haryana | 34796 | 31370 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 24240 | 17955 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 18300 | 14461 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 61724 | 52780 |
| 11. | Kerala | 28570 | 24055 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 91503 | 84443 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 70305 | 62416 |
| 14. | Manipur | 5381 | 4647 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 6156 | 5204 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 5106 | 5028 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 1908 | 1908 |
| 18. | Odisha | 89737 | 82109 |
| 19. | Punjab | 71001 | 63152 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 74464 | 69674 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 1277 | 1235 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 80875 | 76765 |
| 23. | Tripura | 1785 | 1647 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 144733 | 135531 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 74951 | 65556 |
| 26. | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 706 | 666 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 27. | Chandigarh | 846 | 800 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 982 | 937 |
| 29. | Daman and Diu | 636 | 588 |
| 30. | Delhi | 7325 | 6966 |
| 31. | Lakshdweep | 54 | 29 |
| 32. | Puduchery | 1182 | 1157 |
| 33. | Chhattisgarh | 32880 | 30603 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 18839 | 16496 |
| 35. | Jharkhand | 26152 | 22597 |
| 36. | Nominated | 6453 | 5247 |
| All India | | 1343024 | 1207445 |

[English]

Sale of Nutrients to India

353. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a global fertilizer cartel which sells the nutrients to China at a much lower price than from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Potash suppliers have not honoured their commitment with Indian companies;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests 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) and (b) The Department has no information regarding global fertilizer cartel which sells nutrients to China at a much lower price than India,

(c) to (e) No such instance has come to the notice of Department of Fertilizers.

Revival of HMT Units

354. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive HMT group of companies;

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

(c) whether the Government has proposed to close down any of the units of HMT Ltd; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Considering the continuous decline in the performance of HMT group of companies a consultant was appointed to study the loss making HMT group of companies except HMT Chinar Watches Limited and make recommendations for revival with a firmed up business plan or otherwise. The consultant has recommended revival of HMT Limited, HMT Bearings Limited and HMT Watches Limited. The revival plans have been formulated for the individual company as a whole, not unit-wise. The revival package for HMT Machine Tools Limited was approved in 2007 and is under implementation.

(c) and (d) As a part of the Turnaround Plan, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in 2000 has approved closure of the unviable Food Processing Machinery Unit, Aurangabad of HMT Limited.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Distribution of Fertilizers

355. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of irregularities in distribution of fertilizers have come to the notice of Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cases of smuggling of fertilizers to the neighbouring countries of India have come to the notice of Government during the last one year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to check these irregularities and provide fertilizers to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (b) No, Madam. No such reports of complaints of any irregularities in distribution of fertilizers have been received from the State Governments.

(c) to (d) Information is being collected.

(e) Further, the following steps are being taken to check the irregularities and provide fertilizers to the farmers:

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iii) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;
- (vi) Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed MRP is punishable under the EC Act;
- (v) State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to check the irregularities.

Black Marketing of Chemical Fertilizers

356. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to protect the interest of farmers, the Government is taking any measures to check the black marketing of chemical fertilizers in Jharkhand alongwith other States;

(b) the number of cases of fertilizer black marketing that have come to light so far alongwith the action taken against the guilty in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the black marketing of urea at present and to sell it at a fixed price?

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) Under clause 21 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, it is mandatory to print the maximum retail price on the container of all kinds 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 against for administrative/punitive measures under the provisions of FCO and Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offender who indulges in any kind of malpractices including hoarding/black marketing etc. Department of Fertilizers has from, time to time, been sensitizing all the State Governments including Jharkhand to gear the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction for appropriate action against the offenders, if any.

[English]

Price of Urea

357. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to decontrol the price of urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of price of urea in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the price rise in urea has caused lots of hardship to farmers in the country;

(e) if so, whether the Government has any scheme/ financial assistance to help the farmers, who have been affected due to the rise in price of urea; 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) Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme(NPS) is under consideration of the Government of India.

(c) The MRP of urea in all the States, since 2003 was Rs. 4830/- per tonne. The MRP of urea in all the States has increased to Rs. 5310/- per tonne w.e.f. 1st April 2010 to recover the incidence of non-reimbursable additional State Levies under the Subsidy Regime, the MRP in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat in financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the table below:

| | Rs. Per MT | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| | FY 2011-12 | FY 2012-13 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 5599 | 5674 |
| Gujarat | 5510 | 5499 |

The MRP is exclusive of CST, Sales Tax and Central Excise Duty.

(d) No, Madam

(e) and (f) The urea is sold to the farmers at subsidized rates *i.e.* fixed MRP all over the country and the prices have remained unchanged since 1.4.2010. Thus, farmers have not been affected by any recent price rise.

[*Translation*]

New Scheme for Life Saving Drugs

358. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate new scheme for making the essential and life saving drugs easily available to common people;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure the easy availability of drugs to the people in various parts of the country including Maharashtra State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Pharmaceutical policy as amended from time to time also envisages making available quality medicines at affordable price to the masses. For fulfillment of this goal, a Campaign in the name of 'Jan Aushadhi' has been launched in 2008. The aim of this campaign is to make available quality medicines at affordable prices for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. Under this campaign, less priced quality unbranded generic medicines will be made available through Jan Aushadhi stores which inherently are less priced but are of same and equivalent quality, efficacy and safety as compared to branded generic medicines. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that they have taken the initiative for Free Supply of Essential Medicines in Public Health Facilities in the Country. Some of the salient features of this scheme is as under:

- Government proposes to start an Initiative for Free Supply of Essential Medicines in Public Health Facilities in the country aiming to provide affordable health care to the people by reducing out of pocket expenses of medicines.
- The initiative aims to increase share of public health in health care from a current level of 25-30% to around 50%.
- This initiative will promote rational use of medicines and reduce the consumption of inessential, unscientific and hazardous medicines.

- The initiative is based on the Tamil Nadu model where free medicines procured in bulk by the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC), in generic name, directly from the manufacturers is supplied through an IT enabled supply chain management system to the public.
- An MoU would be signed with the States which will involve the following:
- State would be encouraged to set up TNMSC like institutions or use any existing institution with sufficient autonomy for bulk procurement of essential drugs in generic names directly from the manufacturers in generic names. Strict instructions shall be issued to Medical Officers in Public Health facilities to prescribe generic medicines.
- The drugs would be supplied to district ware houses through an IT enabled supply chain management system.
- States will involve Rogi Kalyan Samitis to ensure that free supply of medicines in public health facilities is properly and effectively implemented.

[English]

Land Acquisition by ONGC

359. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land acquired by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in various parts of the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, location-wise;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the land losers by ONGC in this regard; and

(c) the criteria/procedure adopted by ONGC for determining the amount of compensation being paid to the land losers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) State-wise details of land acquired by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited(ONGC) during the last three years are given below:

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Areas in acre | Compensation paid (Rs. in Lakhs) |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Assam | 188.61 | 2246.53 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 13.35 | 152.71 |
| 3. | Tripura | 144.46 | 475.30 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 1085.10 | 12009.96 |
| 5. | Tamil Nadu | 254.74 | 1398.00 |
| 6. | Andhra Pradesh | 386.24 | 1023.00 |
| Total | | 2072.50 | 17305.50 |

(c) The compensation amount is paid by ONGC to the land losers as fixed by Revenue authority of the concerned State.

[Translation]

Closure of Fertilizer Units

360. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many fertilizer manufacturing units have been shut down in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their closure;

(c) the details of shortage of fertilizers that has emerged as a result of closure of these units and resultant availability of the fertilizers;

(d) the action taken to ensure that availability of fertilizers may not get hampered due to closure of the units in this manner;

(e) whether Empowered Committee of Secretaries has been constituted to conduct investigation in regard to restarting the fertilizer units lying closed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Five Units of the Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and three Units of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited (HFCL) in the public sector are lying closed, as these were making consistent losses due to a variety of reasons including obsolete technology, design and equipment deficiencies, power shortages, problems in industrial relations, surplus manpower and resources constraints. The installed capacity of these closed units was approximately 22.8 Lac Metric Ton (LMT)/year.

In addition, one urea unit in the private sector viz. Duncan Industries Ltd, (DIL) Kanpur, having the reassessed capacity of 7.22 LMT is currently closed due to financial constraints as reported by the company. Further, the urea unit of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT), Cochin having the installed capacity of 3.30 LMT is also not in operation.

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

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Pursuant to the Cabinet Decision dated 30.10.2008, an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (EGOS) was constituted on 7.11.2008 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) and Secretaries of Department of Expenditure, Department of Disinvestment, Planning Commission, Deptt. of Public Enterprises and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas as Members to look into all the financial models for revival of each of the closed units. Based on the recommendation of EGOS, a proposal was submitted to Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), which approved the same in its meeting held on 4.8.2011 with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision. Accordingly, the Draft Rehabilitation Schemes of HFCL and FCIL have been submitted to BIFR for their approval.

[English]

Multi-Sectoral Development Programme

361. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects implemented under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP), State-wise;

(b) whether implementation of Multi Sectoral Development Programme in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of Karnataka is way behind the schedule;

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

(d) whether the Ministry has written a letter to the Government of Karnataka to send well considered projects for release of funds under the programme; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the State Government's reaction 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) State-wise details of projects implemented under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. An amount of Rs. 39.90 crore was allocated to the two Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of Gulbarga and Bidar in the State of Karnataka for 11th Five Year Plan. Projects for the entire allocation except for a nominal amount of Rs. 0.04 crore kept aside for IT cell, had been approved and to Rs. 38.35 crore has been released for implementation of various projects in these MCDs under MsDP. Utilization certificates of the amounts of Rs. 0.79 crore and Rs. 0.36 crore for the funds released during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively are due in the current and next financial year. There is, however, a delay in submission of the overdue utilization certificate of a small amount of Rs. 0.36 crore released in 2010-11 by the State Govt.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
|-------|----------------------|-----|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-------|-----|----|---|
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | T | 0 | 0 | 40 | 82 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | A | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | WIP | 0 | 0 | 35 | 61 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Delhi | T | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | WIP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | T | 1000 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | | A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | WIP | 750 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 19. | Sikkim | T | 250 | 1 | 56 | 4 | 22 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | A | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | WIP | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 20. | Arunachal Pradesh | T | 5828 | 33 | 557 | 0 | 240 | 51 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 104 | 0 | |
| | | A | 2139 | 5 | 67 | 0 | 60 | 36 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| | | WIP | 1134 | 2 | 47 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| Total | | T | 301556 | 2624 | 27840 | 34553 | 13825 | 703 | 85 | 166 | 71 | 31 | 817 | 30314 | 332 | 4 | |
| | | A | 149424 | 1158 | 12363 | 16892 | 5200 | 228 | 44 | 49 | | | 215 | 4724 | 22 | | |
| | | WIP | 51455 | 704 | 6082 | 1775 | 2968 | 338 | | 44 | 14 | 12 | 120 | 3577 | 93 | | |

T: Target; A: Achievement (Completed), WIP: Work in Progress

[Translation]

Subsidy Rates for Fertilizers

362. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the farmers are getting fertilizers at subsidized rates:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the said subsidy during the last eight years; and

(d) the details of subsidy being provided to the fertilizer sector at present alongwith the details of benefit available to the farmers in each State through present fertilizer subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. At present, Urea and 25 grades of Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers namely

DAP, MOP, TSP, MAP, SSP, Ammonium Sulphate (Produced by M/s Gujarat State Fertilizers Corporation and M/s Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.) and 19 grades of NPKS complex fertilizers are provided to the farmers at subsidized rates.

Urea is provided to the farmers at statutory Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Rs. 5310 per MT.

Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy is being implemented on P and K fertilizers under which a fixed subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on each grade of subsidised P and K fertilizers based on its nutrient content. Accordingly P and K fertilizers are available to the farmers at subsidised prices, which is much lower than its delivered cost. Presently farmers are paying only 58% to 70% of the delivered cost of the P and K fertilizers. The MRP of P and K fertilizers are fixed by fertilizer companies.

(c) The funds allocated for payment of subsidy during the last eight years are as under:

| (Rs. in crores) | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Year | Subsidy on P and K fertilizers | Subsidy on Urea | Total |
| 2005-06 | 6596.19 | 12793.45 | 19389.64 |
| 2006-07 | 10298.12 | 17721.43 | 28019.55 |
| 2007-08 | 16933.80 | 26385.36 | 43319.16 |
| 2008-09 | 65554.79 | 33939.92 | 99494.71 |
| 2009-10 | 39452.06 | 24580.23 | 64032.29 |
| 2010-11 | 41500.00 | 24336.68 | 65836.68 |
| 2011-12 | 36107.94 | 37683.00 | 73790.94 |
| 2012-13(BE) | 28576.12 | 37016.01 | 65592.13 |

(d) The subsidy provided on each grade of P and K fertilizer is placed at Annexure. In case of Urea the MRP is fixed by the Government and subsidy provided is the difference of delivered cost and MRP.

The subsidised fertilizers are made available to all farmers of all the States depending upon the requirement of the state.

[English]

Cachar Paper Mill

363. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Cachar Paper Mill, Panchgram is facing acute shortage of raw materials for last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the condition?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Due to the gregarious flowering of bamboo, procurement of fibrous raw material at Cachar Paper Mill (CPM) has been adversely affected since 2009-10. Government of Mizoram, which caters to 60% of CPM's requirement of bamboo (primary raw material), has imposed restriction on issue of permits for bamboo supply to CPM since 28.03.2011. Non-availability of coupes has also adversely affected the supply of bamboo to CPM from the lease forest areas of Barak Valley. Dima Hasao is also a major source of bamboo but due to poor infrastructure the procurement from this source is limited.

(c) Government of Mizoram has been requested to withdraw the embargo imposed on the bamboo coming from Mizoram to CPM. Government of Assam (GoA) has been approached to allot unused land to HPC mills in Assam for raising captive plantations.

CPM procured pulpwood from non-conventional sources during FY 2011-12. Bamboo was also transferred from Nagaon Paper Mill (NPM), another mill of Hindustan Paper Corporation, located in Morigaon district of Assam to CPM on continuous basis. CPM also procured more than 13,000 ADMT (Air Dried Metric Ton) imported pulp during FY 2011-12 to support the fibrous raw material requirement.

Supply of bamboo from Manipur under Gate Purchase Scheme has also been initiated. CPM is also procuring home grown bamboo from Barak Valley areas

under rate contract in addition to the Gate Purchase Scheme.

Railway Gates on Daltonganj - Barwadih Rail Line

364. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether number of accidents are taking place due to lack of proper railway gates on Daltonganj - Barwadih rail line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Railways for the construction of Railway Gates at the accident prone points on the said rail line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Train accidents are not taking place due to lack of proper railway gates.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per extant policy, new railway gates are not to be constructed as far as possible. Instead, action is being taken for elimination of level crossings by closing

or by diverting to adjacent level crossing or by constructing Road Under Bridges. Efforts are also being made to prevent trespassing by constructing suitable barriers and also with the help of local authorities.

[Translation]

Prediction of Earthquake

365. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the severity of earthquakes occurred in Delhi-NCR area during the last 5-6 months alongwith the areas wherein the said tremors were felt; and

(b) the details of the areas where national seismic networks are located?

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 details of the earthquakes located by the seismological network of India Meteorological Department (IMD) in Delhi-NCR region from 1 January, 2012 onwards are presented in the following table.

| DATE | TIME (1ST) | LAT (deg.N) | LONG (deg.E) | Depth (Km) | Magnitude | Epicentral Region |
|------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|
| 29/01/2012 | 04:54:52 | 28.8°N | 76.7°E | 10 | 3.5 | ROHTAK-SONIPAT DISTT BORDER REGION, HARYANA |
| 30/01/2012 | 03:07:05 | 28.8°N | 76.8°E | 10 | 3.2 | ROHTAK-SONIPAT DISTT BORDER REGION, HARYANA |
| 05/03/2012 | 13:11:05 | 28.7°N | 76.6°E | 14 | 4.9 | HARYANA, DELHI BORDER REGION |
| 13/03/2012 | 03:37:20 | 28.9°N | 77.3°E | 5 | 3.5 | BAGHPAT, UTTAR PRADESH |
| 17/05/2012 | 19:09:19 | 28.9°N | 76.7°E | 27 | 3.5 | DISTT.ROHTAK, HARYANA |
| 13/06/2012 | 08:4:03 | 28.7°N | 76.6°E | 10 | 2.8 | ROHTAK, HARYANA |
| 19/06/2012 | 19:30:08 | 28.7°N | 76.6°E | 5 | 3.8 | DISTT. JHAJJAR, HARYANA |
| 22/06/2012 | 08:14:42 | 29.0°N | 77.1°E | 7 | 3.5 | SONIPAT, HARYANA |
| 22/06/2012 | 10:08:47 | 29.0°N | 77.0°E | 15 | 3.4 | SONIPAT, HARYANA |
| 02/07/2012 | 15:37:12 | 28.6°N | 76.3°E | 7 | 3.3 | BHIWANI, HARYANA |

Most of the tremors were reportedly felt in the epicentral regions. However, significant tremors due to one earthquake (M 4.9) of 5th March 2012 were reportedly felt in the entire Delhi-NCR area.

(d) Details of the field stations of the national seismic network are presented in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Field stations of the national seismic network

| Sl.No. | Name of Station | Latitude (In degree) | Longitude (In degree) |
|--------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Ajmer | 26.479 N | 74.643 E |
| 2. | Akola | 20.703 N | 77.015 E |
| 3. | Allahabad | 25.309 N | 81. 809 E |
| 4. | Behraich | 27.567 N | 81.583 E |
| 5. | Bhakra | 31.417N | 76.417 E |
| 6. | Bhavnagar | 21.750N | 72. 143 E |
| 7. | Bhopal | 23.241 N | 77.425 E |
| 8. | Bhuj | 23 .254 N | 69.654 E |
| 9. | Bhubaneshwar | 20.296 N | 85. 806 E |
| 10. | Bilaspur | 22.129N | 82.132E |
| 11. | Bokaro | 23.795 N | 85. 886 E |
| 12. | Calcutta | 22.539 N | 88.331 E |
| 13. | Chennai | 13.068 N | 80.246 E |
| 14. | Dehradun | 30.323 N | 78.056 E |
| 15. | Delhi | 28.683 N | 77.217 E |
| 16. | Goa | 1 5.492 N | 73.825 E |
| 17. | Jammu | 32.717N | 74.900 E |
| 18. | Jhansi | 25. 466 N | 78. 540 E |
| 19. | Karad | 17.308 N | 74.183 E |
| 20. | Kodaikanal | 10.233 N | 77.467 E |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 21. | Latur | 18.416N | 76.560 E |
| 22. | Lohaghat | 29.417 N | 80.100E |
| 23. | Mangalore | 1 2.942 N | 74.823 E |
| 24. | Minicoy | 8.282 N | 73. 059 E |
| 25. | Mumbai | 18. 896 N | 72.813 E |
| 26. | Nagpur | 21.102N | 79.062 E |
| 27. | Pithoragarh | 29.583 N | 80.217 E |
| 28. | Portblair | 11.656N | 92.744 E |
| 29. | Pune | 18.530N | 73.849 E |
| 30. | Sahibganj | 25.217N | 87.667 E |
| 31. | Salem | 11.650N | 78.200 E |
| 32. | Shillong | 25. 567 N | 91. 856 E |
| 33. | Siliguri | 26.700 N | 88.417 E |
| 34. | Srinagar | 34.100N | 74.850 E |
| 35. | Thein Dam | 32.433 N | 75.717 E |
| 36. | Thiruvananthapuram | 8.508N | 76.959 E |
| 37. | Valmikinagar | 27.317N | 83.867 E |
| 38. | Varanasi | 25.300 N | 83.017 E |
| 39. | Vijayawada | 16.517N | 80.650 E |
| 40. | Visakhapatnam | 17.721 N | 83.329 E |
| 41. | Lodi Road | 28. 583 N | 77.217 E |
| 42. | Campbell Bay | 07.192N | 93.927 E |
| 43. | Dharmshala | 32.248 N | 76.307 E |
| 44. | Diglipur | 13.178N | 92.931 E |
| 45. | Hyderabad | 17.403 N | 78. 552 E |
| 46. | Shimla | 31.128N | 77.167E |
| 47. | Bahadurgarh | 28.688 N | 76.939 E |
| 48. | Sohna | 28.245 N | 77.063 E |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 49. | Bisrakh | 28.571 N | 77.439 E |
| 50. | Agra | 27.23 N | 77.944 E |
| 51. | Kurukshetra | 29.962 N | 76.821 E |
| 52. | Rohtak | 29.033 N | 76.414 E |
| 53. | Kalagarh | 29.506 N | 78.754 E |
| 54. | Ausora | 28.756 N | 77.772 E |
| 55. | Rataul | 28.832 N | 77.342 E |
| 56. | Kundal | 28. 144 N | 76.489 E |
| 57. | Ayanagar | 28A82N | 77.127 E |
| 58. | Onchagaon | 28.310N | 77.910 E |
| 59. | Khetri | 28.074 N | 75. 806 E |
| 60. | Kalpa | 31.546N | 78.260 E |
| 61. | Jaisalmer | 26.924 N | 70.903 E |
| 62. | Joshimath | 30.556 N | 79.558 E |
| 63. | Dhubri | 26.020 N | 89.995 E |
| 64. | Mokochong | 26.321 N | 94.516 E |
| 65. | Agartala | 23. 889 N | 91. 246 E |
| 66. | Jorhat | 26.743 N | 94.251 E |
| 67. | Belonia | 23.248 N | 91. 447 E |
| 68. | Gangtok | 27.319N | 88.601 E |
| 69. | Kohima | 25.720 N | 94.108E |
| 70. | Imphal | 24.83 N | 93.946 E |
| 71. | Aizwal | 23.738 N | 92.690 E |
| 72. | Silchar | 24.78 N | 92.803 E |
| 73. | Lekhapani | 27.333 N | 95. 846 E |
| 74. | Ziro | 27.526 N | 93. 850 E |
| 75. | Tezpur | 26.617 N | 92.800 E |
| 76. | Itanagar | 27.144N | 93.722 E |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 77. | Tura | 25.517N | 90.224 E |
| 78. | Guwahati | 26.193N | 91.691 E |
| 79. | Dibrugarh | 27.468 N | 94.911 E |
| 80. | Tawang | 27.594 N | 91. 867 E |
| 81. | Pasighat | 28.061 N | 95.326 E |
| 82. | Saiha | 22.50 N | 93.00 E |

[English]

Resignation of MPs/MLAs

366. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that elected representatives, particularly MLAs and MPs, are resigning from their seats frequently for political and pecuniary gains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Law Commission has made some recommendations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware that by-elections during last few years are causing huge loss to exchequer; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) There is no statistics available either with the Government or with the Election Commission as to whether the Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies are resigning from their seats frequently for political and pecuniary gains.

(c) and (d) The Law Commission of India in its 170th Report on Reform of the Election Laws has not made any recommendation in this regard. The 170th Report of the Law Commission of India is available on its website.

(e) and (f) The Election Commission has intimated that whenever bye-elections are conducted by the Commission, the expenditure is incurred as required for smooth conduct of elections.

[*Translation*]

Full Reservoir Level in Dams

367. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhakhra and Pong Dams are not filled upto Full Reservoir Level (FRL);

(b) if so, whether by using latest technology, proper planning and weather forecast, these dams can be filled upto FRL;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to direct Bhakhra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to conduct study on keeping dams empty; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Use of latest technology to forecast snow fall and rainfall, monitoring water levels in dams and operate canal networks, on real-time basis, will help in better management of available water in the efforts to fill reservoirs upto Full Reservoir Level (FRL).

(d) and (e) The Bhakra Beas Management Board is already implementing Hydrology Project II to improve the operational planning and management of Bhakra and Pong Reservoirs for optimum utilization of available water resources.

[*English*]

Royalty on Crude Oil and Gas

368. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the royalty on crude oil and gas is to be paid to the State Governments based on the Wellhead Price of Crude Oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether from April 2008 onwards, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. unilaterally paid the royalty to the State Governments on Post-discounted Prices;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the various State Governments have represented to Union Government for payment of royalty as per the said mechanism and as requested for per Pre-Discounted Prices;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Royalty on production of crude oil and natural gas is payable to the Central Government (for production from offshore fields) and to the State Governments (for production from onshore fields) in terms of the statutory provisions of Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act. 1948 (ORDA), Petroleum and Natural Gas (PNG) Rules 1959, Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003 read with notifications/resolutions dated 17th March, 2003, 16th December, 2004, 20th August, 2007 and 28th August, 2009 issued by the Government under the ORDA from time to time.

Royalty on crude oil to the Central and State Government is paid at the rates specified in the Schedule to ORDA on the well head price determined in terms of aforesaid statutory provisions.

The current schedule of royalty rates is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) In view of Government of India's directives, *vide* letter dated 30th October, 2003, since 2003-04 Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited(ONGC) has been allowing discount to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of crude oil. As per the above letter, ONGC was initially directed that revenue of State

Governments in terms of royalty on crude oil should not be affected by the discount. In view of specific directive, since April, 2003, ONGC paid royalty for production of onshore crude to State Governments on pre-discount sale price though royalty on production of offshore crude oil to the Government of India was paid at post-discount sale price, in line with statutory provisions.

Subsequently, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas vide letter No.P-20012/28/97-pp(Part-II-A) dated 23 May, 2008 withdrew the earlier directives issued vide letter dated 30th October, 2003, Consequently, ONGC started making payment of royalty to State Governments also on post discount price from OIsl April, 2008.

(e) to (g) The State Governments of Gujarat and Assam have represented to the Government of India on the issue of payment of royalty. After examination, Government of Gujarat was informed on 07.07.2009 that in respect of offshore crude oil, the Royalty paid by upstream companies to the Central Government has always been on the basis of post-discount prices. There is nothing in the legal provisions to suggest that payment of onshore Royalty to State Governments should be on a different principle. Government of Gujarat has also filed a Special Civil Application in the High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad on 27th September, 2011 for payment of royalty at pre-discount prices. At present the matter is sub-judice.

Statement

Schedule of Royalty rates on crude oil production and natural gas production

(A.) Crude Oil/Casing Head Condensate Production:

| | Nomination/Pre NELP PSCs | NELP PSCs | Discovered fields PSC |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| On-land | 20% of well head price on cum-royalty basis | 12.5% of well head price on ex-royalty basis | The rates of royalty were R. 481 per MT for first round and Rs. 528 per MT for second round respectively in the discovered fields as guaranteed under the PSCs. However, State Governments are taking royalty based on ORDA and P and NG Rules and the additional royalty (difference between the rates as per PSC and 20% of well head price on crude oil production) is being paid by OI DB. |
| Shallow water | 10% of well head price on cum-royalty basis | 10% of well head price on ex-royalty basis | |
| Deepwater | 5% of well head price for 1st 7 years and 10% thereafter on cum-royalty basis | 5% of well head price for 1 st 7 years and 10% thereafter on ex-royalty basis | |

(B) Natural Gas Production

10% of well head value for onland and shallow water areas applicable uniformly for all regimes i.e. nomination, pre-NELP, discovered fields and NELP regimes. In deepwater areas under NELP, royalty of 5% of well head price for first 7 years and 10% thereafter on ex-royalty basis is applicable.

[Translation]

Attachment of Coaches

369. SHRI R. K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches attached with Rajdhani Express, Shatabadi Express alongwith mail/express

trains originating from all zonal railway head quarters including Northern Railways;

(b) whether the number of coaches have been reduced in the trains originating from New Delhi, Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin railway station under Northern Railways as on date;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the stipulated number of coaches to the said trains shall be reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The number of coaches attached in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Mail

Express trains vary due to traffic pattern, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources. At present, Rajdhani Express trains are running with composition varying from 11 to 21 coaches, Shatabdi Express trains with composition varying from 10 to 17 coaches and Mail/Express trains with maximum composition upto 24 coaches. However, additional coaches are also attached in the existing trains and special trains are also run on day to day basis keeping in view extra rush of passengers, operational feasibility and availability of resources.

(b) to (d) Train services originating from New Delhi, Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin railway station under Northern Railway have been running with full complement of reserved coaches. While no decision has been taken to permanently reduce the number of unreserved coaches, however, at times, a few trains had to be run with lesser number of unreserved coaches to meet critical surges in demand in other trains. Action has been initiated to run these trains with full composition of unreserved coaches by inducting more new coaches this financial year.

E-Ticketing

370. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IRCTC website hangs frequently leading to non-booking of railway e-tickets;

(b) if so, the number of failed transaction and completed transaction in e-ticket booking during the month of June, 2012;

(c) the measures undertaken by the IRCTC to ensure smooth e-booking of railway tickets;

(d) whether the IRCTC are contemplating any measure to ensure that online users are refunded money of failed transaction the same day or paid interest otherwise; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the IRCTC to increase the capacity of e-ticket booking?

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

Madam. A large number of e-tickets are booked every day through the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website. In the month of June 2012, 3.44 lakh tickets were booked per day, on an average. In the month of June 2012, the number of completed transactions was 103.61 lakhs out of a total 138.79 lakhs. The reasons for incomplete transactions included non availability of lower berths, entry of wrong password, entry of wrong Personal Identification Number (PIN) by customer, insufficient balance and network failure etc.

(c) to (e) 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.
- Agents have been restricted from booking Tatkal tickets and on the opening day of the Advance Reservation Period (ARP) between 0800 hours and 1200 hours.
- Internet Bandwidth has been increased to 450 Mbps.

In case of failed transactions, IRCTC does not withhold the amount and sends the advice of refund immediately upon the receipt of advice of such transactions. Payment of interest is not contemplated.

[English]

Exit Policy

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to bring an exit policy for sick and closed industrial units in the small and medium enterprises sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the advantages likely to be extended to such sick units under this exit policy; and

(d) the time by which the said exit policy is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) There is at present no proposal to bring an Exit policy for sick and closed industrial units in the small and medium enterprises sector.

Erode-Palani Railway Line

372. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of work on new line on Erode-Palani section (Tamil Nadu);

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

(c) the time by which the work on said line is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Erode-Palani new line project has been kept frozen due to its low operational priority and a large throwforward for the ongoing projects.

(b) An expenditure of 71.31 crore has been incurred on this project upto March, 2012 and an outlay of Rs. 02 crore has been provided for this project during 2012-13.

(c) No target date for completion of this project is fixed.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Oil Fields Abroad

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

(a) the efforts being made by the Government to increase the energy security of the country through acquisition of Oil and gas assets abroad and exploration of new oil and gas reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage increase in indigenous production of oil and gas in the country during the current year as compared to the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase indigenous production of oil and natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Oil Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) are constantly making efforts for acquisition oil and gas assets abroad. At present ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has 10 oil and gas production Assets in 8 countries. Other than OVL, Oil India Limited (OIL), GAIL (India Limited), Bbarat Petro Resource Limited (BPRL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) are having Participating Interest in exploration blocks in various countries like Iran, Libya, Gabon, Nigeria, Yemen, Venezuela, Egypt, Timore Leste etc.

(c) The crude oil production in 2011-12 has increased about 1.1.% compared to previous year production while Natural Gas production has decreased by 9% in 2011-12 if compared to previous year owing to lower production from K.G. Deepwater block. The details of Crude Oil and Natural Gas production in last three years are as under:

| Year | Crude oil Production in Million Metric Tonne (MMT) | Natural Gas Production in Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 33.505 | 47.509 |
| 2010-11 | 37.685 | 52.221 |
| 2011-12 | 38.086 | 47.558 |

(d) Following steps have been taken by Gol to accelerate the pace of oil and gas exploration and production in the country:

(i) Offering more and more unexplored areas for exploration through NELP bidding rounds. Total 249 blocks have been awarded under nine rounds of NLLP bidding held so far. Till date, 109 oil/gas discoveries have been made in 36 NELP blocks, including the major gas discoveries in East Coast. The current oil and gas production from 6 NELP discoveries in three blocks are about 11300 bbl/day and 29 MMSCMD respectively. Oil/gas production is likely to increase with the development

of the other NELP discoveries in future. Further, Government has plan to offer more areas for exploration in future through NELP/OALP routes.

(ii) Exploring various alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM). Gas Hydrate, Shale Gas and Oil Shale. Total 33 CBM blocks have been awarded so far under four rounds of CBM bidding, in addition to 3 blocks awarded earlier on Nomination basis. Current CBM production in the country is about 0.26 MMSCMD and is expected to reach to about 4 MMSCMD by 2016-17. It is planned to offer more areas for CBM exploration and exploitation through future CBM rounds as well as launch the first round of Shale oil and gas bidding, subjected to final approval of Shale oil and gas policy and availability of necessary clearances from all concerned agencies.

[English]

Development of SSI

374. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the status of proposals received by the Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year from various State Governments including Maharashtra for setting up and development of micro, small and medium industries, state wise; and

(b) the details of the measures taken/proposed to

be taken for growth of these industries and to make them more competitive in domestic and international market?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Various State Governments, including Maharashtra, do not send proposals to Central Government for setting up of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises by individual entrepreneurs.

However, Central Government does receive proposals for establishment/promotion of designated clusters of industries from the State Governments. Such interventions can take the form of soft interventions such as cluster mobilization, creation of SPV, Diagnostic study reports and Hard intervention as investment in infrastructure as well as Common Facility Centers (CFCs). Such proposals, including from State of Maharashtra, as approved by the Central Government are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) operates a number of schemes for the MSME sector. The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. Further, the Government has launched National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) to support the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to become competitive.

Statement

List of clusters approved in the 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of State | Location of Cluster | Nature of Interventions | Project Cost | Gol assistance | Gol released |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Pharmaceutival cluster, Kanpur | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | Woolen Duree Cluster, Jonpur | Soft | 7.45 | 6.71 | 6.70 |
| | Fan Cluster, Varanasi | Soft | 7.20 | 6.48 | 6.48 |
| | Silk Brocade Cluster, Varanasi | Soft | 7.20 | 6.48 | 6.48 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Jute Wall Hanging Cluster, Ghazipur | Soft | 7.90 | 7.11 | 7.11 |
| | Steel Furniture Cluster, Lucknow | Soft | 7.80 | 7.02 | 7.00 |
| | Chikan Embroidery Cluster, Barabanki | Soft | 6.00 | 5.40 | 5.40 |
| | Textile Printing Cluster, Pilakhua | Soft | 7.80 | 7.02 | 7.00 |
| | Bakery and Namkeen Cluster, Kanpur | Soft | 7.80 | 7.02 | 5.47 |
| | Carpet Cluster, Agra | Soft | 7.63 | 6.87 | 6.87 |
| | Pottery Cluster, Khurja | Hard | 182.90 | 109.74 | 65.00 |
| | Scissors Cluster, Meerut | Hard | 495.47 | 198.18 | 0.00 |
| | Leather Cluster, Chauri-Chaura, Gorakhpur | Hard | 253.43 | 152.06 | 0.00 |
| | Rice and Rice Bran Cluster, Bareilly | Soft | 9.00 | 8.10 | 8.10 |
| | Mint cluster, Budaun | Soft | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| | Glass and Wooden Beads cluster, Meerut | Soft | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| | Screen Printing cluster, Farrukhabad | Soft | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Maharashtra | Garment cluster, Pune | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Bamboo Articles cluster, Chandrapur | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Jaggery processing cluster, Kolkhapur | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Winery cluster, Dindori, Baglam, Distt. Nashik | DSR | 1.50 | 1.35 | 0.675 |
| | P.P. Mat cluster, Jalgaon | DSR | 2.25 | 0.025 | 1.0125 |
| | Tiny Engineering cluster, Aurangabad | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Maharashtra | Paithani Saree cluster, Nasik | DSR | 2.00 | 1.80 | 1.35 |
| | Leather Cluster, Mumbai | Soft | 2.85 | 2.56 | 2.56 |
| | Mango Processing, Ratnagiri | Soft | 7.10 | 6.39 | 6.385 |

Note:- DSR - Diagnostic Study Report,

Soft - Soft Interventions

Hard - Hard Interventions (Common Facility Centre)

New- ID - New Infrastructure Development Centre

ID-Up - Upgradation of Existing Infrastructure Centre

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | Kolhapuri Chappal Cluster, Kolhapur | Soft | 6.70 | 6.03 | 6.03 |
| | Paint and Varnish Enamel Cluster, Maharashtra | Soft | 5.90 | 5.31 | 5.31 |
| | Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur, | Soft | 6.20 | 5.58 | 5.535 |
| | Textile Cluster, Ichalkarangi Kolhapur | Soft | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| | Raisin Making cluster, Nasik | Soft | 6.05 | 5.45 | 5.45 |
| | Raisin making Cluster, Sangli | Soft | 3.30 | 2.97 | 2.97 |
| | Auto and Engineering cluster, Ahmednagar | Soft | 8.00 | 7.20 | 7.20 |
| | Cashew Cluster, Sindhudurg | Soft | 8.00 | 7.20 | 6.48 |
| | Ganesh Idol, Raigarh | Soft | 6.25 | 5.63 | 5.625 |
| | Silver Cluster, Hupari | Soft | 8.35 | 7.51 | 6.615 |
| | Toy Cluster, Mumbai | Soft | 7.89 | 7.10 | 5.47 |
| Odisha | Plastic Cluster, Balasore | Soft | 8.80 | 7.92 | 7.91 |
| | Cashew cluster, District Gajapati and Ganjam | Soft | 5.00 | 4.50 | 2.25 |
| | Brass and Bell Metal Cluster, Indipur | Soft | 9.72 | 8.75 | 3.90 |
| Nagaland | Food Cluster, Dimapur | Soft | 5.03 | 4.53 | 4.53 |
| | Handloom Cluster, Jalukie | DSR | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Bihar | Litchi Cluster, Muzaffarpur | Soft | 7.03 | 6.30 | 6.30 |
| Rajasthan | Ceramic cluster, Bikaner | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | HDPE and PVC Pipes Fitting, Jaipur | Soft | 7.40 | 6.65 | 6.65 |
| | Wollen Yarn cluster, Bikaner | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Wooden Furniture cluster, Churu | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Stainless sheet cluster, Jodhpur | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Guargum cluster, Jodhpur | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Welding electrode cluster, Kota | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Stone cutting and polishing cluster, Kota | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Jewellery industry cluster, Bikaner | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Automobile Component cluster, Alwar | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| Tripura | Brick Kiln Cluster, Tripura | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Hapania Jute cluster, West Tripura | DSR | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Punjab | Oil Expeller and Parts Manufacturing Cluster, Ludhiana | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Machine Tool Cluster, Ludhiana, | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Foundry Industry Cluster, Ludhiana | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Agriculture Implements and Hand Tools Cluster, Malerkotla | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Printing and Packaging cluster, Ludhiana | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Mohali Hitech Cluster, Mohali | Soft | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Pashmina Cluster, Bhasoli | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Haryana | Paint and Allied Cluster, Karnal | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | Pharmaceutical cluster, Karnal City | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Delhi | Potter Cluster, Vikasnagar, New Delhi | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| | Printing and Packaging Cluster, New Delhi | Soft | 7.20 | 6.48 | 6.48 |
| Karnataka | General Engineering Cluster, Hubli | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | Readymade Garment Cluster, Hubli | Hard | 122.24 | 103.90 | 93.50 |
| West Bengal | Bamboo Cluster, Baduria | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | Mat Cluster, Jirakpur | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | Embroidery Fabric Garment Manufacturing Cluster, Village Pipulan, Dist. Howrah | DSR | 1.50 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| | Embroidery Fabric Garment Manufacturing Cluster, Village Basuliya, Haldia, Purba Medinipur | DSR | 1.50 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Tamil Nadu | Brick Cluster, Tirunelveli | Hard | 227.28 | 123.53 | 80.00 |
| Kerala | Ethnic Food Cluster, Pala Kottayam | Hard | 494.86 | 346.80 | 0.00 |
| | Post Press Jobbing and Training Centre, Ernakulam | Hard | 256.63 | 153.97 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|---------|
| Assam | Jewellery cluster, District Nagaon | DSR | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | Terracotta cluster, Dubri | DSR | 11.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | Pottery cluster, Bijoynagar, South Kamrup | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | Handloom Cluster, Sipajhar | Soft | 3.50 | 3.15 | 3.15 |
| Sikkim | Okhery Carpet cluster, West Sikkim | DSR | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Jharkhand | Black Smithy cluster, Bhendra | DSR | 2.10 | 1.89 | 1.89 |
| | Refractory Cluster, Chirkunda, Dhanbad | Soft | 6.60 | 5.89 | 5.89 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Powerloom cluster, Jabalpur | DSR | 1.70 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| | Plastic Packaging cluster, Indore | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | Transformer cluster, Gwalior | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Mizoram | Seling Bamboo cluster, Mizoram | Soft | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Goa | Cashew Nut Cluster, Morpirala, South Goa | Soft | 8.71 | 7.84 | 3.78 |
| | Cashew Nut Cluster, Morpirala, South Goa | Hard | 58.00 | 21.31 | 19.01 |
| Assam | Cane and Bamboo cluster, Berpeta, Assam | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | Bell Metal Cluster, Sarthebari, Distt. Barpeta, Assam | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| | Bamboo Incense Stick Cluster, Kakopathar, Assam | DSR | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 |
| | Japi Cluster, Pub - Nalbari, Assam | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | Terracota cluster, Dhubri, | Soft | 18.16 | 16.11 | 14.0415 |
| | Jewellery Cluster, Nagaon, Assam | Soft | 18.50 | 16.22 | 14.13 |
| Bihar | Leather Cluster, Chappra, Bihar | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| Karnataka | Gold Ornaments cluster, Mangalore, Karnataka | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| | Packaging Industry Cluster, Mysore, Karnataka | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| Maharashtra | Garment/Multi-Commodity cluster, Amravati, Maharashtra | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| | Rice Mill Cluster, Mul, Chandrapur, Maharashtra | DSR | 2.25 | 2.25 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Bamboo Cluster, Gadchiroli, | DSR | 2.25 | 2.25 | 0.00 |
| | Printing cluster, Aurangabad, Maharashtra | Soft | 25.00 | 22.50 | 7.75 |
| | Raisin Making cluster, Sangli, Maharashtra | Hard | 708.85 | 496.19 | 362.50 |
| | Textile cluster, Vita, Dist. Sangli, Maharashtra | Hard | 910.09 | 682.58 | 410.00 |
| | Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur. Maharashtra | Hard | 1537.78 | 1350.00 | 810.00 |
| Kerala | General Engineering Cluster, Malappuram, Manjeri, | Hard | 315.01 | 199.00 | 0.00 |
| | Wood Processing Cluster, Kollam | Hard | 199.00 | 162.00 | 0.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Sand Stone Cluster, Gwalior, | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| | Engineering Cluster, Govindpura, MP | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| | Wooden Furniture Cluster, Chhattarpur, MP | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.00 |
| | Confectionery Cluster, Gwalior, MP | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.00 |
| | Lime Cluster, Kami, MP | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.00 |
| | Poha Cluster, Ujjain, MP | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.00 |
| | Powerloom Cluster, Jabalpur, | Soft | 23.40 | 15.73 | 7.87 |
| | Umariya, Distt. Jabalpur | ID-New | 720.00 | 432.00 | 89.53 |
| Manipur | Handloom Weaving Cluster, Churachandpur, | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| Odisha | Light Engineering Cluster, Rayagada, | DSR | 2.50 | 2:50 | 1.25 |
| Punjab | Advance Machining Cluster, Mohali, | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | Bicycle and Engineering Park Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab | DSR | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.125 |
| | Dyeing Industries Cluster, Tajpur Road, Ludhiana, Punjab | DSR | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.125 |
| | Technology Upgaradation and Productivity Enhancement of Machine Tool Industry, Punjab | Soft | 1440.00 | 360.00 | 195.00 |
| | Machine Tool Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab | Soft | 20.05 | 14.63 | 7.19 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Foundry cluster, Agra, | DSR | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.20 |
| | Carpet and Durri Cluster, Shahjahanpur, UP | Soft | 23.75 | 17.04 | 9.87 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Black Pottery cluster, Azamgarh, UP | Soft | 22.60 | 16.08 | 9.54 |
| | Powerloom Cluster, Mau, UP | Soft | 9.75 | 7.69 | 6.79 1 |
| | Powerloom Cluster, Jhansi, UP | Soft | 8.36 | 6.04 | 4.98 |
| West Bengal | Clay and Terracotta Products Cluster, Ghumri, Nadia | DSR | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.42 |
| | Optical Lens Grinding Cluster, Munshirhat, Howrah | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.67 |
| | Gems and Jewellery Cluster, Domjur, Howrah | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.67 |
| | Earthen Pottery Cluster, Chaltaberia, North 24 Parganas, WB | DSR | 2.20 | 2.20 | 1.52 |
| | Silk Printing Cluster, Serampore, Hooghly, WB | DSR | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.55 |
| | Gauge and Bandage Cluster, Basirhat, WB | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| | Artificial Ornaments and Gift Cluster, West Madinipur, WB | DSR | 1.00 | 1.06 | 0.50 |
| | Preparation of DPR Lead Acid Battery Cluster, Siliguri, WB | DPR | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 |
| | Re-Rolling Mills Cluster, Howrah, WB | Hard | 1556.31 | 1050.00 | 315.00 |
| | Fan Manufacturing Cluster, Kolkata, WB | Hard | 206.30 | 134.94 | 0.00 |
| | Durgapur (Ph-II), Distt. Burdwan | ID-New | 752.86 | 451.72 | 60.00 |
| | Udayan Industrial Estate, | ID-Up | 599.64 | 359.78 | 60.00 |
| Haryana | Leather and Products Cluster, Manesar, Gurgaon, | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | Leather Footwear Cluster, Bahadurgarh, Haryana | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.20 |
| | Readymade Garments Cluster, Gurgaon, Haryana | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.20 |
| | Foundry Cluster, Samalka, Haryana | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | Kitchen Utensils Cluster, Jagadari, Haryana | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.10 |
| Mizoram | Preparation of DPR for Wood Carpentry Cluster, Bakpawang, | DPR | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| | Preparation of DPR for Bamboo Cluster, Bairabi, Mizoram | DPR | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Nagaland | Handloom Cluster, Jalukie | DSR | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Preparation of DPR Fan Cluster, Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad, | DPR | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 |
| | Preparation of DPR Pharma Cluster, Cherrapally, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh | DPR | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 |
| | Slab Cutting and Polishing cluster, Tandur, Andhra Pradesh | Soft | 9.90 | 7.07 | 0.00 |
| | Edible o Oil Cluster, Adoni, Andhra Pradesh | Soft | 18.40 | 14.16 | 0.00 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Food Processing cluster, Darrang, West Kameng | Soft | 9.00 | 8.10 | 6.51 |
| Jharkhand | Mini Cement Plant cluster, Ramgarh, | Soft | 9.00 | 8.09 | 2.25 |
| Sikkim | Okhery Carpet cluster, West | Soft | 15.00 | 13.50 | 9.7115 |
| Gujarat | Gem and Jewellery cluster, Ahmedabad, | Hard | 323.56 | 269.24 | 162.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | Engineering Cluster, Ranipet, Vellore, | Hard | 927.08 | 616.39 | 0.00 |
| | Printing Cluster, Sivakasi, Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu | Hard | 1096.87 | 767.81 | 460.00 |
| | Rice mill Cluster, Keelapavoor, Tamil Nadu | Hard | 690.58 | 466.03 | 279.00 |
| | Engineering Cluster, Hosur, Tamil Nadu | Hard | 690.94 | 439.89 | 0.00 |
| | Pollupalli, Distt. Krishnagiri | ID-New | 411.00 | 246.60 | 93.90 |
| | Asanur, Distt. Villupuram | ID-New | 395.00 | 237.00 | 101.60 |
| | Elambalur, Distt. Perambalur | ID-New | 146.00 | 87.60 | 8.13 |
| | Ammanur, Distt, Vellore | ID-New | 220.00 | 132.00 | 55.63 |
| | Kadagathur, Distt. Dharmapuri | ID-New | 40.00 | 24.00 | 5.49 |
| | Alathur, Kancheepuram District | ID-Up | 444.96 | 266.97 | 175.93 |
| | Kakalur, Thiruvallur District | ID-Up | 423.33 | 254.00 | 165.04 |
| | Kovilpatti, District Tuticorin | ID-Up | 202.00 | 121.20 | 48.48 |
| | Karaikudi, Sivaganga District | ID-New | 355.12 | 213.00 | 0.00 |
| Rajasthan | Kishanghat Industrial Area, Jaisalmer | ID-New | 472.00 | 283.00 | 87.42 |
| | Palsana Industrial Area, Sikar | ID-New | 712.00 | 427.00 | 156.67 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Bichhwal(Bikaner) Industrial Area | ID-Up | 641.00 | 384.60 | 166.09 |
| | Shilpgrampal (Jodhpur) Industrial Area | ID-Up | 307.00 | 184.20 | 100.36 |
| Assam | Bamboo Craft Cluster, Bomagaon and Chatonagaon, Darrang, | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| | Artistic (handmade) Textile Cluster, Shoula, Kamrup | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| Chhattisgarh | Village Kapan, District Janjgir Champa | ID-New | 980.91 | 588.55 | 0.00 |
| Haryana | Auto/Tractor Parts Clusters, Panchkula, | DSR | 1.75 | 1.75 | 0.88 |
| Uttarakhand | Pharmaceutical Cluster Rudrapur, Udham Singh Nagar | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | Automobile Component Manufacturing Cluster Panthnagar, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Pashmina based Goods Cluster, Iddgah, Srinagar, | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | Paper Machie Gift Item and Decorative Products Cluster, Zadibal, Srinagar | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | Khatamband Cluster, Safa Kadal, Srinagar, Jammua and Kashmir | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | Rice Milling Cluster, Bari Brahmana, Samba | DSR | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| | Industrial Complex, Gangyal, Jammu | ID-Up | 983.92 | 497.20 | 0.00 |
| | Industrial Complex, Bari Brahamana, District Samba | ID-Up | 1107.69 | 500.40 | 0.00 |
| | Industrial Complex, Khonmoh | ID-Up | 1154.85 | 473.78 | 0.00 |
| West Bengal | Masland Madur (Mat) Cluster, Sabong, West Medinipur | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| | Gauge and Bandage Cluster, Basirhat, North 24 Parganas | Soft | 15.87 | 14.16 | 10.29 |
| | Silver Filigree Cluster, Magrahat, WB | Hard | 149.55 | 119.47 | 0.00 |
| | Zari Embroidery Cluster, Budge Budge. South 24 Parganas | Hard | 133.25 | 104.95 | 0.00 |
| | Honey Processing Cluster, Malda | Hard | 79.26 | 58.96 | 0.00 |
| Punjab | Sheet Metal Parts Cluster, Ludhiana | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 1.125 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|--------|-------|
| | Dairy Products and Milk Chilling cluster, Village-Matoi, Tehsil-Malerkotla | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | 1.125 |
| | Fasteners Industry Cluster, Ludhiana | Soft | 18.55 | 12.77 | 0.60 |
| Karnataka | Jaggery Cluster, Bagalkot | DSR | 1.60 | 1.60 | 0.80 |
| | Food Processing Cluster, Sakrayapatna, Kadur Taluk, Chikmagalur | DSR | 1.70 | 1.70 | 0.85 |
| Karnataka | Brooms Cluster, Shigli village, Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag | DSR | 1.60 | 1.60 | 0.80 |
| | Artistic Stone Carving Cluster, Bellagatti, Gadag | DSR | 1.60 | 1.60 | 0.80 |
| | Embroidery and Readymade Garments Cluster, Doddamudahalli, Chamarajanagar, | DSR | 1.60 | 1.60 | 0.80 |
| | Rice Mill Cluster, Mandya | DSR | 2.30 | 2.30 | 1.15 |
| | Printing and Binding Industries Cluster, Tumkur | DSR | 2.30 | 2.30 | 1.15 |
| | Hosiery Cluster, Shigli village, Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag | DSR | 1.80 | 1.80 | 0.90 |
| | Agricultural Implements Cluster, K.M. Doddi, Mandya | DSR | 1.70 | 1.70 | 0.85 |
| | Packaging Industries Cluster, Mysore | Soft | 9.75 | 6.562 | 6.562 |
| Meghalaya | Cane and Bamboo Cluster, Kynrud, West Khasi Hills | DSR | 1.63 | 1.63 | 0.00 |
| | Cashew Nut Processing Cluster, Selsela Block, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya | DSR | 1.67 | 1.67 | 0.84 |
| Rajasthan | Paper Board Cluster, Jaipur | DSR | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.23 |
| Jharkhand | Refractory Cluster, Ranchi - Ramgarh | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| Tripura | Hapania Jute Cluster, Agartala, | Soft | 18.89 | 16.65 | 8.33 |
| Maharashtra | Garment Cluster, Amravati | Soft | 20.66 | 8.324 | 4.16 |
| | Jaggery Cluster, Kolhapur | Soft | 20.90 | 15.675 | 7.84 |
| | Bamboo Cluster, Gadchiroli | Soft | 8.61 | 7.404 | 3.70 |
| | Paithani Saree Cluster, Nasik | Soft | 10.25 | 9.01 | 4.51 |
| | Bamboo Cluster, Chandrapur | Soft | 24.60 | 17.941 | 8.87 |
| | Powerloom Cluster, Shirpur, Dhule, Mah. | Hard | 1423.10 | 996.17 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Dal Mill Cluster, Nagpur Maharashtra | Hard | 1627.46 | 1003.50 | 0.00 |
| | Textile Cluster, Malegaon, District Nasik, Maharashtra | Hard | 1584.47 | 1196.0 | 0.00 |
| | Garment Cluster, Nagjgur | Hard | 1591.28 | 1339.95 | 0.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Village Bburkalkhapa, District Seoni | ID-New | 725.00 | 435.00 | 0.00 |
| | Arnkuhi, District Katni | ID-New | 918.00 | 550.80 | 0.00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Plastic Cluster, Noida | Soft | 16.03 | 11.76 | 8.33 |
| | Embroidery Cluster, Meerut | Soft | 16.17 | 13.99 | 10.68 |
| | Zari and Zardozi Cluster, Unnao | Soft | 11.44 | 9.86 | 7.69 |
| Delhi | Potters Cluster. Kumhaargram, Sainik Enclave, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi | Soft | 24.40 | 17.84 | 14.14 |
| Tamil Nadu | Printing Cluster, Krishnagiri | Hard | 1072.52 | 964.14 | 0.00 |
| | Variyambadi, Vellore | ID-New | 56.64 | 33.98 | 0.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | Palayapatti, Thanjavur | ID-New | 499.00 | 299.40 | 0.00 |
| | Athur, Karur District, | ID-Up | 397.38 | 238.42 | 0.00 |
| | Mettur, Salem District | ID-Up | 293.76 | 176.25 | 0.00 |
| | Ganapathipalayam, Tiruppur District | ID-Up | 45.82 | 27.49 | 0.00 |
| Kerala | Wood Furniture Cluster, Taliparamba, Kannur | Hard | 1164.74 | 811.67 | 0.00 |
| Assam | Bell Metal Cluster, Sarthebari Barpeta District | Soft | 16.55 | 14.61 | |
| | Pathshala, Barpeta | ID | 729.44 | 584.00 | |
| Bihar | Agarbati Manufacturing Cluster at District Gava | DSR | 1.00 | 1.00 | |
| Haryana | Auto Components Cluster, Faridabad | DSR | 2.20 | 2.20 | |
| | Printing and Packaging Cluster, Karnal | DSR | 2.20 | 2.20 | |
| | Stainless steel utensils cluster, Kundli | DSR | 2.20 | 2.20 | |
| Himachal Pradesh | Wooden Furniture Cluster, Hamirpur | DSR | 2.00 | 2.00 | |
| | Iron and Steel Products Cluster, Damtal, Kangra | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | |
| | Furniture Cluster, Rampur Bushahar, Shimla | Soft | 9.85 | 8.13 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---|
| Punjab | Hand tools cluster, Ludhiana | DSR | 3.00 | 2.50 | |
| | Tractor Parts, Ludhiana | DSR | 12.50 | 2.25 | |
| | Agriculture Implements Cluster, Talwanti Bhai, Distt. Ferozepur | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | |
| | Foundry and General Engineering Cluster, Phagwara (Kapurthala) | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | |
| | Tractor Parts Manufacturers Cluster, Hoshiarpur | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | |
| | Agriculture Implements Cluster, Malout, Distt. Mukatsar | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | |
| | Wire Drawing Cluster, Ludhiana | DSR | 2.50 | 2.25 | |
| | Steel Re-rolling Mills Cluster at Mandi Govindgarh | Soft | 24.60 | 17.90 | |
| | Oil Expeller and Parts Manufacturing Cluster, Ludhiana | Soft | 15.30 | 10.48 | |
| Printing and Packaging Cluster, Ludhiana | Soft | 23.85 | 16.01 | | |
| Rajasthan | Balotra, Distt. Barmer | ID-Up | 1050.32 | 222.00 | |
| Uttar Pradesh | Artificial Ornament Cluster, Meerut | Soft | 13.69 | 11.95 | |
| | Gaura Stone Cluster. Mohaba | Soft | 13.65 | 10.53 | |
| Tamil Nadu | Rice Mill Cluster, Alangulam, Tirunelveli | Hard | 789.15 | 552.40 | |
| | Mathur, Pudukkotai | ID-New | 235.00 | 141.00 | |
| | Virudhnagar | ID-New | 319.00 | 191.00 | |
| West Bengal | Agarbati Works Cluster of Baruipur, South 24 Parganas | Soft | 12.20 | 10.00 | |
| | Brass Metal Cluster in Bali, Goghat, Hooghly | Soft | 12.70 | 10.04 | |
| | Clay Doll and Terracotta Cluster of Ghurni, Nadia | Soft | 11.95 | 9.09 | |
| | Earthen Pottery Cluster of Chaltaberia, North 24 Parganas | Soft | 12.45 | 9.65 | |
| | Honey Extracting and Processing Cluster of Darjeeling | Soft | 11.70 | 9.39 | |
| | Imitation Ornaments Cluster of Domjur, Howrah | Soft | 12.00 | 9.52 | |
| | Jewellery cluster of Domjur, Howrah | Soft | 12.70 | 9.96 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|---|
| | Optical Lens Grinding Cluster of Munsirhat | Soft | 11.00 | 8.90 | |
| | Refractory Brick Cluster of Kulti, Salanpur area of Burdwan | Soft | 12.40 | 10.70 | |
| | Rubber Moulding Cluster of Raghudevpur, Howrah | Soft | 10.70 | 8.16 | |
| | Shoe and Chappal Making Cluster of Digha-Daspara-Chotojagulia | Soft | 11.55 | 9.57 | |
| | Shoe making Cluster of Janbazar, Kolkata | Soft | 10.15 | 8.13 | |
| | Woolen Product Manufacturing Cluster, Darjeeling | Soft | 10.95 | 9.01 | |
| | Zari Embroidery Cluster of Sankrail, Howrah | Soft | 11.80 | 9.55 | |
| | Fireworks Cluster of Baruipur | Soft | 11.40 | 9.01 | |
| | Silk Printing Cluster of Serampore | Soft | 12.60 | 9.60 | |
| | Artificial Ornaments and Gift Items Cluster, PaschimMedinipur North 24 Parganas | Soft | 14.82 | 13.34 | |
| | Bamboo Craft Cluster, Baduria, North 24 Parganas | Soft | 19.59 | 17.35 | |
| | Roofing Tiles Cluster, Bankura | Hard | 284.19 | 216.61 | |

Revamping of Irrigation System

375. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States including the State of Punjab have requested the Central Government to provide grants to them for rejuvenating and revamping their age-old irrigation system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that rehabilitation of irrigation system may take a very long time as per existing rules and schemes;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide lumpsum grant to States to complete all their

irrigation projects in one go; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Central Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Program (AIBP) to the Extension, Renovation and Modernizations (ERM) irrigation projects to the State Governments as per their requests and the eligibility of the projects. There are 41 projects already included in the programme, which includes 4 projects of Punjab. Further, 37 ERM projects of State Governments have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) since 2009, which includes 4 projects of Punjab.

(c) to (e) As per the present Guidelines of AIBP, the projects are required to be completed in a period of four years after their inclusion in the programme and State Governments are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Central Government, The Central Assistance is provided on year to year basis under AIBP to the Projects on the requests of the State Governments as per the eligibility criteria. Any lump sum grant for rejuvenating and revamping of age-old irrigation systems is not provided to the State Governments under this programme.

[Translation]

Shifting of IOC Depot

376. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to shift the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) depot situated in Raxual city of Bihar to some . isolated place on the outskirts of the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not shifting the said oil depot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) is proposing to shift Raxual depot to Motihari, District East Champaran.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) ft (b) above.

[English]

Utilization of Funds

377. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made and percentage of allocations spent for Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) under various schemes, since inception of the scheme in 2008-09;

(b) whether the pre-matric and post-matric scholarships for the minority communities are properly utilised by the State Governments;

(c) if so, the performance report thereof, State-wise for the above period; and

(d) the steps taken to utilise the funds properly?

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) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 2008-09 with an allocation of Rs.3780 crore for 11th Five Year Plan. Out of this, Rs. 2980 crore (79% of total allocation) has been released for 90 Minority Concentration ' Districts (MCDs) for implementation of various schemes under MsDP.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) State-wise performance report in respect of Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarships Schemes since inception is enclosed Statements-I and II.

(d) This Ministry gives utmost emphasis on proper advertisement and publicity of scholarship schemes for the minority. Multimedia campaigns are being carried out to reach the target group. In order to promote transparency, uploading of the list of beneficiaries on the website by the State Governments/UT Administration has been made mandatory. Activity-wise time-lines have been laid down and communicated to the States/Union Territories for various Scholarship Schemes of the Ministry. Subsequent release of funds has been made subject to submission of Utilization Certificate/s in respect of funds released in the previous years. Thus, all out efforts have been continuing for effective utilization of funds.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise detail of funds released under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme from 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No | States/UTs | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | | Fund Released | Utilized* | Fund Released | Utilized* | Fund Released | Utilized* | Fund Released | Utilized* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5.37 | 5.37 | 13.90 | 13.90 | 42.85 | 42.19 | 26.88 | 26.12 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 3. | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.83 | 6.82 | 8.37 | 8.37 | 21.25 | |
| 4. | Bihar | 10.71 | 10.71 | 9.22 | 9.22 | 34.12 | 34.12 | 29.01 | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0.24 | 0.24 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 2.93 | 2.93 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 8. | Haryana | 0.51 | 0.51 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 2.41 | 2.03 | 2.03 | |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.52 | |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.02 | 1.02 | 7.44 | 7.44 | 12.93 | 12.92 | 31.44 | |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 4.13 | 3.79 | 10.53 | |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1.89 | 1.89 | 13.93 | 13.93 | 33.16 | 33.16 | 49.05 | 30.86 |
| 13. | Kerala | 3.50 | 3.50 | 12.24 | 12.24 | 42.69 | 42.69 | 52.77 | 52.77 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 6.89 | 6.82 | 17.93 | 17.85 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 4.51 | 4.51 | 15.78 | 15.78 | 40.98 | 34.38 | 54.72 | |
| 16. | Manipur | 0.46 | 0.46 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.19 | 1.19 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.71 | 0.71 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 2.44 | |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0.44 | 0.44 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.49 | 2.49 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 2.07 | |
| 20. | Odisha | 0.28 | 0.28 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 3.79 | 3.79 | 15.10 | 15.10 | 25.66 | 25.66 | 29.23 | |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1.83 | 1.83 | 4.72 | 4.72 | 10.85 | 10.85 | 10.14 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 23. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.61 | 0.61 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2.33 | 2.33 | 7.82 | 7.82 | 28.17 | 26.42 | 32.28 | 25.32 |
| 25. | Tripura | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.10 | |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 12.98 | 12.98 | 48.63 | 48.63 | 65.27 | 60.63 | 148.11 | 72.77 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 5.36 | 5.36 | 19.72 | 19.72 | 76.53 | 76.53 | 82.98 | 82.98 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.51 | |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.06 | |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.07 | |
| 33. | Delhi | 0.71 | 0.71 | 2.77 | 2.77 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 1.35 | |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.30 | |
| Total | | 62.21 | 62.21 | 202.94 | 192.94 | 446.25 | 431.74 | 615.47 | 318.33 |

*Utilization of funds being a continuous process, expenditure is recorded as per Utilization Certificate.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise detail of funds released under Post-matric Scholarship Scheme from 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl.No. | State | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | Amount released | Amount Utilized* | Amount released | Amount Utilized* | Amount released | Amount Utilized* | Amount released | Amount Utilized* | Amount released | Amount Utilized* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 62.30 | 62.30 | 19.96 | 19.96 | 35.24 | 35.24 | 17.28 | 16.52 |
| 2. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 108.64 | 108.64 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 15.96 | 15.96 | 25.49 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.57 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 19.69 | 19.69 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 4.47 | 4.47 | 7.78 | 7.82 |
| 6. | Haryana | 0.14 | 0.14 | 9.27 | 9.27 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 9.81 | 9.81 | 3.67 | 3.67 | 5.24 | 5.24 | 14.15 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 28.59 | 28.59 | 3.67 | 3.67 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 10.05 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2.91 | 2.91 | 4.61 | 4.61 | 8.82 | 8.82 | 12.35 | 12.35 | 24.85 | 24.85 |
| 11. | Kerala | 0.84 | 0.84 | 24.26 | 24.26 | 11.21 | 11.21 | 9.98 | 9.98 | 21.69 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.62 | 0.62 | 18.53 | 18.53 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 6.17 | 6.15 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 2.23 | 2.23 | 40.32 | 40.32 | 8.17 | 8.17 | 20.09 | 20.09 | 31.06 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Odisha | 0.06 | 0.06 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 0.00 | 0.91 |
| 15. | Punjab | 0.56 | 0.56 | 12.59 | 12.59 | 10.73 | 10.73 | 14.83 | 14.83 | 39.42 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 0.64 | 0.64 | 21.43 | 21.43 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.66 | 4.66 | 12.77 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 0.96 | 0.96 | 24.19 | 24.19 | 11.04 | 11.04 | 10.67 | 10.67 | 17.68 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 164.61 | 164.61 | 24.78 | 24.78 | 46.42 | 46.42 | 74.81 | 40.08 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.19 | 0.19 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 77.20 | 77.20 | 18.43 | 18.43 | 25.77 | 25.77 | 46.87 | 46.87 |
| 21. | Delhi | 0.17 | 0.17 | 3.95 | 3.95 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.56 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 48.65 | 48.65 | 8.32 | 8.32 | 5.60 | 5.60 | 4.46 | 0.00 |
| 25. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 7.52 | 7.52 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.85 |
| 26. | Meghalaya | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Miaaram | 0.42 | 0.42 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 2.54 | 2.54 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 3.43 | 3.43 |
| 28. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| 30. | Tripura | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|---------------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 34. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 9.63 | 9.63 | 70.63 | 70.63 | 148.74 | 148.74 | 228.97 | 228.97 | 362.99 | 150.15 |

Strategic Oil Reserves

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish Strategic Crude Oil Storage systems in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the project, locations and the capacity thereof;

(c) whether more locations, at least one in each State with major port facility, would be considered; and

(d) if not, whether the proposed capacity will meet the oil security concerns of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with total storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country and to deal with any unforeseen circumstance.

(c) A detailed feasibility study for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of crude oil storages at Bikaner in Rajasthan, Rajkot in Gujarat, Chandikhol in Odisha and Padur in Karnataka is being undertaken by ISPRL to Engineers India Limited.

(d) The proposed storages alongwith the existing storages belonging to the oil companies are expected to meet the oil security concerns of the country.

Registration of NRIs in Electoral Roll

379. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 621 answered on 15 March, 2012 regarding Voting Right to NRIs and to state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The assurance given in Unstarred Question No.621 dated 15.3.2012 has been fulfilled and the statement fulfilling the said assurance was forwarded to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs *vide* this Department's Office Memorandum dated 2nd May, 2012 for laying the same on the Table of the House. However, the information obtained from the Election Commission is being reproduced hereunder:

The Election Commission has intimated that a total of 10,029 overseas electors has been enrolled so far in all States/Union Territories. Further, list of overseas electors is not maintained according to the country of their residence. Names of overseas electors are enrolled in the part of the roll pertaining to the locality in which his place of residence in India mentioned in their passport is located. The country of temporary residence of overseas electors can keep changing from time to time. The details of Overseas electors are as under:

| Name of the State | Number of Overseas electors | Name of the State | Number of Overseas electors |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Goa | 18 | Sikkim | 1 |
| Gujarat | 1 | Tamil Nadu | 42 |
| Haryana | 3 | Uttarakhand | 7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2 | Uttar Pradesh | 1 |
| Kerala | 9838 | West Bengal | 3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | Daman and Diu | 3 |
| Maharashtra | T | NCT of Delhi | 2 |
| Punjab | 70 | Puducherry | 34 |

Further, total number of overseas electors who cast their votes in the last assembly elections in five states *i.e.* Punjab-12, Uttar Pradesh-0, Uttarakhand-0, Manipur-0 and Goa-1.

Any alternate mode of voting to the 'overseas electors' has not been envisaged for the present.

**Prime Minister's Rural Development
Fellows Scheme**

380. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to post youths in naxal affected districts under the Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows Scheme to enhance implementation of various social sector programmes of the rural sector;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of the terms and conditions fixed for such fellowship;

(d) the number of youths so far posted in various naxal affected districts under the scheme:

(e) whether there is any proposal to expand the scope of such fellowship in other social sector schemes such as Bharat Nirman, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and ICDS etc. and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of the scheme are given in Statement-I.

(c) The details of terms and conditions of the scheme are given in Statement-II.

(d) A total number of 106 PMRD Fellows have been deployed in different IAP districts as on date.

(e) and (f) As per the defined role of PMRD Fellows, the Fellows are assisting in better implementation of flagship programmes, such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Scheme (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and IAP.

Statement

Details of PMRDF Scheme

1. INTRODUCTION

CAPART is an autonomous organization under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of

India. Among the objectives of CAPART, as given in its Memorandum of Association and Rules, are the following:

- (i) to promote aid, guide, organize, plan, undertake, develop, maintain and coordinate project/schemes aimed at all round development, creation of employment opportunities- promotion of self-reliance, generation of awareness, organization and improvement in the quality of the life of the people in rural areas in general and of the economically and socially handicapped as also those who are physically, orthopedically and visually handicapped and mentally retarded in particular (as amendment of Article 3(ix) of Memorandum of Association and Rules of CAPART regarding priority treatment of physically, orthopedically and visually handicapped persons along with SC/ST and freed bonded labourers approved by the general Body in its meeting on 07.07.1995).
- (ii) to carry out research studies, survey, evaluation and the like on the use of appropriate technology and to offer fellowships, scholarships and prizes in furtherance of the objects of the society; (iii) to do all other such things as the society may consider necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of its objectives.

In furtherance of these objectives, CAPART has decided to implement schemes for providing capacity building opportunities to well-qualified young professionals who choose to carry out development facilitation at the grass-roots levels in the left-Wing Extremism (LWE)-affected districts in the country. This scheme would be named as the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship (PMRDF) scheme.

II. CONTEXT

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has identified a number of districts of the country as LWE districts, spread over various states, such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. These districts show certain common characteristics such as high poverty ratio exceeding 50% of the population, higher coverage of area under forest,

high proportion of tribal and/or dalit population, and coverage under Backward Regions Grant Fund because of very low development indicators. The Government of India has launched a special programme in these districts, called the Integrated Action Plan (IAP). These districts are also called IAP districts in administrative parlance.

It is widely recognised that the spread of influence of the Naxalite groups, who follow the path of armed conflict, is due to, what has come to be known as, development deficit. An Expert Group of the Planning Commission, in its widely quoted report of the year 2008, entitled "Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas", observes that the Naxalite movement seeks to obtain its support from the masses in the course of providing answers to the people's problems and needs.

There is a growing realisation in the Government that LWE cannot be challenged and overcome without a special drive for development and transformation of local general administration into an empathetic, development administration. However, one of the key problems encountered in such a reform process from below is the lack of capacity of district administration who would be leading the change process. To catalyze this reform process and trigger actions which would lead to positive outcomes, the strategy to be adopted is to provide fresh input and ideas to leverage support to the reform process, infuse optimism and instil confidence among key stakeholders, and provide decision-making support to the district leadership. This will provide a valuable opportunity to the young professionals^ build their capacity by getting hands on experience in the development process in such difficult areas.

On 13th September, 2011, a scheme of Rural Development Fellows, henceforth referred to as Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows (PMRDFs), was announced by Hon'ble Union Minister of Rural Development in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister, for deploying young professionals in each of the 1AP districts under the district administration. It was also declared that the cost of this scheme will be met from the budget of CAPART. What is implicit though in the announcement is that the challenge of Naxahte violence cannot be dealt with by following the 'business as usual' path, and that new ways must be found for increasing efficiency and effectiveness of the public services. This

requires rigorous efforts to understand the local communities, their socio-cultural and political structure, local economy and its linkages, and relationship of the political and executive machinery with the community. Above all, it requires weaving relationships among all the important actors in a way that the disaffection and discontent are addressed effectively. Creating a deep sense of empathy in the administration for the poorer and marginalised sections would be a *sine qua non* for democratic governance in areas under Naxalite influence. Moreover, the district administration needs fresh input in improving the planning process, refurbishing the implementation machinery, monitoring results and influencing government decisions for quick redressal of the pressing issues whenever necessary.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

The main objective of the PMRDF scheme is to provide an opportunity for capacity building of bright young professionals who may come forward to work in the LWE-affected areas and may have the educational background, and even some experience, but may not have the actual, micro-level experience of development facilitation work in the difficult and challenging situations prevailing in the 1AP districts. The status of the PMRD Fellows will be that of trainees, and this Fellowship will impart the unique exposure and experience to the Fellows enabling them to make meaningful contributions to the society through the walks of life they will choose for themselves following the Fellowship. On successful completion, the Fellows will be awarded a proficiency certificate.

In the course of the Fellowship, the PMRD Fellows may be called upon to provide managerial support to the District Administration in the IAP districts and to act as development facilitators particularly in implementation and monitoring of the flagship schemes in the Rural Development sector. By this process, the PMRDFs, who are expected to be professionally qualified and well motivated, but lacking in hands-on experience of working in LWE areas at the field level, would get an opportunity to build their capacity in programme implementation and monitoring, as well as gain field experience.

IV. ROLE OF PMRDFs

During the tenure in IAP districts, the PMRDFs would work alongside the District Administration team on any

matter related to the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) that may be assigned to them, and particularly in the following areas, among others:

- (a) Conducting socio-economic and political analysis of the district and ascertaining the felt needs of the people;
- (b) Assisting in better implementation of flagship programmes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Scheme (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and IAP;
- (c) Monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of the above programmes;
- (d) Conducting data crunching relating to budget outlays and utilisation of funds;
- (e) Creating a network for voluntary cooperation in the local area.

The PMRDFs will be deployed with Zilla-Parishads/DRDAs/District Administration. The exact details of the day-to-day roles will be worked out between the Fellow and the District Collector.

V. TENURE and TERMS OF THE FELLOWSHIP

The duration of the Fellowship shall include the orientation period and will be for a further period of two years, extendable by one year based on performance and mutual consent, and the Fellowship can be terminated by either side without assigning any reason after giving one month's notice or an amount equal to one month's stipend in lieu of the notice. The total duration of the Fellowship shall not exceed three years beyond the orientation period.

The Fellows shall be required to accept the terms and conditions governing the Fellowship contract with CAPART and subscribe to an Agreement with CAPART in regard to the Fellowship.

The completion of the Fellowship will not vest any right on the PMRD Fellow for employment or any obligation in this regard on CAPART, or any District Administration/DRDA/Zilla Parishad/State Govt./Central Govt.

VI. SELECTION OF THE FELLOWS

The scheme envisages to deploy two Fellows initially in each IAP district. This would involve deploying 156 Fellows for the 78 IAP districts. Allowing for some attrition rate, about 200 Fellows may be selected initially. In the selection process, CAPART may be assisted by an outsourced agency with prior experience in similar programmes. The applications for the Fellowship shall be sought through open advertisements. Applicants may be asked to submit the application in a pre-designed form.

The applicants would also be asked to:

- (1) Send a brief write up explaining how they hope to contribute as PMRDFs in the IAP districts;
- (2) Another brief write up where they would be asked to select a basic problem as prevalent in the IAP district and offer problem solving solutions;
- (3) One more brief write up on their anticipated benefits as a result of this Fellowship and their post-Fellowship plans; and to
- (4) Indicate their knowledge of local languages and district preferences.

The synoptic responses will also be used to ascertain their ability to write crisply and precisely. The applicants will be shortlisted based on the details in their application. The shortlisted candidates will be tested using tools like group discussion, psychometric tests, interviews, etc. to ascertain their motivation, leadership, professional skills and pro-poor orientation, and in this manner the final selection will be made.

Eligibility Criteria: The eligibility criteria for the PMRDF would be as follows:

- (a) Age between 21-30 years at the time of application;
- (b) Graduate in Law/Engineering/Medicine/Business Administration, or Post-Graduate in any subject;
- (c) Working knowledge of Hindi; and
- (d) Preferably some work experience.

VII. ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

The selected Fellows shall undergo an orientation programme of 2 months duration (including travel time), which will include one month of IAP district immersion.

The orientation programme will be preceded by a curriculum development exercise and appropriate training materials will be developed through the participating institutions. These materials will be given to the selected candidates in the form of a compendium prior to commencement of the orientation.

The orientation modules may include the following:

- (a) The socio-economic and political context; Constitution and the framework of governance; fo decentralisation with special reference to the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA); rights-based approaches; social and political movements, including the Naxalite Movement; and the ideas of India.
- (b) Understanding poverty; poverty alleviation programmes.
- (c) Inclusion - its various dimensions; Gender sensitivity.
- (d) Flagship programmes of the Government.
- (e) Outcome budgeting.
- (f) Planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- (g) District planning and convergence.
- (h) Quantitative and qualitative skills.
- (i) Leadership; decision-making; conflict resolution; communication; soft skills.
- (j) Exposure to governance at various levels - Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), DRDA, District Collector's Office; Police; Forest and other key government departments.

The core competencies that would be developed through the orientation programme are as follows:

- (a) Analytical, leadership, communication, interpersonal, negotiation and conflict resolution skills of the participants to work in challenging socio-political and economic contexts;

- (b) Ability to effectively engage with all key stakeholders by virtue of being informed and sensitised to specificity of the socio-political and economic context of different IAP districts;
- (c) Strong information base on development programmes and ground situation;
- (d) Rights-based approach to development which would equip them to advocate and work towards securing and honouring rights of disadvantaged communities and groups in a complex socio-political locales;
- (e) Ability to lead grassroots planning and intervention processes;
- (f) Ability to undertake critical analysis of programmes, policies, budgetary demands, allocation and manner of fund utilisation, etc. so as to strengthen intervention plans and implementation strategies;
- (g) Ability to liaise, build network and alliances across the government, peoples' groups and networks, business and industry to position them strategically to work with all groups.

After completing the orientation programme, it is expected that the PMRDFs would be fully equipped and confident to handle their roles and functions on deployment in the IAP districts.

At the end of the Fellowship, the incumbents will be awarded with a certificate of successful completion of training as PMRDFs.

In the orientation programmes for PMRDFs, CAPART may be assisted by an outsourced professional agency/agencies.

VIII. DEPLOYMENT OF THE PMRD FELLOWS

After the orientation, the Fellows will be deployed in the IAP districts. The District Collector will involve them in their roles envisaged at appropriate levels, keeping in view the qualifications, training and experience of the PMRDFs. The PMRDFs will remain under the overall supervision of the District Collector throughout the duration of the Fellowship.

Post-deployment, CAPART will work closely with the District Collectors of the IAP districts, the State

Governments concerned, the professional/academic institutions involved in the scheme and the PMRD Fellows, apart from the Ministry, to monitor the progress made by the Fellows and to ensure successful implementation of the scheme.

IX. STIPEND TO THE PMRD FELLOWS

The PMRD Fellows shall be entitled to a stipend package at different stages and periods of their entire training period to be fixed by DG, CAPART from time to time subject to their satisfactory performance as assessed by their District Collectors and so notified at the time of selection of the Fellow and execution of the agreement by the Fellow with CAPART.

X. PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

The performance of the PMRDFs will be assessed by the respective District Collectors on an annual basis.

XI. LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The PMRDFs will be entitled to casual leave for 8 days, restricted holidays for two days and earned leave for 15 days in a calendar year, and unpaid leave for a maximum period of 30 days during their entire tenure. Moreover, the Fellowship duration shall not be extended to cover the shortfall on account of any period of the Fellow's absence during the Fellowship.

For leave on maternity ground, the earned leave entitled to the PMRDFs during the tenure will be adjusted against the total period of absence and the balance up to a maximum of forty-five days would be treated as maternity leave. Any absence beyond this would be treated as leave without pay.

XII. INVOLVEMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

The PMRDF Fellowship scheme of CAPART shall operate under the overall umbrella of the IAP scheme of the Govt. of India under implementation in the selected districts in various States. The Ministry of Rural Development will take up the matter with the State Governments concerned and seek their input and cooperation, including active involvement of the District Collectors and IAP implementation teams in the States and districts, for ensuring successful implementation of the PMRDF scheme. CAPART will take the follow-up action as necessary.

XIII. THIRD PARTY EVALUATION OF THE SCHEME

CAPART shall arrange for third party evaluation of the scheme. A Mid-term evaluation of the scheme may be carried out after the Fellows have been in position in their districts for at least one year. Another evaluation may also be done prior to the formal closure of the scheme.

XIV. FUTURE BATCHES OF PMRD FELLOWS

Any further expansion of the scheme shall be decided by the Ministry and necessary arrangements shall be made accordingly by CAPART.

Statement-II*Terms and Conditions governing PMRD Fellows*

- (1) The nature of the PMRD Fellowship is purely of a traineeship contract, effective from the date of reporting for the PMRDF orientation programme and for two years (beyond the orientation period) of deployment in any of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts in the country, extendable by one year based upon the performance. The term will not be extended any further.
- (2) The PMRD Fellows shall be entitled to a consolidated stipend package of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand only) per month during the two-month orientation period and Rs. 75,000/- during the 1st year, and a 10% increment during the 2nd year as well as during the third year of Fellowship, subject to the Fellow's satisfactory performance as determined by CAPART. This package shall be deemed to cover the Fellow's honorarium, boarding and lodging expenses during the orientation period, accommodation/house rent during the rest of the Fellowship period, local transportation costs, health insurance, life and disability insurance cover and any other contingency expenses. It will be mandatory for the PMRD Fellows to purchase suitable health insurance and life and disability insurance coverage for the entire duration for the Fellowship including the orientation period.
- (3) The Fellowship can be terminated by either side without assigning any reason after giving

one-month's notice, or an amount equal to one month's stipend in lieu of the notice.

- (4) The completion of the Fellowship term will not vest the candidate with any right for regularization or employment in CAPART/ Ministry of Rural Development/Govt. of India/ DRDA/ZillaParishad/District Administration/State Govt./Central Govt..
- (5) Travel costs, to the extent permissible for reimbursement, will be based on actual (may be restricted to 2nd AC train fare by shortest route, plus local transport costs).
- (6) The PMRDFs are entitled to casual leave for 8 days, restricted holidays for two days and earned leave for 15 days in a calendar year and unpaid leave for a maximum period of 30 days during their tenure. They are not to be sanctioned leave without pay beyond 30 days during their Fellowship period. The Fellowship period will not be extended to cover the shortfall on account of absence of the Fellow on any ground.
- (7) For leave on maternity ground, the earned leave entitled to the PMRDFs during the tenure, *i.e.*, 45 days will be adjusted against the total period of absence and the balance up to a maximum of forty-five days would be treated as maternity leave. Any absence beyond this would be treated as leave without pay.
- (8) The PMRD Fellows will be deployed under the District Collectors in the District Administration/ DRDAs/Zilla Parishads of the respective IAP Districts.
- (9) The PMRDFs will remain under the overall supervision of the District Collector during the entire Fellowship period.
- (10) The performance of the PMRDFs will be assessed by the respective District Collectors on an yearly basis on a pre-designed format and forwarded to CAPART.
- (11) The PMRD Fellows shall carry out the roles and functions assigned to them by their District Collectors within the overall scope of the PMRDF scheme of CAPART.

- (12) The Fellowship offer to the candidate who does not report for orientation programme within the prescribed date will be deemed to have been terminated.
- (13) In case a PMRD Fellow does not report for training to the District Collector where he/she is assigned, he/she shall be liable to refund to CAPART the entire amount spent on orientation as well as the selection, to be worked out on pro-rata basis by CAPART.
- (14) If it comes to be known at any stage that a candidate has secured the PMRD Fellowship by misrepresenting or suppressing any material fact or information having a bearing on such selection, the PMRD Fellowship of that person shall be liable to be terminated by CAPART without any notice and without any recompense to that person.
- (15) Any instance of indiscipline, misconduct, unruly behaviour, undesirable activities or unauthorized absence on the part of a PMRD Fellow, shall make that person's Fellowship liable to be terminated by CAPART without any notice and without any recompense to that person.

I have read these terms and conditions of the PMRD Fellowship scheme of CAPART and do hereby append my signature in acceptance of the same.

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Place: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone No.: _____

E-mail: _____

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

381. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to phase out the allocation based Accelerated Rural Water Supply

Programme (ARWSP) to make it demand driven and with community participation approach; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funding pattern fixed between the Union and State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) has been modified into the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which is being implemented from 1.4.2009. The NRDWP is also allocation based.

(b) Does not arise. The funding pattern of the various components of the NRDWP between the Union and State Governments is as below:

| Component of NRDWP | Distribution of annual budgetary allocation | Center-State Sharing pattern |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Coverage | 45% | 90:10 (for NE States and Jammu and Kashmir) |
| O and M | 15% Maximum | 50:50 (for other States) |
| Quality | 20% | |
| Sustainability | 10% Maximum | 100:0 |
| Support | 5% | 100:0 |
| Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance | 3% | 100:0 |
| Natural Calamities | 2% | 100:0 |
| Total | 100% | |

[*Translation*]

Petition against Candidates

382. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions filed against winning candidates in the Legislative Assembly elections in various High Courts in the Country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps likely to be taken by the Government to dispose off the pending petitions;

(d) whether the Government proposes to dispose off the pending cases by appointing the judges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has intimated that a total of seventy six election petitions challenging elections of winning candidates were filed in various High Courts in connection with general election to the State Legislative Assemblies of Bihar, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Puducherry, Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Utrakhand and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years (from 2010-2012). The details of the election petitions, as furnished by the Election Commission, on the basis of the information received from the Registry of the High Courts concerned, is enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Under sub-section (7) of section 86 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the election petition shall be tried as expeditiously as possible and endeavor shall be made to conclude the trial within six months from the date on which the election petition is presented to the High Court for trial.

Statement

Number of election petitions filed in connection with general elections to State Legislative Assemblies held between 2010 and 2012

| Year | Name of State/UTs | No. of Election petitions filed | Disposed of |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2010 | Bihar | 8 | 1 |
| 2011 | Assam | 4 | 0 |
| | Kerala | 9 | 7 |
| | Tamil Nadu | 15 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------|---------------|-----|----|
| | West Bengal. | Nil | |
| | Puducherry | Nil | |
| 2012 | Goa | 1 | 0 |
| | Manipur | 3 | 0 |
| | Punjab | 11 | 0 |
| | Uttarakhand | 4 | 1 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 21 | 0 |
| | Total | 16 | 12 |

PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh

383. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey to select the villages in Uttar Pradesh not directly connected through link roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(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) In order to give a boost to rural connectivity, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The Programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations in the Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 census) and above in plain areas, 250 persons and above in Hill States, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) and in the 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in 9 States under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission. Up-gradation of selected rural roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it. Accordingly, the States had prepared their Core-Network, Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL)

during the commencement of programme based on surveys carried out by them as per census 2001.

[English]

Production of Ethanol

384. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to promote the usage of Ethanol Blended Petrol and Bio-diesel on large scale; and

(b) the availability of ethanol for Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) and the total budgetary allocation for bio-diesel during the last three years alongwith the total quantity of ethanol and bio-diesel produced during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) A National Policy on Bio-fuels has been notified by the Government in December 2009, to bring about accelerated development and promotion of the cultivation, production and use of bio-fuels to increasingly substitute Petrol and Diesel for transport and for use in stationary and other applications.

(b) Procurement of ethanol by Oil Marketing Companies during the last three years is as under:

| | |
|---------|-----------------------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 6.3 crore litres |
| 2010-11 | 36.25 crore litres |
| 2011-12 | 24.01 crore litres (till 15.07.2012) |

Production of Ethanol during the last three years (in crore litres)

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 2008-09 | 226.48 |
| 2009-10 | 176.72 |
| 2010-11 | 204.65 |

Bio-diesel industry is still at nascent stage. Presently, there is no commercial production of bio-diesel.

[Translation]

Takal Scheme

385. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:

(a) whether black marketing of Tatkal tickets in the Railways have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the steps taken to check the black marketing of the Railway tickets;

(c) the number of authorized agents against whom action has been taken/pending so far alongwith the number of railway employees found Involved in this nefarious activity and the punitive action taken against them;

(d) whether the Railways plan to conduct a security and functional cyber audit of its online booking system to stem out deficiencies/complaints in the ticketing procedure/process Including Tatkal Scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the audits shall be submitted; and

(f) the stops taken/being taken by the Railways to check the aforesaid menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (f) Some Instances of alleged misuse of Tatkal Scheme were reported In electronic as Weir as print media. With a view to avoid chances of misuse of Tatkal Scheme, following steps have been taken:

- (i) The timing of opening of reservation of Tatkal tickets has been changed to 1000 hours on the previous day of journey Instead of 0800 hours as per earlier provisions.
- (ii) Tatkal tickets are Issued only on production of self attested photocopy of one of the 9 prescribed proofs of Identity mentioned In the scheme and the same proof of identity Is to be carried during the Journey.
- (iii) Advance Reservation Period of Tatkal Scheme has been reduced to one day excluding the day of Journey from train originating station.
- (iv) No refund is granted on cancellation of confirmed Tatkal ticket except in some special cases like late running of train by more than three hours at the train originating point of the passenger, cancellation of train etc.
- (v) Duplicate Tatkal tickets are Issued only in exceptional cases on payment of full fare.
- (vi) Access to Tatkal bookings to authorized agents both through Internet as well as across the computerized PRS counters Is not available between 1000 hours and 1200 hours.
- (vii) A maximum of four passengers on one PNR in case of Tatkal ticket, etc.
- (viii) Preventive checks are conducted in association with Commercial Vigilance and Security Department in and around reservation offices as well as in trains against persons on travelling on transferred tickets.
- (ix) Monitoring and surveillance are also undertaken on working of reservation offices by installing Close Circuit Televisions to curb the possible activities of touts.
- (x) Public are also educated about the consequence of buying tickets from touts through various media.

- (xi) Railway staff, if found indulging in malpractices in connivance with touts, are taken up under the Discipline and Appeal Rules

(c) During the Financial Year 2012-13 (upto June 2012), 10 authorized agents were taken up for their alleged Involvement in irregularities in rail reservation. Out of these, in two cases licenses have be cancelled, in one case show cause notice has been Issued whereas rest have been prosecuted under Section 143 of Railway Act 1989.

During the same period, 48 Railway officials were taken up for their alleged Involvement in irregularities in reservation and they have been taken up under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules.

(d) and (e) The Security audit, Process Audit and Functional audit of e-ticketing system has already been conducted through STQC (Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification) Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India.

Railway Projects

386. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for railway projects received from various State Governments still pending with the Railways, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) the details and the present status of proposals which have been approved during the last three years, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the details of funds earmarked/allocated for implementation of such approved projects, State-wise and project-wise; and

(d) the time-frame set for the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Demands from various Public representatives including State

Governments for construction of railway lines are received at Divisional Offices, Zonal Offices and in the Ministry from time to time. However, as receipt of such demands, is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized details is not feasible to be maintained.

Details of project(s) can be provided if specific demand is indicated.

[*English*]

Oil Sanction

387. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) the quantum of crude oil imported from Iran during each of the last three years along with the reasons for curtailing imports, if any, and the target fixed for import during the year 2012-2013;

(b) the status of seeking waiver by India from United States to import Iranian oil;

(c) whether the Government has allowed the oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to import oil from Iran with Tehran arranging shipping and insurance from July 2012;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the impact of the European sanctions from July 2012 banning insurers and re-insurers to cover shipments of Iranian oil on the Indian oil PSUs; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide cover for importing Iranian oil along with the mechanism evolved for payment to Iran?

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) Import of crude oil from Iran during the last 3 years is as under:

| Year | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Quantity in Million Metric Tonne | 21.20 | 18.50 | 18.11 |

As regards the reduction in oil imports from Iran, it is stated that as part of our energy security strategy, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been consciously trying to diversify the sources of crude oil imports, in order to reduce the country's dependence on any particular country or region of the world. As a result, today the country imports crude oil from a basket of about 40 countries spread across different continents.

Further, while deciding to procure crude oil, our petroleum refineries take into consideration several factors including techno commercial considerations, geo-political factors in the global trade environment etc.

(b) India does not seek waiver from any country or group of countries with regard to unilateral sanctions on importing oil from Iran. India implements UN sanctions on Iran. The United states, in accordance with its own law has granted exemption to a number of countries including India".

(c) to (e) Subsequent to the US/EU sanctions, the EU based P and I Clubs withdrew the Protection and Indemnity (P and I) insurance cover from ships carrying Iranian crude. As a result of this withdrawal, Indian as well as foreign ships were not in a position to provide transportation for importing crude from Iran till alternate arrangements were worked out. The Ministry of Shipping allowed import of crude on Cost-Insurance-Freight (GIF) basis for a few shipments in the month of July, 2012. However, the blanket relaxation has subsequently been withdrawn and it has been decided to deal with this matter on case to case basis.

The Department of Financial Services has informed that for providing Insurance cover to Indian Vessels for trans-shipment of Iranian crude oil to India, the insurance policy has been notified on 30.07.2012.

India has reached an agreement with Iran to pay 45% of the total value of crude oil imported from that country in the Indian Rupee (INR).

[Translation]

Contaminated Drinking Water

388. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified habitations with excessive arsenic, nitrate and fluoride contents in drinking water in various States;

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

(c) whether any study was conducted to assess the impact of these chemicals on human health, animals and environment, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the results achieved thereby during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Governments in the Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry

of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 1/4/2012, the number of rural habitations affected by excessive arsenic, nitrate and fluoride in at least one drinking water source are 4314 and 2758 and 17915 respectively. A State/UT-wise list of number of rural habitations along with the population affected by excessive arsenic, nitrate and fluoride is enclosed as statement.

(c) Prolonged use of water contaminated with arsenic may cause arsenicosis, whereas prolonged use of water contaminated with nitrate may cause methamoglobinemia. Similarly, prolonged use of water contaminated with fluoride may cause fluorosis which has adverse effect on bones and teeth especially in children.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has advised all states to provide safe drinking water from surface water bodies as a sustainable measure in those habitations affected with chemical contaminations including arsenic, nitrate and fluoride. States can utilize upto 67% of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds released to them to provide safe drinking water in quality affected habitations. The budgetary provision for NRDWP is Rs. 10,500 crore in 2012-13.

During the last three years and the current year, the Government of India has supplemented the efforts of States by providing financial and technical assistance under NRDWP for provision of drinking water free from arsenic, nitrate and fluoride to habitations and the achievements are as per details given below:

| Year | Quality affected habitations covered with provision of safe drinking water | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Arsenic affected | Nitrate affected | Fluoride affected | Total |
| 2009-10 | 2357 | 503 | 6606 | 9466 |
| 2010-11 | 2832 | 968 | 5070 | 8870 |
| 2011-12 | 1858 | 926 | 6112 | 8896 |
| 2012-13 (As on 1.8.12) | 58 | 43 | 263 | 364 |
| Total | 7105 | 2440 | 18051 | 27596 |

Statement*No of Quality Affected Habitations and Population as on 01/04/2012*

| Sl.No. | State | Contamination Wise Number of Habitations and Population | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| | | Arsenic | | Nitrate | | Fluoride | |
| | | Habs | Population | Habs | Population | Habs | Population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 332 | 208063 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | 1157 | 362402 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 28373 |
| 7. | Bihar | 1004 | 710566 | 1 | 473 | 2698 | 1276813 |
| 8. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 89503 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 153 | 292712 | 57 | 108190 |
| 13. | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 29381 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1142 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1 | 233 | 1 | 984 | 41 | 13639 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 19 | 26612 | 1378 | 1343886 | 2806 | 2996720 |
| 18. | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 57 | 127611 | 106 | 214630 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2485 | 1059822 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 509 | 1267072 | 483 | 1178100 |
| 22. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|----------|
| 24. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 25 | 22232 | 398 | 105567 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 23026 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 5 | 9108 | 624 | 232885 | 7130 | 3001331 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4205 | 5 | 1969 |
| 32. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 9 | 7073 | 1 | 586 | 144 | 97395 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5598 | 2 | 8213 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 2119 | 3526452 | 0 | 0 | 873 | 710656 |
| | Total | 4314 | 4642446 | 2758 | 3298244 | 17915 | 11152533 |

[English]

Production of Fertilizers

389. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI SHIVKUAMR UDASI:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) the particulars of Central Public Sector Enterprises producing fertilizers of various kinds alongwith the details of fertilizers produced during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the details of the enterprises/units in the private sector alongwith the quantum of fertilizers produced by them during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(c) whether demand for fertilizers in the country is being met with the supply fertilizers and if not, the extent of gap between demand and supply;

(d) whether in view of abundant production of gas

in the country, particularly in KG Basin, our country can produce the required quantity of urea to meet the indigenous demand; 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) Details of Central Public Sector Enterprises producing various fertilizers during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:

| Name of the Public Sector | Year (000' MT) | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | |
| | Urea | NPK | Urea | NPK |
| NFL | 3329.7 | - | 3379.6 | - |
| RCF | 2089.1 | 503.3 | 2124.5 | 603.9 |
| MFL | 435.9 | - | 477.9 | - |
| BVFCL | 309.6 | - | 285.0 | - |
| FACT | - | 758.1 | - | 643.8 |

(b) Details of the enterprises/units in private sectors along with the quantum of fertilizers produced during 2010-11 and 2011-12 given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes Madam, the demand of fertilizers in the country is met with adequate supplies. The requirement (demand) and availability (supply) of major fertilizers like Urea, DAP and NPK during 2011-12 is as under:

(Figures in Lakh MT)

| Product | Requirement (Demand) | Availability (Supply) |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Urea | 303.50 | 296.64 |
| DAP | 125.75 | 116.02 |
| NPK | 106.90 | 124.14 |

(d) to (e) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is not able to provide adequate indigenous gas for production of required quantity of urea.

Statement

Plant-wise production of Urea for the years 2010-11 to 2011-2012

(‘000’ MT)

| NAME OF PLANTS | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| PUBLIC SECTOR: | | |
| NFL:Nangal-II | 478.5 | 503.4 |
| NFL:Bhatinda | 553.0 | 482.9 |
| NFL:Panipat | 470.0 | 500.3 |
| NFL:Vijaipur | 916.6 | 902.1 |
| NFL:Vijaipur Expn. | 961.5 | 1011.7 |
| Total(NFL) | 3379.6 | 3400.4 |
| BVFCL:Namrup-II | 86.1 | 102.3 |
| BVFCL:Namrup-III | 198.9 | 176.5 |
| Total(BVFCL) | 285.0 | 278.8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| RCF:Trombay-V | 341.1 | 336.0 |
| RCF:Thal | 1783.4 | 1772.5 |
| Total(RCF) | 2124.5 | 2108.5 |
| MFL:Chennai | 477.9 | 486.7 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR: | 6267.0 | 6274.4 |
| COOP. SECTOR: | | |
| IFFCO:Kalol | 600.1 | 600.0 |
| IFFCO:Phulpur | 745.1 | 701.3 |
| IFFCO:Phulpur Expn. | 1026.2 | 1132.8 |
| IFFCO:Aonla | 988.5 | 1065.9 |
| IFFCO:Aonla Expn. | 1042.6 | 986.8 |
| Total(IFFCO) | 4402.5 | 4486.8 |
| KRIBHCO:Hazira | 1840.3 | 1432.4 |
| TOTAL COOP. SECTOR: | 6242.8 | 5919.2 |
| Total (Pub.+Coop.) | 12509.8 | 12193.6 |
| PRIVATE SECTOR: | | |
| GSFC:Vadodara | 245.5 | 286.6 |
| SFC:Kota | 403.4 | 385.9 |
| DIL:Kanpur | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZIL:Goa | 396.8 | 365.4 |
| SPIC:Tuticorin | 300.9 | 621.7 |
| MCF:Mangalore | 379.4 | 379.4 |
| GNFC:Bharuch | 643.2 | 701.8 |
| IGF:Jagdishpur | 1098.5 | 1162.2 |
| NFCL:Kakinada-I | 831.6 | 792.5 |
| NFCL:Kakinada-II | 824.0 | 769.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| CFCL:Gadepan-I | 1032.2 | 1106.5 |
| CFCL:Gadepan-II | 1068.0 | 1039.5 |
| TCL:Babrala | 1116.7 | 1164.6 |
| KSFL:Shahjhanpur | 1030.5 | 1015.6 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR: | 9370.7 | 9790.8 |
| TOTAL(PUB.+COOP.+PVT.) | 21880.5 | 21984.4 |

Plant-wise production of DAP for the years 2010-11 to 2011-2012

| Name of Plants | ('000' MT) | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| COOP. SECTOR: | | |
| IFFCO:Kandla | 60.1 | 496.6 |
| IFFCO: Paradeep | 916.5 | 995.1 |
| TOTAL CO-OP SECTOR | 976.6 | 1491.7 |
| PRIVATE SECTOR: | | |
| GSFC:Vadodara | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZIL:Goa | 151.6 | 180.2 |
| SPIC:Tuticorin | 30.4 | 180.5 |
| MCF: Mangalore | 177.8 | 128.2 |
| TCL: Haldia | 190.3 | 269.3 |
| GSFC: Sikka-I and II | 706.1 | 534.0 |
| CIL: Kakinada | 402.5 | 360.0 |
| CIL: Vizag | 31.8 | 6.6 |
| Hindalco Indus: Dahej | 214.2 | 209.8 |
| PPL: Paradeep | 655.6 | 602.3 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR: | 2560.3 | 2470.9 |
| TOTAL(CO-OP.+PVT.) | 3536.9 | 3962.6 |

Plant-wise production of Complex Fertilizers for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12

| Name of Plants | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Public Sector: | | |
| FACT:Udy/Cochin | 643.8 | 616.4 |
| RCF: Trombay | 603.9 | 649.8 |
| MFL:Chennai | 0.0 | 35.9 |
| Total Public Sector: | 1247.7 | 1302.1 |
| Cooperative Sector: | | |
| IFFCO | 3201.6 | 2457.6 |
| Private Sector | | |
| GSFC:Vadodara | 280.3 | 302.5 |
| CIL:Vizag | 858.8 | 972.4 |
| ZIL:Goa | 509.5 | 370.6 |
| SPIC:Tuticorin | 175.4 | 209.5 |
| MCF:Mangalore | 45.7 | 44.0 |
| CIL:Ennore | 260.8 | 254.7 |
| GNFC:Bharuch | 166.2 | 196.3 |
| TCL:Haldia | 361.2 | 311.9 |
| GSFC:Sikka | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CIL:Kakinada | 958.8 | 747.4 |
| Hindalco Ind:Dahej | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DFPCL:Taloja | 123.5 | 175.2 |
| PPL:Paradeep* | 537.5 | 426.0 |
| Total Private Sector: | 4277.7 | 4010.5 |
| Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.) | 8727.0 | 7770.2 |

[Translation]

Socially Desirable Projects

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

(a) the criteria adopted by the Railways for selection of socially desirable projects in the country;

(b) the details of such projects undertaken by the Railways during the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) whether the Bilaspur-Mandla section under BHaspur-Mandla-Jabalpur is included under such projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Though a clearly defined criteria for selection of socially desirable projects has not been laid down, proposals which do not meet the criteria for justified financial rate of return but are essential to provide connectivity to remote, backward, hilly, tribal and under developed areas of country are included in the list of socially desirable projects.

In the Budget Speech of 2010-11, Hon'ble Minister of Railways had announced 114 'socially desirable projects' across the country including Karnataka. Out of these, 86 surveys are completed and examination of reports has been taken up. As on 01.04.2012, 26 proposals have been sent to Planning Commission for "in principle" approval and 10 projects have been sanctioned.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Demand of Crude Oil

391. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the demand of crude oil in the country is increasing continuously during the last few years;

(b) if so, the average annual increase in demand of crude oil from 2004-05 to 2011-12;

(c) whether the domestic production of crude oil has increased in view of this increased demand;

(d) if so, the details of average annual production increased during the said period; and

(e) the details of average annual increase in import of crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Processing of crude oil by the Indian refineries has increased during the last few years. The average annual increase of crude oil processing from 2004-05 to 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Domestic production of crude oil has increased marginally over the period. The details of indigenous crude oil production from 2004-05 to 2011-12 is given the enclosed Statement.

(e) The details of annual increase in import of crude oil from 2004-05 to 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

I. Crude oil demand of refineries for production of petroleum products

(Figures in Million Metric Tonnes)

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (P)* |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Crude oil processing | 124.3 | 126.9 | 141.4 | 150.8 | 160.7 | 186.5 | 196.4 | 203.7 |
| % growth over the previous year | — | 2.1 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 16.0 | 5.3 | 3.7 |

II. Indigenous production of crude oil

(Figures in Million Metric Tonnes)

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (P)* |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Production | 34.1 | 32.2 | 34 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 37.7 | 38.1 |
| % growth over the previous year | | -5.5 | 5.5 | 0.3 | -1.7 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 1.0 |

III. Import of crude oil

(Figures in Million Metric Tonnes)

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (P)* |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Import | 95.9 | 99.4 | 111.5 | 121.7 | 132.8 | 159.3 | 163.6 | 171.7 |
| % growth over the previous year | - | 3.6 | 12.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 19.9 | 2.7 | 4.9 |

*P-Provisional.

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC

Monsoon in the Current Year

392. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimate of the monsoon rainfall is less than average during the current year;

(b) if so, the parts of the country in which monsoon rainfall has been registered less than the average rainfall till the end of July;

(c) whether any assessment has been made to know the reasons of this shortage in rainfall;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the perceived threat of loss to the farming community due to the expected drought, State-wise; and

(f) the alternative sources of water conceived in case of failure of the South-West Monsoon?

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) Quantitatively, monsoon season rainfall for the country as a whole so far till 3 August 2012 has been only to the extent of 81% of its long period average (deficit by 19%). The actual rainfall for the country as a whole received during 1 June to 02 August 2012 has been 378.8 mm as against the average of 471.4 mm. 19 out of 35 states/union territories received less than the average rainfall till the end of July 2012 details of which are presented in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The deficiency to certain extent is attributed to the delayed onset and advance of monsoon over various parts of the country (in a range of 1-2 weeks). The lower frequency of the formation of principal rain bearing cyclonic weather systems (lows and depressions) over the Indian seas of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Seas during the current season (as against the average frequency of about 6-7, only one low pressure area

formed so far) is seen to be the main contributing factor for the deficit rainfall distribution observed over the country. Detailed study on the above seasonal scale monsoon circulation anomalies and associated characteristics are monitored closely to examine their impacts on the ensuing rainfall during the months of August and September, 2012.

(e) The sowing of all the kharif crops has affected in different States due to the delay in onset of monsoon rains and deficit rainfall received so far during this kharif season leading to the reduction in quantum of sowing by

(i) 18,31akh ha than last year in respect of rice owing to much lesser coverage in Haryana, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand etc.;

(ii) 34.41akh ha in respect of coarse cereals due to lesser sowing in Rajasthan, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc.; and

(iii) 13.61akh ha in respect of pulses due to decline in acreage in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka etc.

Some area of coarse cereals, jowar, bajra and groundnut are likely to remain unsown in Maharashtra, Gujarat, west Rajasthan and Karnataka.

At the middle of the monsoon season and with 19% deficient rainfall for the country as a whole and some of the sub divisions having deficiency of 40 to 59% or more, the contingency plans are implemented focusing on fodder production, short duration- pulses and conservation of moisture for early planting of rabi crops like Toria, sorghum and gram, etc.

(f) Augmentation of ground water on availability is the only viable option that increases the cost of production for rice over high rainfall deficit regions of Punjab, Haryana and West U.P., where more than 95% of the area is irrigated from the reservoirs where the water levels are significantly low, is likely to be met either from extra allocated power by the Central Government (1000MW allocated) for operating bore wells water lifting devices or through diesel subsidy extended already.

In addition, for the augmentation of the drinking water scheme, the Government of India had already approved assistance of Rs. 424crore to four most stressed states viz. Karnataka-Rs. 16crore; Haryana-Rs. 25crore; Maharashtra-Rs. 200crore; Rajasthan-Rs. 158 crore. Additionally, a sum of Rs. 38 crore is approved for 3-states viz. Karnataka-12crore; Maharashtra-Rs. 15crore; Rajasthan-Rs. 11crore, to deal with the calamity from the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRWDP) for augmenting habitation level safe drinking water supplies.

Statement

State-wise Deficit Rainfall Distribution (01.06.2012 to 01.08.2012)

| East and North East India | | Rainfall (mm) | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------|--------|------|----------|
| | | Actual | Normal | %Dep | Category |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1. NAGALAND | 462.8 | 760.2 | -39% | D | |
| 2. MANIPUR | 294.3 | 1252.3 | -76% | S | |
| 3. MIZORAM | 695.5 | 905.4 | -23% | D | |
| BIHAR | 392.7 | 522.0 | -25% | D | |
| NORTH WEST INDIA | | | | | |
| 1. UTTARPRADESH | 294.6 | 386.6 | -24% | D | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------|--------|------|---|
| 2. | UTTARAKHAND | 448.9 | 613.7 | -27% | D |
| 3. | HARYANA | 60.5 | 214.9 | -72% | S |
| 4. | CHANDIGARH(UT) | 274.2 | 412.6 | -34% | D |
| 5. | DELHI | 127.6 | 288.3 | -56% | D |
| 6. | PUNJAB | 80.4 | 239.5 | -66% | S |
| 7. | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 242.9 | 412.5 | -41% | |
| 8. | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | 190.0 | 265.8 | -29% | D |
| 9. | RAJASTHAN | 108.8 | 205.3 | -47% | D |
| CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | |
| 1. | GUJARAT | 121.2 | 363.6 | -67% | S |
| 2. | DNH AND DAMAN(UTs) | 612.4 | 1291.5 | -53% | D |
| 3. | DIU(UT) | 93.1 | 456.7 | -80% | S |
| SOUTH PENINSULA | | | | | |
| 1. | TAMIL NADU | 81.1 | 115.9 | -30% | D |
| 2. | KARNATAKA | 316.2 | 480.1 | -34% | D |
| 3. | KERALA | 807.4 | 1395.3 | -42% | D |

LEGEND: Deficient (D) -20% to -59%
 Scanty (S) -60% to -99%

[English]

Rural Road Package

393. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared rural roads package to ensure growth and remove Maoist influence in forested tribal area;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount allocated for this purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether any norms has been relaxed for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the aforesaid package will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) For Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 20,774 road works having length of 87,935 km. have been sanctioned. The value of projects cleared for this purpose is Rs. 27,27,424.70 lakhs. State-wise details are enclosed as per Statement.

(c) to (e) Following major relaxations have been given by the Ministry in Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

- (i) All habitations with a population of 250 and above (in 2001 census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY as against the population of 500 in other areas.
- (ii) Cost of bridges upto 75 meters under PMGSY will be borne by the Government of India as

against 50 meters for other areas.

- (iii) The minimum tender package amount is reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (iv) The time limit upto 24 calendar months would be allowed for completion of work. However, no extra liability, if any, on account of cost escalation shall be met from the programme fund provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Statement

Details of works sanctioned in IAP Districts

| Sl.No. | States | No. of Road Works Sanctioned | Length Sanctioned in km | Projects cleared (Rs. in Lakhs) |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2,548 | 7,999 | 1,72,790.69 |
| 2. | Bihar | 2,463 | 9,274 | 3,49,683.24 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 3,072 | 14,965 | 5,46,293.56 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 2,456 | 10,810 | 2,87,450.01 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 2,819 | 12,974 | 3,27,204.47 |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 468 | 1,925 | 47,607.00 |
| 7. | Odisha | 5,913 | 24,569 | 8,39,714.42 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 586 | 1,996 | 48,265.53 |
| 9. | West Bengal | 449 | 3,423 | 1,08,415.85 |
| Total | | 20,774 | 87,935 | 27,27,424.70 |

Setting up of Venture Capital Fund

394. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a venture capital fund for pharmaceutical sector;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives for launching the fund;

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose;

(d) whether this fund will also cover the development of generic drug industry;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which this venture capital fund will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (f) The Department has included in the Report of Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry for the 12th Plan, submitted to the Planning Commission, a proposal for setting up Pharma Venture Capital Fund with an outlay of Rs. 500/- crore for investment of identified funds into a newly created specialised private equity/ Venture Capital that undertakes Research and Development (R and D) investments into companies in the Pharmaceutical industry. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) was entrusted a study in this regard. NIPFP has since submitted Detailed Project Report, including Feasibility Report, on the subject matter. After due examination of the report, it will be submitted to Planning Commission for approval.

[Translation]

Ban on Pesticide Endosulfan

395. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has banned the production, sale and use of pesticide endosulfan considering it harmful for both the human and cattle;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that endosulfan is being sold in agriculture Centres and seeds shops in the country; and

(d) if so, action taken by the Government against the guilty persons to prevent the sale of endosulfan?

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) As per information received from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the Hon'ble Supreme

Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 213 of 2011 filed by Democratic Youth Federation of India v/s Union of India and Others vide its ad-interim order dated 13.05.2011 has banned the production, use and sale of endosulfan all over India till further orders.

(c) and (d) No report has been received that endosulfan is being sold in the country.

[English]

Profit Margin on Drugs

396. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) whether a recent study commissioned by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has revealed exorbitant profit margins on 21 common drugs manufactured by Indian companies with mark-ups from 200 to 500 percent.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether pricing regulations of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority mandate that companies can keep a maximum of 100 percent over the cost of production of a drug;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the status of the proposed pharmaceutical pricing policy which seeks to put ceiling on drug prices at the average of costs of top selling three brands?

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) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that they had undertaken a suo moto study on formulations (medicines) manufactured and marketed by some of the leading pharmaceutical companies in India. The study

revealed that in the 21 high MAT value brands (MAT value ranging from Rs. 33.84 crores to Rs. 99.29 crores) there is vary high company's profit margin, very high Mark up1 (MAPE) on cost of production, hesvy loading of selling and distribution expenses and very high Mark-up towards trade margins.

(c) and (d) In the case of scheduled drugs, the prices of 74 bulk drugs (whch are scheduled) arid the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled under the provisions of the Drugs(Price and Control) Order, 1995, NPFA/Govt. fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Govt.

As per para 7 of DPCO, 1995 "MAPE" (Maximum allowable Post-manufacturing Expenses) means all costs incurred by a manufacturer from the stage of ex-factory cost to retailing and includes trade margin and margin for the manufacturer and it shall not exceed 100% for indigenously manufactured Scheduled and formulations;

Provided that in the csse of an imported formulation, the landed cost shall form the basis for fixing its price alongwith such margin to cover selling and distribution expenses including interest and importer's profit which shall not exceed 50% of the larded cost.

(e) 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, 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 were examined and the matter was placed before the Group of Ministers which met on 25.04.2012. Subsequent to this two meetings have been held by the Group of Ministers.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Kerosene

397. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has devised the policy for allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene to States;

(b) when was the aforesaid policy formulated and announced and whether the aforesaid policy accounts for LPG coverage and population of the State;

(c) the allocation of Kerosene and the per capita availability of SKO during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the reasons for variation in per capita availability of PDS SKO among various States?

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) Allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is being made on the basis of subsisting allocations which are broadly modified taking into consideration coverage of LPG, national average of per capita allocation of PDS kerosene for States/UTs (other than states in the North East, island territories and J and K in view of the logistic constraints). Further, such quantity of the quota that remained unlifted by the States/UTs within the stipulated period is reduced from the allocation for the following year.

(c) State-wise details of allocation of PDS Kerosene and per capita allocation of PDS Kerosene during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are annexed as statement.

(d) Historical allocations of PDS Kerosene made in the past and other factors inter alia, LPG coverage adjustments have a bearing on. the Per Capita availability of PDS Kerosene in States/UTs. The scale of SKO distribution is decided by the State Governments.

Statement

| States/UTs | Allocation for 2011-12 (in KL) | Allocation for 2010-11 (in KL) | PCA for 2011-12 (in litre) | PCA for 2010-11 (in litre) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 7248 | 7248 | 19.08 | 19.08 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 530808 | 595800 | 6.27 | 7.04 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 11628 | 11736 | 8.41 | 8.49 |
| Assam | 330708 | 331176 | 10.61 | 10.63 |
| Bihar | 820320 | 824760 | 7.90 | 7.95 |
| Chandigarh | 7332 | 9168 | 6.95 | 8.69 |
| Chhattisgarh | 186600 | 186972 | 7.31 | 7.32 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2484 | 3036 | 7.25 | 8.86 |
| Daman and Diu | 2016 | 2328 | 8.30 | 9.58 |
| Delhi | 61380 | 138900 | 3.66 | 8.29 |
| Goa | 19776 | 22680 | 13.57 | 15.56 |
| Gujarat | 673584 | 920556 | 11.16 | 15.25 |
| Haryana | 157260 | 172632 | 6.20 | 6.81 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 32472 | 40260 | 4.74 | 5.87 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 95082 | 95082 | 7.58 | 7.58 |
| Jharkhand | 270276 | 270852 | 8.20 | 8.22 |
| Karnataka | 539544 | 562812 | 8.83 | 9.21 |
| Kerala | 197124 | 225096 | 5.90 | 6.74 |
| Lakshadweep | 1020 | 1020 | 15.83 | 15.83 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 626412 | 626412 | 8.63 | 8.63 |
| Maharashtra | 1258812 | 1564176 | 11.20 | 13.92 |
| Manipur | 25344 | 25344 | 9.31 | 9.31 |
| Meghalaya | 26064 | 26136 | 8.79 | 8.82 |
| Mizoram | 7836 | 7920 | 7.18 | 7.26 |
| Nagaland | 17100 | 17100 | 8.63 | 8.63 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| Odisha | 400944 | 403140 | 9.56 | 9.61 |
| Puducherry | 10440 | 15732 | 8.39 | 12.64 |
| Punjab | 272556 | 285396 | 9.84 | 10.30 |
| Rajasthan | 511404 | 511644 | 7.45 | 7.46 |
| Sikkim | 6588 | 6600 | 10.84 | 10.86 |
| Tamil Nadu | 551352 | 633648 | 7.64 | 8.78 |
| Tripura | 39264 | 39300 | 10.70 | 10.71 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1592700 | 1593768 | 7.98 | 7.99 |
| Uttaranchal | 107520 | 111060 | 10.63 | 10.98 |
| West Bengal | 964728 | 965388 | 10.56 | 10.57 |
| Total/National average | 10365726 | 11254878 | 8.57 | 930 |

Homeless Persons

398. SHRI PASHUPATT NATH SINGH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of homeless persons is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of homeless people/families, State-wise as on date;

(c) whether Government intends to conduct any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide houses to homeless persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) As per Census, 2001 there were 148.25 lakh houseless households in the country. The data in respect of housing shortage as per Census, 2011 is not available. Whether there has been any increase in the number of houseless people, will be known after the data is in public domain.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) throughout the country (except Delhi and Chandigarh) under which financial assistance is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of dwelling unit. Since inception of the scheme 291.53 lakh houses have been constructed. The size of the scheme has increased substantially in recent years to bring down the number of homeless people in the rural areas. The Budgetary Outlay for Rural Housing has been enhanced from Rs.1991 crore in 2001-02 with a physical target of construction of 12.94 lakh houses to Rs.11075.00 crore in 2012-13 for construction of 30.09 lakh houses.

[English]

Fake Job Cards under MGNREGS

399. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government servants, railway officials, etc. have been featured in the list of job card-holders under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry into these irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. 287 job cards related complaints (non issue of job cards, manipulation in job cards and job cards kept by Sarpanches etc.) have been received in the Ministry as on 31.3.2012. Instances where job cards were issued in the names of professionals and other affluent individuals who denied applying for such cards have also come to notice of the Government. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all such complaints/cases received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action as per law.

Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card to be eligible to apply for work. It is the duty of the Gram Panchayat to register households after making such enquiry as it deems fit and issue job cards and the responsibility for ensuring genuineness of job cards issued rests with the Gram Panchayats.

National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed by the Ministry in complaints of serious nature and their reports are analyzed and findings are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking corrective measures. 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 Programme Officers, necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. Hence, it is for the concerned State Governments to devise procedures and measures to deal

with such irregularities including lodging of criminal cases and to take other action against persons involved.

[Translation]

Construction of Toilets

400. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAIKHA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) the total funds earmarked for sanitation during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total funds allocated, released and utilized and the total number of toilets constructed under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the Census 2011 results that reveal that far lesser households are having toilets than that were claimed to be built by the States under TSC during the last decade;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) whether the Government has increased/proposes to increase the per-toilet assistance to the beneficiaries under TSC; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the major changes made therein?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The total funds provided under the annual budget of the Government of India for rural sanitation during each of the last three years and the current year is as under.

| Year | Funds (Rupees in Crore) |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 1200 |
| 2010-11 | 1580 |
| 2011-12 | 1500 |
| 2012-13 | 3500 |

(b) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), is a demand driven project based programme. Therefore, there are no annual allocations made to the States. The total funds released to the States as per their eligibility and utilization reported by the States through the online data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year till July 2012 is given in the enclosed statement I. State wise details of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) reported to be constructed under NBA during each of the last three years and the current year, till July 2012, as per progress reported by the States is given in the enclosed statement II.

(c) to (e) In terms of Census 2011 report on availability and type of latrine facilities 2001-2011, a total of 31.7 percent of rural households have latrine in 2011, as against 21.9 percent in 2001. Out of the total project objectives of 12.57 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), 13,75,234 school toilet units, 5,34,931 Anganwadi toilets and 33,684 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) identified under the then TSC (now Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)) for all the 607 rural district projects, 8.39 crore IHHLs, 11,90,229 school toilet units, 3,97,291 Anganwadi toilets and 22,978 CSCs have been completed till 2011

as per information provided by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry. While the above census figures reflect latrines of rural households at the time of conducting census in 2011, the NBA figures reflect the total number of IHHLs reported constructed against the specified project objectives during the period of programme implementation from April 1999 to December 2011. These do not take into account the increase in number of households because of rise in population or division of households. Toilets constructed but dysfunctional due to natural calamities, ill maintenance or other reasons may also account for these figures.

(f) and (g) The incentive provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household under NBA for construction and usage of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) in recognition of its achievement was Rs.3200.00 (Rs.3700.00 for difficult and hilly areas) consisting of Central share of Rs.2200.00 (Rs.2700.00 in case of hilly and difficult areas) and State Share of Rs.1000.00. The provisions have since been changed with effect from 1.4.2012. The incentive amount to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and identified categories of Above Poverty Line (APL) households for construction of one unit of IHHL is Rs.4600.00 (Rs.5100.00 for difficult and hilly areas). The central share out of this shall be Rs.3200.00 (Rs.3700.00 in case of hilly and difficult areas) and State Government share shall be Rs.1400.00. In addition, expenditure on unskilled labour (up to 20 person days) and skilled labour (up to 6, person days under material component) for construction of IHHL under NBA is also admissible under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) subject to total value not exceeding Rs.4500 per IHHL.

Statement I

Funds released to the States and utilization reported during each of the last three years and the current year

(Rupees in lakh)

| Sl.No. | State/District | 2009-2010 | | 2010-2011 | | 2011-2012 | | 2012-2013 | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure Till July 2012 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 11078.44 | 3915.05 | 14218.46 | 7177.90 | 9657.28 | 9151.88 | 15022.69 | 1089.77 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 404.97 | 659.28 | 119.26 | 610.28 | 204.88 | 511.09 | 0.00 | 16.61 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 3 | Assam | 6729.84 | 9436.95 | 9437.36 | 6712.08 | 12251.18 | 12227.67 | 0.00 | 3734.61 |
| 4 | Bihar | 9046.72 | 9014.63 | 11259.76 | 12421.48 | 17219.09 | 16761.44 | 29814.56 | 6777.40 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 5018.42 | 6437.99 | 5479.58 | 2530.57 | 2702.42 | 3286.35 | 0.00 | 572.16 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 3036.91 | 5154.34 | 4692.36 | 3332.98 | 4308.28 | 3525.46 | 0.00 | 811.10 |
| 7 | Haryana | 718.15 | 1220.09 | 2361.49 | 1410.41 | 335.27 | 1542.35 | 0.00 | 179.93 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 1017.74 | 1312.38 | 2939.78 | 2130.20 | 469.57 | 1274.65 | 0.00 | 342.00 |
| 9 | Jammu and Kashmir | 332.90 | 1383.15 | 2792.51 | 1101.93 | 967.95 | 2463.42 | 3511.01 | 37.96 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 3941.66 | 3871.91 | 5466.98 | 3653.66 | 7264.92 | 2334.84 | 4193.31 | 342.91 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 5571.00 | 4816.90 | 4458.66 | 6240.93 | 8709.28 | 4115.18 | 8352.77 | 729.17 |
| 12 | Kerala | 975.45 | 1346.20 | 2286.34 | 808.52 | 158.89 | 987.89 | 0.00 | 167.90 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 9987.48 | 12732.13 | 14402.60 | 12826.57 | 15076.00 | 16700.46 | 12922.98 | 2054.68 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 9894.05 | 11741.67 | 12911.70 | 7263.49 | 5799.94 | 8391.45 | 0.00 | 1007.57 |
| 15 | Manipur | 1177.54 | 409.58 | 80.30 | 861.00 | 1087.87 | 701.18 | 0.00 | 342.45 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 1378.78 | 985.46 | 3105.23 | 1437.34 | 1115.72 | 3290.85 | 0.00 | 31.36 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 412.98 | 419.27 | 653.40 | 272.81 | 31.38 | 691.60 | 0.00 | 33.10 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 1059.27 | 971.60 | 1229.45 | 264.95 | 174.06 | 1371.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Odisha | 5031.55 | 5258.97 | 6836.73 | 4928.22 | 11171.70 | 4652.38 | 0.00 | 1171.42 |
| 20 | Puducherry | 0.00 | 5.19 | 0.00 | 2.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Punjab | 116.02 | 326.41 | 1116.39 | 420.64 | 283.18 | 108.36 | 0.00 | 1.22 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 4352.64 | 3217.59 | 5670.74 | 3757.52 | 5424.41 | 3136.60 | 0.00 | 488.09 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0.00 | 258.95 | 112.86 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 6166.18 | 5406.86 | 7794.35 | 5213.14 | 7662.06 | 10710.19 | 6239.19 | 1187.89 |
| 25 | Tripura | 836.66 | 535.74 | 925.14 | 574.08 | 133.92 | 752.89 | 0.00 | 61.72 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 11579.77 | 33657.29 | 22594.00 | 22738.91 | 16920.72 | 12056.46 | 0.00 | 318.06 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 773.98 | 1102.22 | 1707.61 | 1159.57 | 804.76 | 1312.67 | 1270.98 | 308.16 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 3246.26 | 7809.32 | 8327.50 | 7654.57 | 14124.34 | 11514.02 | 0.00 | 2151.44 |

Statement II

Number of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) units reported constructed by the States during the last three years and the current year (till July 2012)

| Sl.No. | State Name | No. of IHHL Units Constructed during the Year | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 (Till July 2012) |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 606277 | 1049704 | 654282 | 84925 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16682 | 19799 | 27781 | 2129 |
| 3. | Assam | 489334 | 498849 | 510243 | 85852 |
| 4. | Bihar | 640359 | 717792 | 839927 | 310884 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 460320 | 236164 | 82496 | 13567 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 607078 | 515224 | 321357 | 52254 |
| 8. | Haryana | 191242 | 132137 | 103913 | 4145 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 239576 | 216571 | 30066 | 2964 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 55390 | 125228 | 70626 | 349 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 335592 | 296678 | 53479 | 14528 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1087674 | 810104 | 414782 | 54945 |
| 13. | Kerala | 68302 | 20241 | 2188 | 0 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1354632 | 1166016 | 900769 | 172764 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 934879 | 562183 | 519563 | 57851 |
| 16. | Manipur | 15941 | 49576 | 55306 | 7951 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 47256 | 65417 | 51550 | 355 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 7639 | 1611 | 17237 | 2132 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 25993 | 18224 | 46318 | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 539077 | 853303 | 359171 | 81553 |
| 21. | Puducherry | 208 | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Punjab | 158060 | 118415 | 32535 | 5763 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 665660 | 750948 | 730385 | 85018 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 533108 | 473647 | 410794 | 109986 |
| 25. | Tripura | 27346 | 30392 | 24761 | 197 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 2669547 | 2915407 | 1613384 | 28970 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 115071 | 132913 | 125051 | 27757 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 515535 | 466311 | 800900 | 183765 |

State Funding of General Election

401. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes for state funding of general elections to curb the corruption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposals for electoral reforms submitted/disposed/pending with the Government;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact any law for making voting compulsory for every citizen in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KURSHEED): (a) and (b) The issue of State Funding of Elections has been considered and discussed with political parties on different occasions. The Government is taking initiative to evolve a consensus on the issue.

(c) and (d) The issue was considered by the Committee on Electoral Reforms, 1990 (Dinesh Goswami Committee) but the measure was, however, not favoured because of the practical difficulties involved in its implementation.

[English]

Production of Rail Coaches

402. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirement of Rail Coaches in the country;

(b) the details of annual production of Rail Coaches in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any Import of Rail Coaches and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details and the present status of Rail Coach Factory project at Palakkad, Coaching Yard project at Nemom and coaching terminal at Kottayam; and

(e) the time frame set for completion of the said projects alongwith the funds allocated/spent thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Assessment of requirement of coaches during a particular year is made on the basis of traffic targets fixed in consultation with Planning Commission. During 2012-13, Railways expect to carry 8740 million passengers for which an additional requirement of 4000 coaches has been projected.

(b) The details of annual production of Rail Coaches in the country during the last three years, year wise are as indicated below:

| Year | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Production of Coaches | 3494 | 3660 | 3637 |

(c) There has been no import of rail Coaches during the last three years.

(d) (i) The project of Rail Coach Factory at Palakkad has been sanctioned in the Railway Budget 2012-13 at an estimated cost of Rs. 550 crores (excluding cost of land). Ministry of Railways is liaisoning with State Government of Kerala for acquisition of land from them. Process has been initiated for appointment of a consultant for Bid Process Management.

(ii) The Coaching Yard project at Nemom and the Coaching Terminal Project at Kottayam are under survey which was ordered in April 2012.

(e) (i) The project at Rail Coach Factory at Palakkad is likely to be completed in three years after award of contract and therefore, the question of allocation of funds at this stage does not arise.

(ii) The time frame set for completion of the Coaching Yard project at Nemom and the Coaching Terminal Project at Kottayam alongwith the funds required will be known only after the survey is completed.

[*Translation*]

Outlets under KVIC

403. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHR1 NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) the number of retail outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in the country including in Jharkhand, State-wise;

(b) the details of retail outlets of KVIC opened during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) whether many retail outlets of KVIC are in a very poor condition;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Presently, 26 retail outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are in operation. These outlets include ten (10) Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) also known as Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans and 16 branches operated under these DSOs. State-wise number of these Bhawans as well as the retail outlets (including the ones housed in the Bhawans themselves) is given in the enclosed statement. There is no KVIC owned and operated retail outlet in Jharkhand State.

(b) KVIC has established a Khadi Plaza at Jodhpur(Rajasthan), and two retail outlets at Sonapat (Haryana) and Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) as branches

of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, during the last three years.

(c) to (e) Continuous efforts are made to improve the conditions of the sales outlets, inter alia also through budgetary assistance from the government.

Statement

State-wise number of Bhawans/retail outlets of KVIC

| Sl.No. | State/UT | No. of Bhawans of KVIC | Total No. of retail outlets |
|--------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Delhi | 2 | 10 |
| 2. | Rajasthan | 1 | 1 |
| 3. | Bihar | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | Tripura | 1 | 1 |
| 5. | West Bengal | 1 | 4 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 2 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | 1 | 2 |
| 8. | Goa | 1 | 2 |
| 9. | Kerala | 1 | 3 |
| Total | | 10 | 26 |

[*English*]

Upgradation of Rural Roads

404. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to approve any roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in 2012-13 or to provide connectivity to remote areas and habitations having population less than 250;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken upgradation of roads under PMGSY;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has received any proposals for upgradation of roads under PMGSY from Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission.

(c) to (f) PMGSY guidelines permits the up gradation (to prescribed standards) of the existing roads in those districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size, as prescribed in the guidelines, have been provided all-weather road connectivity. As per advisory issued on 12th June, 2009, the proposals of only following categories were being considered:

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) New habitations connectivity in the identified Left Wing Extremist districts.
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

The above advisory was relaxed vide circular no. 02/2012 dated 15th February, 2012 and proposals to connect habitations less than 1,000 persons are being considered subject to fulfillment of conditions mentioned in the circular. Further, vide Ministry's circular no. 3/2012 dated 19th July, 2012, it has been decided to consider

proposals of upgradation in respect of States who have awarded at least 80% of the new connectivity road works for execution to connect the eligible unconnected habitations in the State and have completed all works awarded more than two years earlier.

Export of LNG by US

405. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has requested the Government to intervene in the matter of relaxing the export norms by United States of America (USA) for supply of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the initiative taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) In view of recent increase in commercialization of Shale Gas resources in US, there has been considerable availability of gas in US resulting in low Henry Hub prices and increased possibility of LNG exports from US. GAIL is pursuing gas sourcing opportunities across the world including US. MoP & NG has asked the Ministry of External Affairs to take up the matter with appropriate authorities in the US Government for allowing LNG/Liquid Shale Gas exports to India from USA, by keeping India outside the purview of Free Trade Area (FTA)/non FTA framework.

Manufacturing of Medicines

406. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) drug companies manufacture medicines worth Rs. 50,000-55,000 crore annually and sell the medicines worth Rs. 20,000-30,000 crore to multinational and big domestic drug companies.

(b) if so, the medicines outsourced from SME drug companies are sold at very high rates by multinational and big domestic companies;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to take any steps to give relief to SME drug 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) and (b) Many multinational and domestic drug companies outsourced their production from SME drug companies. In the case of scheduled drugs, the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled under the provisions of the Drugs (Price and Control) Order, 1995. NPPA/Govt. fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Govt.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) to provide incentives to micro and small enterprises for technology upgradation for approved 48 Sub-sectors including Drugs and Pharmaceutical Sub-Sector. Under this Scheme, 15% capital subsidy is provided upto a loan of Rs. 1.00 crore as per the guidelines of the Scheme. Technologies required for Schedule M compliance and National/International standards in the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Sub-Sector were added to the list of eligible technologies under the Scheme on 13.07.2009. Under this Scheme, 294 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals micro and small enterprises have availed subsidy of about Rs. 19.76 crore since inception of the CLCSS upto March, 2012.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is also implementing the ISO-9000/ISO-14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursement Scheme for enhancing the quality of the products of Micro and Small Enterprises including small Drug Companies. Under this Scheme, reimbursement of charges for acquiring ISO-9000/ISO-14001/HACCP Certification to the extent of 75% of the cost subject to a maximum amount of Rs. 75,000 is provided.

Government has launched various schemes under National Manufacturing Competitive Programme (NMCP) to support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises including Small Drug companies to enhance their productivity and competitiveness.

[*Translation*]

Raids on LPG Distributors

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

(a) whether the Government has carried out surprise raids on the LPG distributors in Sheohar area of Bihar;

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

(c) whether it is also fact that due to the connivance of the respective LPG companies with the corrupt LPG distributors, the information regarding the raid is conveyed well in advance and the raids conducted are merely an eyewash; and

(d) if so, the details of the provision made by the Government in this regard and the steps taken by the Government to implement these provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During the last three years, no raid was conducted on LPG distributorships of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), in Sheohar area of Bihar. However, OMCs normally carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors' premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers' premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc., and action, where-ever necessary, is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

(c) Raids are carried out without prior intimation and no such instances have come to notice where the distributors were tipped-off in advance.

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

Officers Visiting Abroad

408. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of officers in the Ministry and various departments and undertakings as well as institutions under it who have visited abroad each year during the last three years and as on date along with the names of the countries visited and the number of days of stay;

(b) the funds spent on the same by the Government;

(c) whether there has been any misuse of the funds, and

(d) If so, the steps taken by the Government for recovering the misappropriated funds?

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 details in this respect are being collected and would be provided at the earliest.

[English]

Railway Lines/Stations in Kerala

409. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of work on new railway lines and railway stations in Kerala;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to complete the said works within stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Details and present status of work on new lines falling partly or fully within the State of Kerala and railway stations in Kerala including funds allocated/spent thereon are as under:

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl.No. | Work | Expenditure incurred upto March, 2012 | Outlay 2012-13 | Status |
|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NEW LINE | | | | |
| 1. | Angamali-Sabarimala (116 Km) | 96.96 | 15 | This project is terminated at Azutha, short of Reserve Forest Area. Works on Angamali-Kaladi (7 Km) is targeted for completion during 2012-13. |
| 2. | Tirunnavaya-Guruvayur (35 km) | 15.15 | 10 | Final location survey is held up due to public protest. |

For the development of railway stations in the State of Kerala, the works such as upgradation as Model/Modern/Adarsh station, provision of new/extension of platform shelters, raising/extension of platforms, provision of Foot over Bridges and escalators, improvements to platforms and circulating area etc. have been taken up at total cost of Rs. 95.79 crores and an outlay of Rs. 14.32 crore has been provided during 2012-13.

(c) Projects are progressing as per availability of resources. State Government has been requested to provide necessary assistance in land acquisition and share 50% cost of Angamali-Sabarimala new line project.

[Translation]

Proposal for Development from Maharashtra

410. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra pending with the Union Government for approval relating to development of Science and Technology in the State particularly in Bhiwandi parliamentary constituency during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals approved by the Union Government alongwith the number of proposals lying pending and the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house.

Funds under AIBP

411. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to Gujarat during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the utilisation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) During the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12), Central Assistance of Rs. 367.5 crore has been released to Government of Gujarat under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(b) State Government of Gujarat has reported that the funds released to the projects during the last three years have been fully utilized.

[*English*]

Effects of Deforestation of Water Level

412. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to removal of forests, the level of the water is going down there by posing a major problem causing shortage of drinking water; and

(b) if so, the preventive and corrective action taken by the Government 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) Deforestation i.e. removal of forests, causes reduced recharge in ground water, resulting into lowering of ground water table in cases where abstraction is more than the recharge. This may cause shortage of drinking water on sustainable basis.

(b) Government of India has launched National Mission for a Green India as a part of National Action Plan on Climate Change, inter alia, to increase forest/tree cover on 5 million hectare lands and improved quality of forest cover on another 5 million hectare lands in the next 10 years coinciding with the Twelfth and Thirteenth five year plan periods.

Innovation Programme

413. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve competitiveness and efficiency of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) under Innovation Programme;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked, allocated and utilized during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) the achievements made in this regard during the said period; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to make SMEs more vibrant and competitive?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has taken initiative in consultation with National Innovation Council (NIC) to set up a dedicated fund with an initial contribution of Rs.100 crores in the name of "India Inclusive Innovation Fund" for promoting grass root innovations. It is expected that promoting innovation would also improve the competitiveness and efficiency of SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises). The scheme is at the stage of approval.

(b) The amount allocated for "India Inclusive Innovation Fund" for the current year (2012-13) is Rs.100 Cr. The scheme did not exist for previous years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) is the nodal programme of the Government to develop global competitiveness among Indian MSMEs. An amount of Rs.500 crores approx as GOI Contribution had been allocated for NMCP during XIth Plan. NMCP targets at enhancing the entire value chain of the MSME sector through the following schemes:

(a) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme for MSMEs;

(b) Promotion of Information and Communication Tools (ICT) in MSME sector;

(c) Technology and Quality Up gradation Support to MSMEs;

(d) Design Clinics scheme for MSMEs;

- (e) Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools (QTT);
- (f) Marketing Assistance and Technology Up gradation Scheme for MSMEs;
- (g) Setting up of Mini Tool Room under PPP Mode;
- (h) National campaign for building awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR);
- (i) Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators.

In addition, Government operates a number of schemes for the MSME sector which inter alia improve competitiveness. These schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

[Translation]

Extension of Trains

414. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal to extend the Mandor Express and Sampark Kranti running between Delhi to Jodhpur upto Marwar Junction and providing stoppages of important trains as well as extension of important trains upto Bilaspur railway station in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which any action is likely to be taken and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Railways have also received any proposal to extend the Jodhpur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla train upto Haridwar and operate it on daily basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Representations including from Members of Parliament have been received for extension of 12461/12462 Delhi-Jodhpur Mandor Express (daily) and 12463/12464 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Jodhpur/Bikaner Rajasthan Sampark Kranti Express (tri-weekly) upto Marwar Junction alongwith stoppages and extension of trains upto Bilaspur. The same have been examined but not found feasible at present. However, extension of 15013/15014 Kathgodam-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express upto Jodhpur with stoppage at Marwar and Pali Marwar and introduction of 14709/14710 Bikaner-Puri Express (weekly), 22829/22830 Shalimar-Bhuj Express (weekly) with stoppage at Bilaspur have been announced in Railway Budget 2012-2013. Further, 22473/22474 Bikaner-Bandra (T) Express (weekly) serving Marwar and Pali Marwar stations and 17007/17008 Secunderabad-Darbhanga Express (bi-weekly), 22843/22844 Bilaspur-Patna Express (weekly) and 13425/13426 Malda-Surat Express (weekly) have been introduced and 18207/18208 Durg-Jaipur Express has been extended upto Ajmer, serving Bilaspur during July 2012.

(c) and (d) Representations including from Members of Parliament have been received for extension of 22481/22482 Jodhpur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express (bi-weekly) upto Haridwar and its daily running. The same have been examined but not found feasible at present.

Profit of Oil Companies

415. SHRI JINTENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the details of the profit earned by both the public sector and private sector oil companies during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of their turnover during the said period, company-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the profit of public sector oil companies as compared to those in the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of the Profit After Tax (PAT) earned by all the major six oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) alongwith three private sector oil companies namely ESSAR Energy, CAIRN India Limited and Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are given in the table below.

| Name of the company | PAT (Rs. Crore) | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| | 2011-12 | 2010-11 | 2009-10 |
| ONGC | 25123 | 18924 | 16768 |
| OIL | 3446.92 | 2887.73 | 2610.52 |
| IOCL | 3955 | 7445 | 10221 |
| HPCL | 911.43 | 1539.01 | 1301.37 |
| BPCL | 1311.27 | 1546.68 | 1537.62 |
| GAIL | 3654 | 3561 | 3140 |
| ESSAR | -4199 | 654 | 29 |
| CAIRN | 7.94 | 6.33 | 1.05 |
| RIL* | 9654 | 9172 | 6011 |

*Profit Before interest and tax

(b) The details of the turnover in respect of the above nine companies are given in the table below.

| Name of the company | Turnover (Rs. Crore) | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2011-12 | 2010-11 | 2009-10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ONGC | 76887 | 68649 | 61983 |
| OIL | 9863.23 | 8320.60 | 7905.56 |
| IOCL | 409957 | 328652 | 271095 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| HPCL | 188130.95 | 142396.49 | 114888.63 |
| BPCL | 222394 | 163218 | 131500 |
| GAIL | 40281 | 32459 | 24996 |
| ESSAR | 63340 | 53119 | 42402 |
| CAIRN | 11.86 | 10.28 | 1.62 |
| RIL | 294734 | 215431 | 163249 |

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various steps to reduce the under-recovery of OMCs:

- The price of Petrol has been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. However, the Government continues to modulate the retails 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 resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).
- Under the burden sharing mechanism, these under-recoveries are being shared amongst the following stakeholders:
 - (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 Crude oil and products.
 - (iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recovery.
- In addition, to reduce the burden of the rise in international oil prices on the profitability of OMCs, the Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:
 - (i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.
 - (ii) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of Rs. 2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be

reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.

- (iii) Minimal price increase of Rs. 3 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 2 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 50 per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

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

Accidents in BORL

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

(a) the number and nature of accidents that occurred in the Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL) at Beena in Madhya Pradesh since commencement till date;

(b) the number of persons injured and killed in these accidents;

(c) the details of enquiry conducted to ascertain the reasons for such accidents along with the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(d) the amount of compensation provided to the injured persons and to the families of those killed in such accidents?

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) Since January 2006, when the construction of Bina refinery was started by BORL, there have been nineteen incidents causing injuries and fatalities, as per Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL).

(b) As reported by BPCL, there were thirteen fatalities and eleven persons suffered injuries in the above incidents.

(c) Multi-disciplinary member committees were formed to investigate each of the above incidents. The recommendations of the committees have been complied with by BORL. The main cause of these accidents was

found to be the casual approach of the workers towards safety procedures.

(d) BORL has paid compensation as per the provisions of Workmen Compensation Act, 1923. A total of Rs.44.15 lakh has been paid to the dependents of the deceased persons and those affected with permanent disabilities.

[English]

Cauvery River Authority

417. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has asked the Union Government to call Cauvery River Authority meeting;

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the riparian States have agreed to the distress sharing formula;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of Tamil Nadu has asked the Union Government to call Cauvery River Authority (CRA) vide its letter dated 18.5.2012.

(b) The matter of calling CRA meeting is under examination.

(c) to (e) The distress sharing formula was last discussed in inter-State meeting convened by Secretary (WR) on 28.1.2011 in which Chief Secretaries of State of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu participated. It was observed that Karnataka wanted distress formula on the basis of final order of CWDT whereas Tamil Nadu agreed with the formula proposed by CMC earlier based on the interim order dated 25.06.1991 and thus there was no consensus. The status was informed to the members of CMC during its 26th meeting held on 12/8/2011.

[*Translation*]

PMGSY in Chhattisgarh

418. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds made by the Union Government for the State of Chhattisgarh for the seventh and eighth phase of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether the Union Government has released the allocated amount for the seventh and eighth phases;

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

(d) the time by which the remaining funds would be released to Chhattisgarh under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The funds for the projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are made available to the State Rural Road Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in the States based upon their demand, absorption capacity, works undertaken and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the Programme Guidelines for release of funds. Till 31st May, 2012, against the sanction of road works costing Rs. 6,966 crore, the Ministry had released Rs.5,659 crore to the State. Against these sanctions, the State had spent Rs. 4,866 crore. Accordingly, Rs.793 crore was still available with the State.

[*English*]

E-service

419. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the e-services in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total budgetary allocation 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) The Ministry has implemented MCA21 project - a major e-Governance initiative covering all aspects of incorporation and regulation of companies as defined under the Companies Act, through its e-Governance portal namely www.mca.gov.in. The Ministry keeps enhancing the facilities and services on MCA21 portal from time to time so as to constantly improve productivity and facilities to the stakeholders.

(c) A total expenditure of Rs.154.13 crore has been spent under the MCA21 in the last three financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Revamping Legal Procedure

420. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any MoU has been signed between United Arab Emirates and India to revamp legal procedure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that skilled Indian employees in Gulf countries are not put to hardships and paid due compensation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KURSHEED): (a) to (c) No MoU has been signed by the Government with United Arab Emirates regarding revamping of legal procedure.

Uranium in Ground Water

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from States to undertake remedial measures to curb the problem of uranium contamination in ground water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

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

THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) has received a proposal for assessment of Uranium contamination in drinking water from the State Government of Punjab. MoDWS has released Rs.3.80 crore in January, 2011 for testing of Uranium contamination in drinking water sources in all the affected districts in Punjab. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has been assisting Government of Punjab in testing contamination of Uranium in drinking water.

Further, an Expert Committee consisting of specialists from Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Government of Punjab has been constituted to finalize technological interventions for uranium removal in drinking water sources. A list of possible actions to deal with the problem have been sent to Government of Punjab.

Bill on Caste Panchayats

422. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has drafted a consultation paper on 'unlawful interference of Caste Panchayats etc, with marriages in the name of honour: A suggested legislative framework';

(b) if so, the details of the provisions and the Governments of the reaction thereto; and

(c) the time by which the prohibition of unlawful Assembly (Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances) Bill, 2011 is likely to be implemented by the Government?

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

[*Translation*]

Supply of Gas Through Pipelines

423. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities and towns where gas is being supplied through pipelines;

(b) the names of cities and towns in which gas is proposed to be supplied through pipelines during the next three years; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

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

(a) As per information provided by PNGRB, the details of 51 Geographical Areas (GA) having PNG Network in the existing CGD Network are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) PNGRB has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 cities/towns in various states, at Statement-II, on the basis of Expression of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis. The development of City Gas Distribution network in a GA is dependent on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/availability.

Statement I

Geographical Area having PNG Network in the existing CGD Network as on 30.06.2012

| Sl.No. | Geographical Area | State |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Sonipat | Haryana |
| 2 | Gurgaon | Haryana |
| 3 | Kakinada | Andhra Pradesh |
| 4 | Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh |
| 5 | Tinsukia | Assam |
| 6 | Dibrugarh | Assam |
| 7 | Sibsagar | Assam |
| 8 | Golaghat | Assam |
| 9 | Duliajan | Assam |
| 10 | Moran | Assam |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---------------------------|----------------|
| 11 | Nazira | Assam |
| 12 | Digboi | Assam |
| 13 | Naharkatiya | Assam |
| 14 | Margherita | Assam |
| 15 | Johrat | Assam |
| 16 | Ghandhinagar | Gujarat |
| 17 | Sabarkantha | Gujarat |
| 18 | Mehsana | Gujarat |
| 19 | Nadiad | Gujarat |
| 20 | Halol | Gujarat |
| 21 | Hazira | Gujarat |
| 22 | Rajkot | Gujarat |
| 23 | Khambhat | Gujarat |
| 24 | Morbi | Gujarat |
| 25 | Valsad | Gujarat |
| 26 | Navsari | Gujarat |
| 27 | Surendernagar | Gujarat |
| 28 | Ahmedabad | Gujarat |
| 29 | Vadodara | Gujarat |
| 30 | Surat | Gujarat |
| 31 | Ankleshwar | Gujarat |
| 32 | Bharuch | Gujarat |
| 33 | Anand | Gujarat |
| 34 | Dewas | Madhya Pradesh |
| 35 | Indore including Ujjain | Madhya Pradesh |
| 36 | Pune | Maharashtra |
| 37 | Mumbai and Greater Mumbai | Maharashtra |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 38 | Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas | |
| 39 | Delhi | NCT of Delhi |
| 40 | Kota | Rajasthan |
| 41 | Meerut | Uttar Pradesh |
| 42 | Mathura | Uttar Pradesh |
| 43 | Agra | Uttar Pradesh |
| 44 | Kanpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 45 | Bareilly | Uttar Pradesh |
| 46 | Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh |
| 47 | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 48 | Noida | Uttar Pradesh |
| 49 | Greater Noida | Uttar Pradesh |
| 50 | Ghaziabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 51. | Agartala | Tripura |

Statement II

| Sl.No. | City Enroute | State |
|--------|--------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | CHITTOOR | A.P |
| 2 | KAKINADA | A.P |
| 3 | YANAM | A.P |
| 4 | RAJAHMUNDRY | A.P |
| 5 | KHAMMAM | A.P |
| 6 | TIRUPATI | A.P |
| 7 | ELURU | A.P |
| 8 | SURIAPET | A.P |
| 9 | GUNTUR | A.P |
| 10 | NALGONDA | A.P |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---------------|-------|
| 11 | VIJAYWADA | A.P |
| 12 | VISHAKAPATNAM | A.P |
| 13 | VIZIANAGARM | A.P |
| 14 | BHIMUMPATNAM | A.P |
| 15 | SRIKAKULAM | A.P |
| 16 | HYDERABAD | A.P |
| 17 | SECUNDERABAD | A.P |
| 18 | SANGAREDDY | A.P |
| 19 | ZAHIRABAD | A.P |
| 20 | SHAUND | A.P |
| 21 | MALLAVARAM | A.P |
| 22 | WARANGAL | A.P |
| 23 | KARIMNAGAR | A.P |
| 24 | NIZAMABAD | A.P |
| 25 | ADILABAD | A.P |
| 26 | KOTTAGUDDM | A.P |
| 27 | DULIAJAN | Assam |
| 28 | DIBRUGARH | Assam |
| 29 | SHIVSAGAR | Assam |
| 30 | MORAN | Assam |
| 31 | JORHAT | Assam |
| 32 | SILCHAR | Assam |
| 33 | NAWADA | Bihar |
| 34 | DEOGHAR | Bihar |
| 35 | GAYA | Bihar |
| 36 | SASARAM | Bihar |
| 37 | PATNA | Bihar |
| 38 | ARA | Bihar |
| 39 | BUXAR | Bihar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------------------|------------------|
| 40 | JEHANABAD | Bihar |
| 41 | ARRAH | Bihar |
| 42 | CHANDIGARH | Chandigarh |
| 43 | RAIPUR | Chattisgarh |
| 44 | DURG | Chattisgarh |
| 45 | BHILLAI | Chattisgarh |
| 46 | DAMAN | Daman & Silvassa |
| 47 | SILVASA | Daman & Silvassa |
| 48 | DELHI | Delhi |
| 49 | GOA | Goa |
| 50 | HAZIRA | Gujarat |
| 51 | SURAT | Gujarat |
| 52 | ANKLESHWAR | Gujarat |
| 53 | BHARUCH | Gujarat |
| 54 | VADODARA | Gujarat |
| 55 | DAHOD | Gujarat |
| 56 | VALSAD | Gujarat |
| 57 | NAVASARI | Gujarat |
| 58 | BILLIMORA | Gujarat |
| 59 | GANDEVI | Gujarat |
| 60 | KHAMBAT | Gujarat |
| 61 | ALLABH VtDHYANAGA | Gujarat |
| 62 | HALOL-KALOL | Gujarat |
| 63 | KHEDA | Gujarat |
| 64 | AHMEDABAD | Gujarat |
| 65 | GHANDHI NAGAR | Gujarat |
| 66 | MEHSANA | Gujarat |
| 67 | SABHARKANTA | Gujarat |
| 68 | SURENDRA NAGAR | Gujarat |
| 69 | RAJKOT | Gujarat |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|--------------|-----------|
| 70 | JAMNAGAR | Gujarat |
| 71 | BHUJ | Gujarat |
| 72 | KANDALA | Gujarat |
| 73 | BHAVNAGAR | Gujarat |
| 74 | BANASKANTHA | Gujarat |
| 75 | UMBERGAON | Gujarat |
| 76 | YAMUNANAGAR | Haryana |
| 77 | JAGADARI | Haryana |
| 78 | DABWALI | Haryana |
| 79 | FARIDABAD | Haryana |
| 80 | GURGAON | Haryana |
| 81 | REWARI | Haryana |
| 82 | ROHTAK | Haryana |
| 83 | HISSAR | Haryana |
| 84 | JIND | Haryana |
| 85 | SONEPAT | Haryana |
| 86 | PANIPAT | Haryana |
| 87 | KARNAL | Haryana |
| 88 | KURUKSHETRA | Haryana |
| 89 | AMBALA | Haryana |
| 90 | JAMMU | J&K |
| 91 | KATRA | J&K |
| 92 | UDHAMPUR | J&K |
| 93 | CHOTA NAGPUR | Jharkhand |
| 94 | DHANBAD | Jharkhand |
| 95 | GIRUDIH | Jharkhand |
| 96 | KODARMA | Jharkhand |
| 97 | HAZARIBAG | Jharkhand |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|
| 98 | BOKARO | Jharkhand |
| 99 | CHAMRANJNAGAR | Karnataka |
| 100 | KOLLEGAL | Karnataka |
| 101 | MYSORE | Karnataka |
| 102 | RAMANAGARAM | Karnataka |
| 103 | BENGALURU | Karnataka |
| 104 | KOLAR | Karnataka |
| 105 | KOLAR GOLD FIELDS | Karnataka |
| 106 | MULBAGAL | Karnataka |
| 107 | BANGARAPET | Karnataka |
| 108 | KANAKPURA | Karnataka |
| 109 | RAMANAGARAM | Karnataka |
| 110 | KUNIGAL | Karnataka |
| 111 | SRI RANGAPATNAM | Karnataka |
| 112 | MANDYA | Karnataka |
| 113 | HASSAN | Karnataka |
| 114 | SAKLSHPUR | Karnataka |
| 115 | CHIKMANGALUR | Karnataka |
| 116 | MADIKERI | Karnataka |
| 117 | MANGALORE | Karnataka |
| 118 | SURATKAL | Karnataka |
| 119 | UDUPI | Karnataka |
| 120 | KASARAKOD | Karnataka |
| 121 | TUMKUR | Karnataka |
| 122 | KOPPAL | Karnataka |
| 123 | HAMPI | Karnataka |
| 124 | CHITRADUGE | Karnataka |
| 125 | DAVANGERE | Karnataka |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------|----------------|
| 126 | GADAG | Karnataka |
| 127 | BELLARY | Karnataka |
| 128 | SKIMOGA | Karnataka |
| 129 | HUBLI-DHARWAD | Karnataka |
| 130 | CHARWADMARGA | Karnataka |
| 131 | HOMNABAD | Karnataka |
| 132 | BIDAR | Karnataka |
| 133 | KARAKAL | Kerala |
| 134 | KASARAGOD | Kerala |
| 135 | MADIKERI | Kerala |
| 136 | KANNUR | Kerala |
| 137 | MAHE | Kerala |
| 138 | KALPETTA | Kerala |
| 139 | KHOZIKHODE | Kerala |
| 140 | MALLAPURAM | Kerala |
| 141 | PALAKAD(PALGHAT) | Kerala |
| 142 | THRISSUR | Kerala |
| 143 | ERNALYULAM | Kerala |
| 144 | KOCHI | Kerala |
| 145 | KOTTAYAM | Kerala |
| 146 | ALAPUZHA | Kerala |
| 147 | PERIYAR | Kerala |
| 148 | KOLLAM | Kerala |
| 149 | THIRUVANTHAPURAM | Kerala |
| 150 | JHABUA | Madhya Pradesh |
| 151 | DHAR | Madhya Pradesh |
| 152 | RATLAM | Madhya Pradesh |
| 153 | SHAHJAPUR | Madhya Pradesh |
| 154 | UJJAIN | Madhya Pradesh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------|----------------|
| 155 | INDORE | Madhya Pradesh |
| 156 | GWALIOR | Madhya Pradesh |
| 157 | VIJAIPUR | Madhya Pradesh |
| 158 | GUNA | Madhya Pradesh |
| 159 | RAGHOGARH | Madhya Pradesh |
| 160 | SHIVPURI | Madhya Pradesh |
| 161 | DATIA | Madhya Pradesh |
| 162 | DEWAS | Madhya Pradesh |
| 163 | MANDSAUR | Madhya Pradesh |
| 164 | HOSHANGABAD | Madhya Pradesh |
| 165 | BHOPAL | Madhya Pradesh |
| 166 | SEHORE | Madhya Pradesh |
| 167 | RAISEN | Madhya Pradesh |
| 168 | V1DISHA | Madhya Pradesh |
| 169 | SHAHDOL | Madhya Pradesh |
| 170 | BETUL | Madhya Pradesh |
| 171 | CHINNDWARA | Madhya Pradesh |
| 172 | NAGPUR | Maharashtra |
| 173 | KOLHAPUR | Maharashtra |
| 174 | RATNAGIRI | Maharashtra |
| 175 | SATARA | Maharashtra |
| 176 | ALIBAG | Maharashtra |
| 177 | MUMBAI | Maharashtra |
| 178 | CHANDRAPUR | Maharashtra |
| 179 | GADCHIROLI | Maharashtra |
| 180 | YAVATMAL | Maharashtra |
| 181 | WARDHA | Maharashtra |
| 182 | SOLAPUR | Maharashtra |
| 183 | OSMANABAD | Maharashtra |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|-------------|
| 184 | KARMALA | Maharashtra |
| 185 | LATUR | Maharashtra |
| 186 | AHMADNAGAR | Maharashtra |
| 187 | SHIRDI | Maharashtra |
| 188 | NASHIK | Maharashtra |
| 189 | PUNE | Maharashtra |
| 190 | LONAVALA | Maharashtra |
| 191 | KHOPOLI | Maharashtra |
| 192 | MATHERAN | Maharashtra |
| 193 | WADGAON | Maharashtra |
| 194 | PANVEL | Maharashtra |
| 195 | KALYAN | Maharashtra |
| 196 | THANE | Maharashtra |
| 197 | SHAHPUR | Maharashtra |
| 198 | MURBAD | Maharashtra |
| 199 | TARAPUR | Maharashtra |
| 200 | AMRAVATI | Maharashtra |
| 201 | PARALAKHEMUNDI | Odisha |
| 202 | ROURKELA | Odisha |
| 203 | CHATTRRAPUR | Odisha |
| 204 | KHORDHA | Odisha |
| 205 | BHUBANESHWAR | Odisha |
| 206 | JAJAPUR | Odisha |
| 207 | BHADRAK | Odisha |
| 208 | ANANAPUR | Odisha |
| 209 | KAMAKHYANAGAR | Odisha |
| 210 | BALESHWAR | Odisha |
| 211 | BARIPADA | Odisha |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-----------------|------------|
| 212 | PONDICHERRY | Puducherry |
| 213 | RAJPURA | Punjab |
| 214 | NANGAL | Punjab |
| 215 | PATIALA | Punjab |
| 216 | MANDIGOVINDGARH | Punjab |
| 217 | SANGRUR | Punjab |
| 218 | LUDHIANA | Punjab |
| 219 | JALLANDHAR | Punjab |
| 220 | AMRITSAR | Punjab |
| 221 | BHATINDA | Punjab |
| 222 | PATHANKOT | Punjab |
| 223 | HOSHIARPUR | Punjab |
| 224 | KOTA | Rajasthan |
| 225 | BANSWARI | Rajasthan |
| 226 | DUNGARPUR | Rajasthan |
| 227 | UDAIPUR | Rajasthan |
| 228 | CHITTORGARH | Rajasthan |
| 229 | BHILWARA | Rajasthan |
| 230 | JAIPUR | Rajasthan |
| 231 | JODHPUR | Rajasthan |
| 232 | JHUNJHUNU | Rajasthan |
| 233 | BIKANER | Rajasthan |
| 234 | SRIGANGANAGAR | Rajasthan |
| 235 | AJMER | Rajasthan |
| 236 | BADMER | Rajasthan |
| 237 | JAISALMAR | Rajasthan |
| 238 | BHIWADI | Rajasthan |
| 239 | HOSUR | Tamil Nadu |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|------------|
| 240 | KRISHNAGIRI | Tamil Nadu |
| 241 | KHICHPURAM | Tamil Nadu |
| 242 | CHENNAI | Tamil Nadu |
| 243 | KANCHIPURAM | Tamil Nadu |
| 244 | TIRUVANNAMALAI | Tamil Nadu |
| 245 | KALLAKKURRICHICHI | Tamil Nadu |
| 246 | DHARMAPURI | Tamil Nadu |
| 247 | CUDALORE | Tamil Nadu |
| 248 | SALEM | Tamil Nadu |
| 249 | PERAMBALUR | Tamil Nadu |
| 250 | LALGUDI | Tamil Nadu |
| 251 | NAMAKKAL | Tamil Nadu |
| 252 | KARUR | Tamil Nadu |
| 253 | ERODE | Tamil Nadu |
| 254 | TIRUCHCHIRAPALLI | Tamil Nadu |
| 255 | THANJAVUR | Tamil Nadu |
| 256 | DINDIGUL | Tamil Nadu |
| 257 | PADUKKOTTAI | Tamil Nadu |
| 258 | MADURAI | Tamil Nadu |
| 259 | VIRUDUNAGAR | Tamil Nadu |
| 260 | ARUPPUKKOTAI | Tamil Nadu |
| 261 | KOVILPATTI | Tamil Nadu |
| 262 | TIRUBLVELI | Tamil Nadu |
| 263 | TUTICORIN | Tamil Nadu |
| 264 | COIMBATOR | Tamil Nadu |
| 265 | JDHAGAMMANDALAM | Tamil Nadu |
| 266 | TIRUTTANI | Tamil Nadu |
| 267 | AGARTALA | Tripura |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 268 | JHANSI | Uttar Pradesh |
| 269 | LUCKNOW | Uttar Pradesh |
| 270 | AURAIYA | Uttar Pradesh |
| 271 | DIBIYAPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 272 | PHAPHUND | Uttar Pradesh |
| 273 | BABARPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 274 | MAINPURI | Uttar Pradesh |
| 275 | ETAWAH | Uttar Pradesh |
| 276 | JAGDISHPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 277 | BADAYUN | Uttar Pradesh |
| 278 | SHAHJAHANPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 279 | BAREILLY | Uttar Pradesh |
| 280 | UNNAO | Uttar Pradesh |
| 281 | KANPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 282 | ALIGARH | Uttar Pradesh |
| 283 | HATHRAS | Uttar Pradesh |
| 284 | FIROZABAD | Uttar Pradesh |
| 285 | KHURJA | Uttar Pradesh |
| 286 | BULANDSHAHR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 287 | DADRI | Uttar Pradesh |
| 288 | MEERUT | Uttar Pradesh |
| 289 | MODINAGAR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 290 | MUZZAFARNAGAR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 291 | SAHARNPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 292 | NOIDA | Uttar Pradesh |
| 293 | GREATER NOIDA | Uttar Pradesh |
| 294 | GHAZIABAD | Uttar Pradesh |
| 295 | HAPUR | Uttar Pradesh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|---------------|
| 296 | GARHMUKTESHWAR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 297 | MORADABAD | Uttar Pradesh |
| 298 | RAM PUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 299 | AGRA | Uttar Pradesh |
| 300 | MATHURA | Uttar Pradesh |
| 301 | ALLAHABAD | Uttar Pradesh |
| 302 | GHAZIPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 303 | BALLIA | Uttar Pradesh |
| 304 | MIRZAPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 305 | BHADOHI | Uttar Pradesh |
| 306 | MAU | Uttar Pradesh |
| 307 | JAUNPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 308 | SULTANPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 309 | AZAMGARH | Uttar Pradesh |
| 310 | AKBARPUR | Uttar Pradesh |
| 311 | FAIZABAD | Uttar Pradesh |
| 312 | KASHIPUR | Uttarakhand |
| 313 | RAMNAGAR | Uttarakhand |
| 314 | ROORKEE | Uttarakhand |
| 315 | HARIDWAR | Uttarakhand |
| 316 | RUDRAPUR | Uttarakhand |
| 317 | HALDWANI | Uttarakhand |
| 318 | KATHGODAM | Uttarakhand |
| 319 | DEHRADUN | Uttarakhand |
| 320 | RISHIKESH | Uttarakhand |
| 321 | KHARAGPUR | West Bengal |
| 322 | MEDINPUR | West Bengal |
| 323 | TAMLK | West Bengal |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------|-------------|
| 324 | Kaora | West Bengal |
| 325 | Alipur | West Bengal |
| 326 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 327 | Haldia | West Bengal |
| 328 | Bankura | West Bengal |
| 329 | Asansol | West Bengal |
| 330 | Durgapur | West Bengal |

Thermal Projects under BHEL

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

(a) whether the three thermal projects in respect of Uttar Pradesh are pending for long with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government for timely completion of the said projects, while maintaining quality of their works?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is presently associated with the following three power projects in Uttar Pradesh:

1. (i) Harduaeani. There was an initial delay of 20 months by Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) in resolving various engineering issues. Position of the units in this project is as under:

- (1) **Unit #8** was handed over to UPRVUNL on 30.01.2012. However, improper operation by the operating staff of UPRVUNL led to failure in turbine component which by carrying out necessary repairs was brought back to operation. Subsequently, improper operation by the operating staff of UPRVUNL again led to failure of generator. BHEL has already despatched a new generator stator in July 2012, and the despatch of repaired generator rotor is being organized,

- (2) **Unit #9:** Capacity addition of the Unit was achieved on 25.05.2012. However, improper operation by the operating staff of UPRVUNL led to certain boiler parts getting affected in July 2012. Restoration of Unit is being organized on priority.

(ii) **Parichha.** The project got delayed due to collapse of chimney (not in scope of BHEL) on 24.05.2010. Position of the units is as under:

- (1) **Unit #5:** Capacity addition of the Unit has been achieved on 24.05.2012.
- (2) **Unit #6:** Main equipment by BHEL is ready, awaiting readiness of permanent Chimney (in the scope of UPRVUNL) for commissioning.

(iii) **Anpara.** There was initial delay by UPRVUNL in removing transmission towers from the project site and law and order problem.

BHEL is working to synchronize Unit#6 first and Unit#7 will be taken up thereafter.

Therefore, the delay in the completion of the said thermal projects is not attributable to BHEL.

Meetings are held regularly by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority and the state representatives to review the progress of these projects and ensure early completion.

Consumption of Diesel

425. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the consumption of diesel and the subsidy being provided on the same by the Government are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to levy cess on diesel cars in order to bring down subsidy on diesel;

(c) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on the growth of auto industry; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the subsidy on diesel without levying cess on diesel cars?

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 growth in consumption of Diesel has increased from 6.8% in 2010-11 to 7.8% in 2011-12 and 10.2% in first quarter of 2012-13. The under-recovery is also on increasing trend.

(b) and (c) The Kirit Parik Committee had, inter-alia, noted that higher Excise Duty on Petrol as compared to Diesel encourages use of Diesel cars. Accordingly, in order to discourage the dieselization of the economy, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had, inter alia, requested Ministry of Finance to consider imposition of Additional Excise Duty on Diesel cars.

(d) In view of alarming situation arising out of projected massive under-recoveries of the OMCs, Government has taken the following decisions w.e.f. 24th June 2011:

- (i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty by 5% on petroleum products (including diesel).
- (ii) Reduction in Excise duty on Diesel by Rs.2.60 per litre.
- (iii) Minimal price increase of Rs.3.00 per litre on diesel.

[English]

Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme

426. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL and MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state;

(a) the success achieved in developing and promoting micro, small and medium industries by implementing Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme;

(b) whether certain banks are still insisting on collateral security while it is not required under the scheme;

(c) whether there exist penal provisions against such banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the review mechanism available to deal with the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As on 31st, July 2012, cumulatively, 8,73,013 proposals have been approved for guarantee cover for total sanctioned loan amount of Rs. 41,794.31 crore under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). With increasing awareness, the coverage under the scheme has increased significantly in the recent years,

(b) to (d) CGTMSE provides guarantee cover in respect of the credit facility extended to all new and existing Micro and Small Enterprises (both in the manufacturing sector as well as in the service sector) by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) up to Rs. 100 lakh per eligible borrower, only if the credit facility is extended by MLIs without collateral security and/or third party guarantee. While the coverage of loan under the scheme is optional, concerted efforts are being made by CGTMSE to generate awareness among the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and the Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for enhancing the coverage under the scheme.

(e) The progress of the scheme is reviewed by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on regular basis. The performance of the scheme has also been reviewed by Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry, RBI Standing Advisory Committee on Credit Flow to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and the RBI Empowered Committee on MSEs and the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs).

FDI in Petroleum Sector

427. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital expenditure in petroleum and natural gas sector on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows contribution during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for permission of FDI in refining sector in the petroleum and natural gas 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) and (b) During the last three years total FDI inflows under petroleum and natural gas sector was of the order of Rs. 13795 crore. FDI in refining sector of the petroleum and natural gas sector is allowed under the automatic route with 100% equity for private companies and 49% for public sector undertakings through Government route without any disinvestment or dilution of domestic equity in the existing PSUs. The reason for allowing 100% foreign equity under the automatic route for private companies is to encourage participation of foreign companies in the capital intensive refining activities that require expensive state of art technology. The policy for public sector undertakings aims to invite critical foreign investment without diluting the majority ownership of the Government.

Ethanol Pricing Policy

428. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the MINISTER of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed ethanol pricing policy and its implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also received any representation regarding its ethanol policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In its meeting held on 20.01.2012, National Bio-fuel Steering Committee (NBSC), under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, has accepted the pricing formula suggested by the Expert Committee, constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhury, Member, Planning Commission, for proposing the formula/principles of pricing of ethanol. The matter is under consideration of the National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee (NBCC) for a decision.

(c) and (d) Various industrial associations dealing with alcohol/ethanol have been making representations towards implementation of Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP)

Programme. Ethanol Manufacturers Association of India (EMAI) is optimistic about the availability of required quantity of ethanol for 5% of EBP Programme. However, EMAI has demanded for increase in the basic price of ethanol, as members of EMAI have been supplying ethanol to OMCs at a loss of Rs.4.00 to Rs.5.00/litre on ethanol production cost.

Indian Chemical Council (ICC) has pointed out that with blending of ethanol in EBP Programme, there would be a shortage of ethanol in the country which will have a direct negative impact on Chemical Industry as ethanol is the principal raw material.

While the pricing issue is being considered by NBSC and NBCC, the EBP Programme is being implemented by OMCs in pursuance of the Government decision dated 16.8.2010.

Luring of Doctors and Drug Control Officials

429. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it a mandatory code to bar pharma industry from luring the doctors and drug control officials with gifts and hospitality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government plans to monitor the tactics of pharma industry to lure both doctors/chemists and drug control officials?

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) 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 allegations made in the media reports, this Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/Industry, this Department has 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 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. The same has been received and the UCPMP is being finalized.

[Translation]

Setting up of Industries

430. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of industries set up in public sector of backward and tribal dominated areas of the country, especially in Maharashtra as on date;

(b) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to set up industries in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof especially in Gadchiroli-Chimur Tribal area of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) As on 31.3.2011, location-wise list of Registered Offices of 248 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including in the State of Maharashtra is given in Volume I (from Page No. S-168 to S-173) of Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11 laid in Parliament on 22.3.2012. Setting up of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in different sectors and at different locations including those in tribal areas is based on techno-economy considerations. The administrative Ministries/Departments concerned take the initiative for setting up of CPSEs on these considerations.

Allocation under PMEGP

431. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to each State/Union Territory under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) the norms/criteria fixed for such allocation under the Scheme; and

(c) the details of the beneficiaries under the Schemes during the said period, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) State/Union Territory-wise margin money subsidy released under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during each of the last three years and the

current year is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The criteria for allocation of funds under PMEGP is provided for in the schematic guidelines and include the extent of backwardness of the States, extent of unemployment, rural population and past performance, etc.

(c) State/Union Territory-wise number of beneficiaries who have been provided margin money assistance under PMEGP during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise margin money subsidy released under PMEGP

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | Margin Money Allocation | Margin Money Released* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1820.00 | 2544.81 | 2780.57 | 1667.62 | 1057.00 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 567.79 | 1374.78 | 1141.28 | 1449.79 | 724.71 |
| 3. | Punjab | 1290.13 | 1833.28 | 1695.61 | 1690.67 | 845.70 |
| 4. | UT Chandigarh | 0.00 | 63.98 | 0.00 | 270.76 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 332.94 | 1120.18 | 1123.74 | 1979.18 | 989.59 |
| 6. | Haryana | 1066.22 | 1887.82 | 1396.25 | 1898.54 | 949.02 |
| 7. | Delhi | -150.00 [®] | 173.83 | 213.02 | 737.96 | 368.98 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 1125.77 | 4401.64 | 3684.10 | 6737.25 | 3368.62 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 9739.75 | 13848.08 | 18851.45 | 14759.80 | 7394.75 |
| 10. | Bihar | 900.00 | 3504.32 | 7417.30 | 14468.88 | 7234.44 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 270.00 | 173.77 | 0.00 | 432.18 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 351.43 | 248.00 | 349.25 | 581.48 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 350.00 | 466.00 | 695.46 | 1049.47 | 525.10 |
| 14. | Manipur | 300.00 | 0.00 | 630.42 | 1057.31 | 528.66 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 15. | Mizoram | 327.40 | 306.00 | 508.00 | 724.52 | 362.26 |
| 16. | Tripura | 350.00 | 811.25 | 2868.06 | 726.11 | 362.62 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 606.01 | 515.00 | 833.42 | 1194.87 | 597.44 |
| 18. | Assam | 1635.00 | 5538.00 | 4035.14 | 6614.06 | 3307.01 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 7200.00 | 6719.17 | 5581.67 | 7326.38 | 3663.22 |
| 20. | Jharkhand | 300.00 | 1562.68 | 3620.64 | 6792.73 | 3396.37 |
| 21. | Odisha | 3422.13 | 4949.26 | 4220.87 | 7937.60 | 3968.80 |
| 22. | Chhattisgarh | 1952.54 | 2983.58 | 3182.97 | 4456.87 | 2228.37 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh | 709.91 | 5440.13 | 5172.54 | 9831.73 | 4915.87 |
| 24. | Gujarat** | 234.52 | 3042.54 | 6101.97 | 3140.04 | 2656.00 |
| 25. | Maharashtra *** | 3150.15 | 4793.82 | 4730.07 | 6875.53 | 3437.43 |
| 26. | Andhra Pradesh | 6159.93 | 7443.94 | 5568.30 | 7189.88 | 3595.43 |
| 27. | Karnataka | 1979.34 | 3696.02 | 3863.96 | 3718.84 | 1859.20 |
| 28. | Goa | 136.59 | 391.71 | 215.22 | 775.35 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 77.00 | 0.00 | 267.20 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Kerala | 1245.20 | 3164.19 | 2910.66 | 3265.59 | 1632.70 |
| 31. | Tamilnadu | 3930.61 | 4389.80 | 7383.44 | 3584.58 | 3028.00 |
| 32. | Puducherry | 6.57 | 85.64 | 164.32 | 267.73 | 17.00 |
| 33. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 33.76 | 171.83 | 83.22 | 299.50 | 0.00 |
| Grand Total | | 51343.69 | 87722.05 | 101022.92 | 123800.0 | 63014.29 |

*upto 31.07.2012

**including Daman and Diu.

***including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

@Due to slow utilization, this amount was withdrawn from the unspent balance of 2008-09 and re-distributed to other States.

Statement II

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries who have been provided margin money assistance under PMEGP

| Sr. No. | States/UTs | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13* (Provisional) |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1782 | 2128 | 1920 | 0 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 485 | 961 | 800 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|------|
| 3. | Punjab | 986 | 823 | 899 | | 0 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 50 | 30 | 60 | | 0 |
| 5. | Uttarakhand | 816 | 974 | 893 | | 0 |
| 6. | Haryana | 550 | 915 | 786 | | 0 |
| 7. | Delhi | 85 | 149 | 229 | | 0 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 1257 | 2096 | 2075 | | 0 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 4161 | 4421 | 5366 | | 505 |
| 10. | Bihar | 884 | 1429 | 4887 | | 63 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 60 | 78 | 64 | | 0 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 138 | 232 | 388 | | 0 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 17 | 242 | 556 | | 0 |
| 14. | Manipur | 195 | 204 | 569 | | 0 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 156 | 380 | 435 | | 0 |
| 16. | Tripura | 325 | 650 | 1812 | | 0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 399 | 305 | 772 | | 20 |
| 18. | Assam | 2430 | 4756 | 5280 | | 0 |
| 19. | West Bengal | 7197 | 5679 | 5806 | | 0 |
| 20. | Jharkhand | 353 | 1545 | 2333 | | 0 |
| 21. | Odisha | 1935 | 2581 | 2259 | | 0 |
| 22. | Chhattishgarh | 464 | 1576 | 1385 | | 0 |
| 23. | Madhya Pradesh | 1138 | 1880 | 1934 | | 0 |
| 24. | Gujarat** | 841 | 1843 | 1863 | | 0 |
| 25. | Maharashtra*** | 3281 | 4845 | 2765 | | 50 |
| 26. | Andhra Pradesh | 2995 | 2743 | 1672 | | 2 |
| 27. | Karnataka | 1509 | 1871 | 794 | | 0 |
| 28. | Goa | 94 | 133 | 149 | | 0 |
| 29. | Lakshadweep | 11 | 25 | 0 | | 0 |
| 30. | Kerala | 1597 | 1737 | 1629 | | 0 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 3142 | 2247 | 3228 | | 623 |
| 32. | Puducherry | 73 | 216 | 73 | | 0 |
| 33. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 96 | 125 | 160 | | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 39502 | 49819 | 54841 | | 1264 |

including Daman and Diu. * including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[English]

Regulation of Allocation of Water

432. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether regulatory policies in respect of allocation of water (mainly in the State Water Policy) are an important risk that industries see will have a bearing on their functioning in the 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to resolve such issues in future in coordination with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) State Governments formulate the State Water Policy, including policies in respect of allocation of water, considering availability and demands of water for various uses, viz, domestic, irrigation, industrial, etc.

(c) The Central Government has formulated National Water Policy, 2002 which recommends establishment of appropriate river basin organizations to prepare comprehensive plans taking into account not only the needs of irrigation, but also harmonizing various other water uses, so that the available water resources are determined and put to optimum use.

Setting Aside of Domestic Gas

433. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is setting aside a large chunk of domestic gas to City Gas Distribution (CGD) customers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector (domestic PNG and CNG for transport) has

been accorded fourth priority after Fertilizer, Gas based LPG plants and Power sector for allocation of domestically produced natural gas. CGD sector has so far been allocated 11.71 Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day (MMSCMD) of domestic natural gas (9.26 MMSCMD on firm basis and 2.45 MMSCMD on fall-back basis). During the year 2011-12, CGD sector consumed 7.53 MMSCMD of domestic natural gas.

Protest on Land Acquisition

434. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of demonstrations were held at many places of the country by farmers in protest of land acquisition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is going to make amendment in land acquisition law; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) There have been demonstrations by farmers in protest of land acquisition in some States recently.

(c) To address various issues related to the land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement the Department has prepared the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha for examination and Report to the Parliament. The Parliament Standing Committee on Rural Development (2011-12) (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) has presented its Thirty First Report on 'The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011' to the Lok Sabha on 17.05.2012 which has also been laid in the Rajya Sabha on the same day.

(d) The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 aims to ensure transparent and participative approach in the land acquisition and in the subsequent rehabilitation process. It provides a clear method for calculation of the market value of the land being acquired. It also provides rehabilitation benefits to

the land losers and the landless families dependent on the land being acquired for their primary sources of livelihood. It also puts safeguards against indiscriminate acquisition by defining public purpose elaborately and restricting the scope of urgency clause for specific purposes only. It also endeavors to protect multi-cropped irrigated lands from land acquisition, so as not to adversely affect food security of the country.

Inspection of Roads under PMGSY

435. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times inspection teams have been sent to inspect the roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Uttarakhand during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the outcome/results thereof;

(c) whether the said teams have informed the Ministry about irregularities and has asked the Ministry to take action against the guilty officers; and

(d) if so, the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government against the said guilty officers as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) National Quality Monitors, as the 3rd tier of quality

control mechanism under PMGSY in Uttarakhand have conducted 154 inspections during last three years and 42 inspections in the current year (up to June, 2012). A statement containing details about the inspections conducted by NQMs during last three years and the current year, vis-a-vis, quality grading is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) As per the PMGSY programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. A Three Tier Quality Control Mechanism has been put in place under the scheme. The first tier is in-house quality control and second tier is independent monitoring at State level. The States are responsible for quality control by these two tiers. The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level. Under this tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of randomly selected roads. Immediately after the visit of the NQM, the inspection report is sent to the State Government concerned. If quality of any work is graded as 'Unsatisfactory', the State Government needs to ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within the time period stipulated. The State Governments are required to furnish Action Taken Reports in such cases. States being the implementing agencies, responsibility for taking action against the guilty officers lies with them.

Statement

Details of inspections conducted by NQMs vis-a-vis grading in the State of Uttarakhand during the last 3 years and the current year

| 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 (upto June, 2012) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---------------|----|----|-----------------|----|---|---------------------------|----|---|-----------------|---|---|---------------|----|----|-------|----|---|----|----|---|
| Completed Works | | | Ongoing works | | | Completed works | | | Ongoing works | | | Completed works | | | Ongoing works | | | | | | | | |
| Total | S | U | Total | S | U | Total | S | U | Total | S | U | Total | S | U | Total | S | U | Total | S | U | | | |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 51 | 33 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 29 | 22 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 52 | 38 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 3! | 23 | 8 |

S-Satisfactory, U-Unsatisfactory

Financial Lapses in Pharmaceuticals

436. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial lapses have occurred in the pharmaceutical sector;

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

(c) action taken against the guilty so far including 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) No incidence of financial lapses occurred in pharmaceutical sector have come to the notice of the Department.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above does not arise.

Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd.

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

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the pathetic conditions of most of the railway stations in the country;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard;

(c) the details and the present status of proposed Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd.;

(d) the time by which it is likely to become functional;

(e) whether it is also proposed to set up Rail-Road Grade Separation Corporation; and

(f) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railways maintain their stations in a safe and sound condition at all times. Repairs of stations and other structures are undertaken in a regular manner as also on an emergent basis, wherever required.

Augmentation of station amenities is a continuous process undertaken based on the needs, growth of traffic and availability of resources.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) With an aim to redevelop stations and maintain them in a holistic manner, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely, Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC), has been set up as a Joint Venture between Ircon International Ltd (IRCON) and Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), a statutory authority under Ministry of Railways.

The SPV has been incorporated under Companies Act, 1956, on 12.04.2012. Presently, the Corporation is in a nascent stage and would take up station development projects in hand in due course.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Announcement for setting up SPV named Rail-Road Grade Separation Corporation of India has been made recently. At present, It is at planning stage.

[Translation]

PMGSY in Gujarat

438. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages of Patan in Gujarat which have not been connected with national highway under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to connect such villages to national highways; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages single all-weather connectivity to unconnected habitations in the core network in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in Hill States; the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme); the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and selected Tribal and Backward Districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). The unit for the programme is a habitation and not a revenue village. As per information furnished by the State, eligible unconnected habitations in the Core Network in Patan district have already been considered under PMGSY.

[English]

Online Registration of Land and Property

439. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on the subject of registering property and land online;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be done?

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

(b) Under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) being implemented by this Department, the Computerisation of Registration and its integration with Land Records is one of the components. Implementation of this component will enable online registration of land and property.

(c) Under the NLRMP, district is the unit of implementation where all the activities of the scheme will converge. It takes around two years in a district to complete all the activities of the programme viz. Computerization of Land Records, Computerization of Registration, Interconnectivity between Registration and Revenue Offices, setting up of Modern Record Room, etc.

[*Translation*]

Survey to Identify the Minorities

440. SHRI BADRIRAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey to identify the Muslims and other minorities living below poverty line in every State particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the pace of implementation of the same;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to reduce the 25 percent population criteria to 15 percent for selection of minority districts during 12th Five Year Plan in view of the new census results;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of districts in Rajasthan likely to be included as minority districts as a result of the above?

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) The Working Group on 'Empowerment of Minorities' constituted by the Planning Commission for the formulation of 12th Five Year Plan, has suggested that the unit of planning should be block having 25% minority population during the 12 Plan. If for any reason (say lack of data), this could not be possible, then population criterion to identify Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) should be brought down from 25% to 15%. In case of six States where minority community is in majority, a lower cut off of 15% minority population in the block, other than that of minority community in majority in that State/UT, is proposed to be adopted.

(e) If the above criterion is adopted, a total of 10 Blocks falling in 5 districts will be eligible as Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) in Rajasthan as per the available data.

[*English*]

Disposal of Wastes

441. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of solid waste generated at New Delhi, Old Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Stations every day;

(b) whether the Railways have tied up with any Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) for disposal of wastes at these stations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial implications involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Approximate quantity of solid waste generated per day is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| New Delhi Station | 10 Tons |
| Delhi Main | 08 Tons |
| Hazarat Nizamuddin | 03 Tons |

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Delhi Division of Northern Railway has tied up with an NGO "ChIntan Environmental Research and Action Group" to segregate and dispose recyclable waste from total wastes at these Stations. The NGO collects the waste from Pantry Cars/Coaches of terminating trains and Platform dustbins and takes it to a nominated place in the Station area for segregation. Recyclable waste like Plastic Aluminum, Paper etc. is segregated by NGO and disposed off by them. The NGO is working on "no profit no loss" basis. Railway does not pay anything to the NGO nor does it recover any money from them. The NGO has engaged 100 workers and Supervisors and pays them from the sale of recyclable waste.

Indira Awas Yojana

442. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow twenty percent of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) benefits to go to non-BPL category:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to raise financial support of an IAY unit from the current Rs.45,000 to Rs.75,000;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is proposed to allow an IAY beneficiary to seek a bank loan upto Rs.2 lakh;and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) to (f) The Working Group on Rural Housing set up by the Planning Commission has recommended enhanced unit assistance of Rs.75,000/- for construction of an IAY house in rural areas. It has also recommended that the amount of loan admissible to such households under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme be raised to Rs. 50,000/- for which the repayment period be extended to 15 years.

Demand for Higher Classes

443. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Railway passengers seeking reservation in higher classes have increased as a result of hike in airfare; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Railways to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The number of passengers travelling in higher classes of reserved accommodation have increased by 8.95% in April-June 2012 period, when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. This increase in passenger traffic is due to a combination of factors like general increase in demand, growth in peak season rush, etc. and hence cannot be attributed solely to hike in airfare or otherwise.

(b) Indian Railways continuously strive to facilitate more passenger services by introducing new trains, enhancing the composition of higher class coaches in more popular trains, running special trains and attaching extra coaches in the existing trains to cater to additional demand.

Review of Rural Development Schemes

444. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed or conducted any study to assess the performance and status of implementation of various rural development schemes in operation in the country;

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

(c) the names of the flagship programmes which failed to achieve their physical and financial targets during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has advised the State Governments to fix responsibilities in the event of failure to meet the assigned targets under rural development schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to implement the rural development schemes effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a comprehensive system of the monitoring and review of the implementation of the programmes which inter-alia include Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring committees at the State and District levels and National Level Monitors. The implementations of the Schemes are regularly reviewed and necessary changes are made wherever such changes are warranted for better

functioning of the schemes.

(c) The flagship programmes of the Ministry of Rural development are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The performance of most of the States was found to be satisfactory during the last three years. State-wise financial and physical progress of flagship programme during the last three years (i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However to improve the effective implementation of programmes, the Ministry of Rural Development has advised the State Governments to adopt five pronged strategy comprising of (i) creation of awareness about the Rural Development Programmes, (ii) People's participation (iii) transparency (iv) Social audit and (v) monitoring of Rural Development programmes at all levels.

Statement

Funds released and utilized under MGNREGA during the last three years i.e. 2009-10,2010-11,2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (up to July)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 378160.23 | 450918.00 | 741807.00 | 543938.55 | 147757.89 | 417791.65 | 222488.52 | 192224.21 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3386.17 | 1725.74 | 3528.47 | 5057.31 | 6078.58 | 95.07 | 2654.39 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 77888.50 | 103389.76 | 60928.65 | 92104.35 | 42685.8 | 74721.26 | 24993.95 | 9785.55 |
| 4 | Bihar | 103278.45 | 181687.63 | 210365.46 | 266425.17 | 130073.42 | 132128.96 | 70000.00 | 34948.46 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 82710.30 | 132266.65 | 168504.95 | 163397.81 | 163855.88 | 203660.6 | 61346.31 | 68362.96 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 77729.70 | 73938.25 | 89486.13 | 78822.00 | 32429.03 | 65888.11 | 10679.31 | 15070.34 |
| 7 | Haryana | 12400.38 | 14355.28 | 13100.11 | 21470.43 | 27512.23 | 3125.16 | 10724.41 | 4747.37 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 39542.50 | 55655.76 | 63625.00 | 50196.38 | 31138.16 | 50730.18 | 10221.61 | 8447.04 |
| 9 | Jammu And Kashmir | 17568.95 | 18531.34 | 31359.89 | 37776.70 | 78130.96 | 40124.88 | 16701.18 | 3453.53 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 81216.22 | 137970.19 | 96286.92 | 128435.40 | 123733.08 | 116796.6 | 26178.25 | 32213.32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 11 | Karnataka | 276998.19 | 273919.35 | 157305.00 | 253716.51 | 66256.92 | 163204.82 | 70000.00 | 35977.76 |
| 12 | Kerala | 46771.42 | 47151.35 | 70423.24 | 70434.07 | 95105.43 | 99414.47 | 43812.94 | 18037.39 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 351923.66 | 372228.08 | 256576.96 | 363724.90 | 296851.28 | 329633.35 | 0.00 | 61751.28 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 24965.06 | 32109.32 | 20471.11 | 35811.97 | 104043.62 | 158544.82 | 48564.90 | 32466.55 |
| 15 | Manipur | 43681.36 | 39316.87 | 34298.83 | 44070.51 | 62496.73 | 29515.66 | 42691.13 | 587.96 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 21136.81 | 18352.79 | 20980.84 | 31902.39 | 28498.33 | 29657.83 | 11388.11 | 1226.52 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 27697.03 | 23823.99 | 21602.83 | 29315.12 | 32956.72 | 22332.28 | 16187.44 | 15.02 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 56292.34 | 49945.76 | 51156.84 | 60537.48 | 67346.57 | 49734.45 | 14717.06 | 907.98 |
| 19 | Odisha | 44581.26 | 93898.37 | 156186.38 | 153314.26 | 97821.72 | 104484.88 | 28007.81 | 36038.92 |
| 20 | Punjab | 14318.45 | 14991.96 | 12879.17 | 16584.21 | 11429.36 | 15970.34 | 3951.94 | 3213.69 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 594264.49 | 566903.40 | 278882.00 | 328907.14 | 161969.6 | 318122.73 | 96027.59 | 115830.45 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 8857.35 | 6408.99 | 4448.55 | 8525.72 | 10079.77 | 4826.97 | 5326.91 | 446.49 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 137118.92 | 176123.49 | 202489.77 | 232331.96 | 281552.22 | 292321.51 | 172556.00 | 105433.93 |
| 24 | Tripura | 88636.01 | 72940.80 | 38260.70 | 63186.85 | 95932.57 | 94221.58 | 38633.20 | 5664.63 |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | 531887.16 | 590003.87 | 526658.86 | 563120.10 | 4240.48 | 499036.81 | 70000.00 | 43628.63 |
| 26 | Uttanchal | 27960.22 | 28309.06 | 28980.93 | 38019.88 | 37351.42 | 39969.35 | 12102.39 | 1773.63 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 178728.96 | 210898.16 | 211761.00 | 253246.13 | 259703.16 | 283111.91 | 155400.72 | 106618.38 |
| 28 | Andaman and Nicobar | 241.15 | 1226.12 | 768.63 | 903.66 | 1643.85 | 1562.93 | 700.81 | 42.91 |
| 29 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 39.20 | 133.95 | 47.73 | 123.00 | 100 | 0 | 39.56 | 0.00 |
| 30 | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Goa | 20.72 | 470.12 | 507.76 | 993.28 | 259.64 | 698.28 | 241.16 | 31.56 |
| 32 | Lakshadweep | 200.00 | 201.48 | 233.58 | 251.70 | 35 | 161.63 | 117.55 | 19.03 |
| 33 | Pondicherry | 459.93 | 726.90 | 2982.05 | 1082.11 | 100 | 1017.56 | 000 | 224.07 |
| 34 | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 000 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 3350661.09 | 3790522.78 | 3576895.33 | 3937727.05 | 2918976.94 | 3670733.07 | 1286455.15 | 939189.56 |

Allocation under MGNREGA is not done to the States being demand driven scheme

Utilization is out of total available funds which includes opening balance + Central + State releases+ misc. receipts.

*Employment generated in lakh persondays under MGNREGA during the last three years i.e.
2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (upto July)*

| Sl. No. | State | Employment generated in lakh Person days 2009-10 | Employment generated in lakh Persondays 2010-11 | Employment generated in lakh Persondays 2011-12 | Employment generated in lakh Persondays 2012-13 |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 4044.33 | 3351.61 | 2767.72 | 1393.83 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 16.98 | 31.12 | 0.52 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 732.95 | 470.52 | 353.47 | 47.80 |
| 4 | Bihar | 1136.88 | 1602.62 | 626.76 | 172.14 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1041.57 | 1110.35 | 1212.89 | 418.15 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 585.09 | 491.84 | 311.22 | 83.43 |
| 7 | Haryana | 59.04 | 84.20 | 10892 | 15.36 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 284.94 | 219.46 | 261.10 | 39.21 |
| 9 | Jammu and Kashm | 128.71 | 210.68 | 162.18 | 10.88 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 842.47 | 830.90 | 601.24 | 166.29 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 2003.43 | 1097.85 | 699.55 | 19.57 |
| 12 | Kerala | 339.71 | 480.34 | 631.94 | 88.55 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 2624.00 | 2198.18 | 1574.46 | 226.25 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 274.35 | 200.00 | 651.21 | 112.57 |
| 15 | Manipur | 306.18 | 295.61 | 205.13 | 3.34 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 148.48 | 199.81 | 161.66 | 6.87 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 170.33 | 165.98 | 122.85 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 284.27 | 334.34 | 225.93 | 3.53 |
| 19 | Odisha | 554.09 | 976.57 | 453.75 | 205.69 |
| 20 | Punjab | 77.17 | 75.40 | 64.38 | 10.47 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 4498.10 | 3026.22 | 2107.71 | 914.25 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 43.27 | 48.14 | 32.76 | 2.45 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 2390.75 | 2685.93 | 3014.16 | 1109.59 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 24 | Tripura | 460.22 | 374.51 | 490.13 | 38.48 |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | 3559.23 | 3348.97 | 2653.01 | 270.61 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 182.41 | 230.20 | 190.34 | 5.99 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 1551.68 | 1553.08 | 1433.59 | 405.66 |
| 28 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5.83 | 4.03 | 8.10 | 0.23 |
| 29 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.70 | 0.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30 | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Goa | 1.85 | 3.70 | 3.11 | 0.08 |
| 32 | Lakshadweep | 1.41 | 1.34 | 1.46 | 0.08 |
| 33 | Pondicherry | 9.07 | 11.27 | 10.79 | 1.77 |
| 34 | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 000 | 000 |
| Total | | 28359.46 | 25715.24 | 21142.04 | 5773.11 |

MGNREGA is demand driven scheme

Funds allocated, released and utilized under IAY during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (up to July)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | Central Release | Expenditure | Central Release | Expenditure | Central Release | Expenditure | Central Release | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 85629.11 | 130796.29 | 87366.08 | 113480.85 | 89237.169 | 111300.65 | 46958.09 | 30285.87 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3336.76 | 2401.38 | 3784.31 | 3821.79 | 3197.949 | 580.45 | 1222.34 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 66736.67 | 86355.23 | 71031.77 | 93331.94 | 76768.361 | 91573.69 | 38353.60 | 13931.27 |
| 4 | Bihar | 200854.99 | 299594.41 | 226058.94 | 332483.78 | 217691.100 | 273858.07 | 109389.49 | 20316.75 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 16279.90 | 32204.97 | 13279.76 | 19630.74 | 25387.097 | 34623.57 | 7555.23 | 716.98 |
| 6 | Goa | 467.49 | 543.14 | 517.43 | 803.90 | 545.200 | 1183.64 | 289.23 | 120.25 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 41574.95 | 56795.96 | 51934.99 | 69276.70 | 38069.291 | 57884.60 | 13424.45 | 11215.77 |
| 8 | Haryana | 5244.96 | 8453.32 | 5974.80 | 8226.32 | 6045.434 | 8163.20 | 3233.34 | 227.50 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 1863.81 | 3055.84 | 2143.04 | 2925.48 | 2118.672 | 2765.31 | 1082.73 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 10 | Jammu And Kashmir | 5725.42 | 5968.31 | 6643.35 | 5375.77 | 5830.043 | 2325.45 | 3383.51 | 171.82 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 30160.35 | 35997.79 | 55864.20 | 69357.02 | 21816.657 | 51599.18 | 12363.23 | 3399.87 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 30227.03 | 53634.35 | 38798.37 | 48249.34 | 29895.677 | 30267.46 | 17826.49 | 11984.34 |
| 13 | Kerala | 16261.55 | 21256.92 | 18590.80 | 23758.63 | 18964.620 | 26418.42 | 10060.65 | 3673.53 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 24086.27 | 33954.03 | 44223.47 | 32418.00 | 43588.240 | 68247.66 | 13906.35 | 4010.15 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 47443.24 | 128589.14 | 52313.82 | 105934.60 | 53881.901 | 90493.58 | 28169.67 | 3192.60 |
| 16 | Manipur | 2065.92 | 1684.17 | 2541.31 | 1450.05 | 2362.857 | 1558.99 | 1375.98 | 000 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 3783.31 | 3854.48 | 5572.45 | 5404.88 | 5513.122 | 7072.81 | 2751.71 | 1410.13 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 1267.79 | 1422.31 | 1335.55 | 1340.29 | 1108.600 | 1261.26 | 586.42 | 42.20 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 3996.01 | 3038.92 | 4455.68 | 5081.19 | 3442.320 | 4740.04 | 1820.90 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Odisha | 46025.72 | 76884.11 | 47573.66 | 69101.95 | 62730.576 | 62887.58 | 25928.11 | 2409.11 |
| 21 | Punjab | 6463.27 | 7782.73 | 6358.58 | 7641.13 | 21750.71 | 6274.38 | 659.49 | 129.46 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 18869.60 | 29866.62 | 37422.23 | 37643.04 | 39472.876 | 60449.37 | 11572.57 | 8455.95 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 561.69 | 781.01 | 852.16 | 1328.40 | 501.535 | 1024.14 | 348.25 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 30547.07 | 44487.29 | 34801.21 | 44072.40 | 35173.294 | 34942.10 | 18800.95 | 3235.64 |
| 25 | Tripura | 6368.57 | 3818.96 | 10826.77 | 8621.91 | 11530.633 | 14927.33 | 3545.45 | 000 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 101479.94 | 158769.94 | 114990.42 | 147833.00 | 115805.740 | 142435.34 | 59862.60 | 1059.67 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 5044.94 | 7828.18 | 5395.01 | 8062.20 | 5827.079 | 7444.27 | 3121.19 | 511.32 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 60727.47 | 89164.28 | 63014.36 | 79682.63 | 67609.087 | 84937.98 | 30474.38 | 19829.18 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 98.04 | 167.30 | 77.09 | 234.83 | 98.040 | 247.09 | 641.00 | 11.56 |
| 30 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 80.20 | 0.00 | 91.69 | 0.00 | 89.560 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 41.02 | 000 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32 | Lakshadweep | 62.21 | 56.72 | 71.12 | 0.00 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 000 |
| 33 | Puducherry | 239.74 | 38.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 863573.99 | 1329246.40 | 1013945.4 | 1346572.75 | 986477.80 | 1281487.61 | 468707.344 | 140340.91 |

Utilization is out of total available funds which includes opening balance + Central + State releases+ misc. receipts,

Physical Achievement under IAY during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (upto July)

| Sl.No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 371982 | 434733 | 257104 | 257104 | 249013 | 249013 | 270399 | 65305 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 10873 | 6026 | 7726 | 9915 | 7548 | 1400 | 8339 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 240446 | 181162 | 170849 | 156911 | 166913 | 143770 | 184408 | 18470 |
| 4 | Bihar | 1098001 | 653214 | 758904 | 566148 | 737486 | 469885 | 816305 | 118426 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 57520 | 58449 | 39759 | 58419 | 37466 | 77485 | 41511 | 2442 |
| 6 | Goa | 2291 | 1864 | 1584 | 667 | 1547 | 1087 | 1714 | 40 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 182429 | 166760 | 126090 | 167313 | 123168 | 111999 | 136470 | 15376 |
| 8 | Haryana | 25611 | 24138 | 17703 | 18055 | 17293 | 17282 | 19163 | 580 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 8212 | 9295 | 5793 | 5834 | 5659 | 6019 | 6271 | 0 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 25508 | 18594 | 17995 | 19666 | 17578 | 8305 | 19476 | 770 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 97926 | 87524 | 167691 | 167254 | 63477 | 117343 | 69503 | 10357 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 143311 | 158417 | 99055 | 95567 | 96760 | 26965 | 107210 | 16721 |
| 13 | Kerala | 79695 | 51590 | 55084 | 54853 | 53808 | 54499 | 59620 | 9650 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 114396 | 96877 | 79073 | 79097 | 76135 | 98447 | 84358 | 27885 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 224323 | 207695 | 155052 | 156575 | 151063 | 141479 | 167379 | 5366 |
| 16 | Manipur | 9439 | 3296 | 6707 | 4682 | 6552 | 2956 | 7238 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 16440 | 9875 | 11681 | 11439 | 11412 | 13147 | 12608 | 246 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 3504 | 4851 | 2489 | 3517 | 2432 | 3227 | 2687 | 50 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 10878 | 11645 | 7730 | 15514 | 7552 | 13362 | 8343 | 0 |
| 20 | Odisha | 215715 | 170766 | 149100 | 171223 | 142082 | 141398 | 155363 | 4126 |
| 21 | Punjab | 31674 | 27108 | 21893 | 20483 | 21386 | 16622 | 23696 | 428 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 91670 | 86992 | 63362 | 63464 | 61894 | 125642 | 68578 | 15441 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 2080 | 1819 | 1478 | 2739 | 1444 | 1805 | 1596 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 148929 | 169753 | 102939 | 96256 | 100553 | 88579 | 111410 | 226 |
| 25 | Tripura | 21182 | 8322 | 15050 | 12310 | 14704 | 26529 | 16245 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 1491756 | 483949 | 340868 | 305376 | 332804 | 307012 | 368322 | 3838 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 22476 | 20373 | 15856 | 15924 | 15488 | 15573 | 17162 | 355 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 297564 | 230155 | 205671 | 178832 | 199176 | 184425 | 219553 | 66810 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2750 | 242 | 2446 | 316 | 2389 | 578 | 2646 | 21 |
| 30 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 458 | 0 | 407 | 0 | 398 | 0 | 441 | 0 |
| 31 | Daman and Diu | 205 | 0 | 182 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 197 | 0 |
| 32 | Lakshadweep | 229 | 88 | 158 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 171 | 0 |
| 33 | Puducherry | 1370 | 47 | 1218 | 0 | 1190 | 0 | 1318 | 0 |
| Total | | 4052243 | 3385619 | 2908697 | 2715453 | 2726702 | 2465833 | 3009700 | 382929 |

Funds allocated, releasd and utilized under PMGSY during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (upto May)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 87746.00 | 88637.00 | 67215.00 | 47394.00 | 60747.84 | 29175.00 | 0.00 | 5841.00 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 28252.00 | 24761.00 | 37187.00 | 34885.00 | 21426.93 | 17337.00 | 0.00 | 6078.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 117900.00 | 141291.00 | 190067.00 | 130079.00 | 168283.74 | 131218.00 | 0.00 | 13818.00 |
| 4 | Bihar | 175073.00 | 187451.00 | 347706.00 | 269491.00 | 337425.12 | 284708.00 | 14645.00 | 36866.00 |
| 5 | Chattisgarh | 54003.00 | 80506.00 | 67858.00 | 30416.00 | 80150.90 | 24435.00 | 000 | 3487.00 |
| 6 | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 19380.00 | 119046.00 | 32243.00 | 24384.00 | 6658.50 | 15055.00 | 0.00 | 172.00 |
| 8 | Haryana | 25549.00 | 27716.00 | 15775.00 | 10803.00 | 6000.00 | 6080.00 | 0.00 | 957.00 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 12495.00 | 22010.00 | 19930.00 | 14267.00 | 31030.00 | 11917.00 | 0.00 | 1008.00 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 37260.00 | 35942.00 | 36609.00 | 29740.00 | 76210.01 | 50843.00 | 0.00 | 4180.00 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 41774.00 | 45779.00 | 84381.00 | 53844.00 | 86074.21 | 32323.00 | 0.00 | 4975.00 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 76487.00 | 88397.00 | 92768.00 | 63480.00 | 0.00 | 25662.00 | 1000.00 | 390.00 |
| 13 | Kerala | 10011.00 | 11377.00 | 14627.00 | 14614.00 | 20000.00 | 5807.00 | 0,00 | 974.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 213565.00 | 223483.00 | 196612.00 | 140949.00 | 113804.71 | 89417.00 | 0.00 | 10250.00 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 94918.00 | 99460.00 | 124255.00 | 101248.00 | 79600.96 | 54605.00 | 0.00 | 1608.00 |
| 16 | Manipur | 14916.00 | 14513.00 | 14498.00 | 12234.00 | 17753.00 | 16652.00 | 0.00 | 1512.00 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 2038.00 | 6455.00 | 3639.00 | 3800.00 | 2768.00 | 0.00 | 65.00 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 4458.00 | 6686.00 | 9559.00 | 8224.00 | 9362.50 | 8547.00 | 0.00 | 632.00 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 6502.00 | 7161.00 | 2513.00 | 2967.00 | 1100.00 | 1226.00 | 0.00 | 33.00 |
| 20 | Odisha | 159435.00 | 189525.00 | 247736.00 | 192425.00 | 196995.27 | 123578.00 | 0.00 | 16962.00 |
| 21 | Punjab | 34842.00 | 32264.00 | 19643.00 | 15534.00 | 16461.00 | 6149.00 | 0.00 | 1022.00 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 60341.00 | 79503.00 | 88622.00 | 68639.00 | 66776.00 | 24763.00 | 0.00 | 2185.00 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 7180.00 | 8017.00 | 7938.00 | 8553.00 | 8000.00 | 1393.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 52500.00 | 56020.00 | 46954.00 | 30481.00 | 16000.00 | 21136.00 | 0.00 | 7.00 |
| 25 | Tripura | 16849.00 | 25374.00 | 28576.00 | 23751.00 | 22979.12 | 23022.00 | 11657.80 | 1804.00 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 284451.00 | 291496.00 | 130883.00 | 86854.00 | 21376.59 | 19484.00 | 500.00 | 1780.00 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 16595.00 | 17257.00 | 24026.00 | 19174.00 | 30032.00 | 25548.00 | 0.00 | 940.00 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 37500.00 | 57582.00 | 81968.00 | 53029.00 | 82890.19 | 41793.00 | 0.00 | 6463.00 |
| Total | | 1689982.00 | 1883292.00 | 2036604.00 | 1491098.00 | 1580938.57 | 1094641.00 | 27802.44 | 124009.00 |

Road constructed under PMGSY during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (upto May)

(Length in Kms)

| Sl.No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2980 | 3092.00 | 2150 | 2121.48 | 1925 | 256.86 | 400 | 424.33 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 500 | 622.55 | 178 | 366.87 | 196 | 76.73 | 325 | 39.87 |
| 3 | Assam | 2585 | 2095.88 | 2008 | 2057.11 | 1224 | 569.41 | 1175 | 270.07 |
| 4 | Bihar | 5200 | 2843.27 | 4644 | 2515.13 | 6000 | 475.50 | 6420 | 1410.28 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 3500 | 4020.44 | 906 | 1570.66 | 1500 | 1461.41 | 2370 | 127.31 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 6 | Goa | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 1500 | 1511.02 | 596 | 605.97 | 728 | 343.13 | 140 | 6434 |
| 8 | Haryana | 700 | 785.35 | 200 | 389.24 | 292 | 43.19 | 30 | 23.69 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 1500 | 1505.61 | 693 | 661.82 | 750 | 155.20 | 980 | 12.58 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1450 | 661.54 | 367 | 474.00 | 750 | 159.01 | 1335 | 89.58 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 1950 | 1530.90 | 1482 | 1599.25 | 1005 | 356.22 | 2010 | 428.50 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 2600 | 3019.75 | 1000 | 1848.93 | 1204 | 668.26 | 205 | 136.89 |
| 13 | Kerala | 300 | 264.10 | 156 | 245.87 | 446 | 89.91 | 390 | 4.98 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 8000 | 10398.01 | 4488 | 9163.26 | 3719 | 515.75 | 2760 | 331.05 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2950 | 3111.50 | 1292 | 3718.27 | 1700 | 860.42 | 680 | 154.58 |
| 16 | Manipur | 200 | 879.68 | 335 | 487.42 | 150 | 184.43 | 60 | 19.74 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 100 | 97.92 | 64 | 83.31 | 100 | 10.07 | 60 | 2.79 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 200 | 202.71 | 150 | 252.13 | 100 | 39.87 | 120 | 21.49 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 150 | 273.66 | 150 | 86.00 | 200 | 9.69 | 310 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Odisha | 2980 | 3838.43 | 3800 | 4941.90 | 2400 | 1120.45 | 4170 | 521.04 |
| 21 | Punjab | 365 | 710.00 | 500 | 622.72 | 593 | 41.73 | 165 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 3750 | 4350.11 | 1700 | 3019.47 | 1795 | 218.46 | 1975 | 16.70 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 300 | 98.82 | 147 | 85.72 | 154 | 18.70 | 270 | 1.38 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 1170 | 1940.49 | 1020 | 2229.01 | 1058 | 422.40 | 80 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Tripura | 800 | 519.93 | 400 | 432.11 | 314 | 13.96 | 340 | 7.88 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 6850 | 9526.81 | 3207 | 3593.79 | 3000 | 241.39 | 1230 | 42.59 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 700 | 764.49 | 320 | 551.88 | 350 | 140.64 | 560 | 109.66 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 1720 | 1452.04 | 2137 | 1385.20 | 1347 | 207.80 | 1440 | 195.35 |
| Total | | 55000 | 60116.99 | 34090 | 45108.53 | 33000 | 8700.59 | 30000 | 4456.67 |

[Translation]

Spurious Drugs

45. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINH:

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the extent and quantum of spurious drugs available especially in rural and non-metro cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective action taken to weed out this menace;

(d) whether the Government is considering to bring a legislation for making it compulsory for the chemist shops to issue bills against sale of medicines so as to effectively control the spurious drugs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) A survey to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country was conducted in the year 2009 by the Ministry of Health, through Central Drugs Standard Control Organization. Samples were drawn from different stratum in various regions in the country. 24,136 samples of 62 brands of drugs belonging to 9 therapeutic categories of 30 manufacturers from over 100 different Pharmacy outlets in different regions of the country and located in each stratum viz. Metros, big cities, district, towns and villages were collected. The survey revealed that the extent of drugs found spurious was 0.046% only. The report of the survey is available on the CDSCO website www.cdscsco.nic.in.

(c) The Government: has taken following steps to check the menace of Spurious/Sub-standard Drugs:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008. Stringent penalties for

manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs have now been provided to make it deterrent for the antisocial elements to indulge in manufacture of spurious drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.

2. Whistle Blower Policy has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities. The details of policy are available at the website of CDSCO (www.cdscsco.nic.in).
3. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation. The guidelines are available on the web site of CDSCO (www.cdscsco.nic.in).
4. The inspectorate staff has been instructed to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
5. The State/UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal of cases. Some of the States have already set up designated special Courts for trial of cases related to spurious and substandard drugs.

(d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1945 provides that the supply by retail of any drug shall be made against a cash/credit memo which shall contain the following particulars:

- (a) Name, address and sale licence number of the dealer,
- (b) Serial number of the cash/credit memo.
- (c) The name and quantity of the drug supplied.

Carbon copies of cash/credit memos shall be maintained by the licensee as record.

- (e) and (f) In view of reply to (d), does not arise.

Train Protection Warning System

446. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have examined the performance of Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) to check recurrence of train mishaps;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to adopt and use the Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) an advance European technology;

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the salient features of the said technology; and

(e) the current status of the installation of the system, zone-wise?

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

(b) Pilot project of Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) has been commissioned on suburban section (50 RKms) of Southern Railway in May'2008 and is operational. The commercial trials of pilot project on Delhi-Agra section (200 RKms) on North Central Railway is in progress. Based on the experience gained, low cost TPWS version has been sanctioned for deployment on High Density Network (HDN)/Automatic Signaling Sections covering 3397 route kilometers over 8 zonal railways i.e. Central, Eastern, Northern, South Central, North Central, Southern, South Eastern and Western).

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Railway has proposed to adopt and use TPWS, an European Train Control System Level-1 (ETCS Level-1) which is already in use on world Railways.

(e) Details of Zonal Railways, where TPWS has been sanctioned are as under:

| Sl.No. | Railways | Section | Route Kms. |
|--------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Central Railways | Pune Lonavala-Karjat | 78 |
| 2 | Eastern Railway | Sealdah-Howrah-Khana, Sealdah-Dumdum-Dankuni, Bellur-Bandel, Sheoraphuli-Tarkeshwar, Bandel-Shaktigarh, Sealdah-Ranaghat | 326 |
| | | DumDum-Barasat-Bashirhat, Ballygaunge-Baruipur-Diamond Harbor, Ballygunge-Budge Budge, Baruipur-Jaynagar Majiipur, Ranaghat-Shantipur, Ranaghat-Krishana Nagar, Ranaghat-Bangaon-Barasat, Naihati-Bandel, Sonarpur-Canning | 327 |
| 3 | Northern Railway | Delhi-NewDelhi-Sahibabad-Delhi Shahadara-Delhi, Anand Vihar-Sahibabad-Ghaziabad, Tilak Bridge-Nizamudin, Nizamudin-Patelnagar-Dayabasti, Delhi-Shakurbasti, Delhi-Narela | 118 |
| | | Narela-Panipat-Ambala-Ludhiana-Jalandhar Cantt-Amritsar | 424 |
| 4 | Southern Railway | Basin Bridge-Arrakkonam | 67 |
| | | Arrakkonam-Jolarpattai | 150 |
| | | Chennai Beach-Tambaram-Chhengalpattu | 60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 5 | South Central Railway | Secunderabad-Falaknuma, Secunderabad-Ligampalli, Secunderabad-Maulali, Secunderabad-Bolaram, Hussain Sagar-Hyderabad | 110 |
| 6 | South Eastern Railways | Howrah-Kharagpur -Tata Nagar Rajkharswan-Sini, Chandil-Sini, Adityapur-Sini, Tata nagar-Rajkharswan | 250 97 |
| 7 | Western Railway | Mumbai Central-Virar-Vadodara-Ahmadabad | 500 |
| 8 | North Central Railway | Ghaziabad-Tundla-Kanpur Kanpur-Mughalsarai Agra-Gwalior | 414 351 125 |
| Total | | | 3397 |

Estimate for the above works has been sanctioned in February, 2012. M/s RITES were assigned work of preparation of Bid Documents for procuring the TPWS in January, 2012. Bid Documents submitted by M/s RITES in June, 2012 are under examination for inviting tenders for TPWS works.

Preferred Time LPG Delivery Scheme

1447. SHRI RAM SUNDER DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the preferred time LPG delivery Scheme introduced by the Government;

(b) the details of the additional charges the consumers have to pay for availing service under the said Scheme;

(c) the places where the said Scheme is presently operational; and

(d) the time by which the said Scheme is likely to be extended to other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) With a view to provide relief to those urban households particularly where both the spouses are away at work and to single person households where there might be no one to receive the LPG refill cylinder at home during normal delivery days/hours, Public Sector Oil Marketing companies (OMCs)

have launched a scheme for delivery of LPG cylinder as per customer's desired time.

This scheme is optional and only those customer who actually require this facility need to enroll under this scheme.

The facility is made available to customers only within the area of operation of the distributor and not to the extended areas.

The scheme also provides for payment of a discount of Rs. 20 to be given to the customer by the LPG distributor in case of delayed delivery of refill cylinder by the distributor under the scheme.

(b) Under this scheme, extra amount is charged according to the delivery time so as under:

| Time Slot | Charges per delivery in towns with population of ten lakh and above | Charges per delivery in other towns |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Before 8 am | Rs. 50 | Rs. 40 |
| 8 am to 11 am | Rs. 25 | Rs. 20 |
| 11 am to 3 pm | Rs. 25 | Rs. 20 |
| 3 pm to 6 pm | Rs. 25 | Rs. 20 |
| 6 pm to 8 pm | Rs. 50 | Rs. 40 |
| Only Saturday/Sunday (8 am to 6 pm) | Rs. 25 | Rs. 20 |

(c) and (d) At present, the Scheme is in force at all LPG distributors of OMCs in Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Chandigarh and in selected cities of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited do not plan, to extend the Scheme to other parts of the country. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited proposes to extend the Scheme to other towns having population of around 10 lakhs.

CONSTRUCTION OF RoB/RuB

448. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRIMATI PRIYA PUTT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the road overbridges (RoBs) and underbridges (RuBs) under construction in various States including Maharashtra in particular as on 31.07.2012, project-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals sent by various State Governments for the construction of road overbridges or underbridges at level crossings, location-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Railways on each such proposal; and

(d) the amount of funds allocated and spent for the construction of such bridges during the last three years, project-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of Road Over Bridges (ROBs), Road Under Bridges (RUBs) and Subways works under construction in various States including Maharashtra as on 31.07.2012 are as under:

| Sl.No. | State | Total No. of Works as per Pink Book 2012-13 |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 103 |
| 2. | Assam | 6 |
| 3. | Bihar | 56 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 1 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 21 |
| 6. | Delhi | 12 |
| 7. | Goa | 5 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 64 |
| 9. | Haryana | 39 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 16 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 63 |
| 14. | Kerala | 66 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 93 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 57 |
| 17. | Odisha | 23 |
| 18. | Puducherry | 5 |
| 19. | Punjab | 31 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 90 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 168 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 187 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 11 |
| 24. | West Bengal | 82 |
| Total | | 1200 |

(b) and (c) Proposals received from various States are scrutinized by the Railways and if found technically feasible, then these are processed for sanction in Railway Works Programme as per policy on 'Cost Sharing' basis.

(d) Railway is not maintaining the data State-wise. However, the details of allocation funds and expenditure, Railway Zone-wise, for the last three years and current

year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto May'2012) for the construction of such bridges are as under:

| Sl.No. | Railway | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|--------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Allocation (Rs. in Crore) | Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) | Allocation (Rs. in Crore) | Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) | Allocation (Rs. in Crore) | Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) | Allocation (Rs. in Crore) | Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) (upto May, 2012) |
| 1. | Central | 23.23 | 11.00 | 37 | 13.68 | 24 | 13.0 | 25 | 1.4 |
| 2. | Eastern | 61.88 | 9.51 | 65 | 26.17 | 66 | 8.4 | 48 | 0.9 |
| 3. | East Central | 71.11 | 37.50 | 73 | 24.99 | 90 | 26.8 | 48 | 1.0 |
| 4. | East Coast | 43.26 | 16.26 | 66 | 24.60 | 62 | 26.2 | 44 | 1.1 |
| 5. | Northern | 300.73 | 203.80 | 191 | 185.86 | 189 | 182.7 | 159 | 11.7 |
| 6. | North Central | 59.85 | 18.77 | 83 | 25.52 | 98 | 67.8 | 100 | 12.2 |
| 7. | North Eastern | 15.70 | 3.06 | 21 | 29.39 | 36 | 30.0 | 36 | 0.5 |
| 8. | Northeast Frontier | 12.16 | 5.89 | 14 | 14.69 | 39 | 39.9 | 26 | 0.0 |
| 9. | North Western | 44.50 | 27.10 | 66 | 46.85 | 70 | 56.7 | 307 | 4.0 |
| 10. | Southern | 128.59 | 72.38 | 88 | 97.22 | 109 | 115.0 | 186 | 16.5 |
| 11. | South Central | 61.25 | 71.26 | 99 | 109.94 | 195 | 109.4 | 141 | 5.7 |
| 12. | South Eastern | 33.98 | 4.72 | 29 | 7.61 | 32 | 13.0 | 27 | 0.5 |
| 13. | South East Central | 40.38 | 2.60 | 30 | 14.52 | 54 | 15.7 | 76 | 3.3 |
| 14. | Suth Western | 44.75 | 19.14 | 26 | 16.51 | 55 | 49.2 | 60 | 4.6 |
| 15. | Western | 35.50 | 18.78 | 42 | 22.25 | 44 | 9.8 | 47 | 1.9 |
| 16. | West Central | 23.12 | 19.71 | 71 | 27.41 | 38 | 37.8 | 70 | 4.9 |
| Total | | 1000 | 541.48 | 1000 | 687.21 | 1200 | 801.4 | 1400 | 70.2 |

Aadhar Card

449. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of documents admissible for procuring job/work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether the Government proposes to make Aadhar Card mandatory for works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the date from which it is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Para 1 of Schedule-II of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card to be eligible to apply for work under MGNREGA. It is the duty of the Gram Panchayat to

register households after making such enquiry as it deems fit and issue job cards. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment and employment is provided on demand. The State Governments are obliged to provide up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work, if demanded, as mandated in the Act.

(b) and (c) No Madam. However, in the MGNREGA Management Information System (MIS), provision has been made to seed in Aadhaar Numbers of MGNREGA workers.

Action Plan for Irrigation Facilities

450. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of land covered under assured irrigation in the country during Tenth Eleventh and Twelfth plan period;

(b) the funds made available and utilised for various irrigation programmes/schemes during the above period, State-wise and plan-wise;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any nationwide action plan to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially for Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The percentage of total irrigated area covered over the total cropped area in the country, for the period received from Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation during tenth and eleventh plan is furnished below:

| Plan Period | Total irrigated area (Thousand Ha.) | Total Cropped area (Thousand Ha.) | Percentage |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 2002-03 | 174108 | 73094 | 42.0 |
| 2003-04 | 189669 | 78038 | 41.1 |
| 2004-05 | 191119 | 81076 | 42.4 |
| 2005-06 | 192756 | 86756 | 43.7 |
| 2006-07 | 192408 | 84280 | 45.1 |
| Eleventh Plan | | | |
| 2007-08 | 195138 | 87980 | 45.1 |
| 2008-08 | 195138 | 88867 | 45.5 |
| 2009-10 | 192197 | 86423 | 45.0 |

(b) The funds made available and utilised for various irrigation programmes/schemes during the above period, State-wise and plan-wise is given in the enclosed statement I and II.

(c) Irrigation being a State subject, Planning and implementation of irrigation projects are undertaken by

respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides financial assistance to States under State Sector schemes viz, "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" (AIBP), "Command Area Development and Water Management" (CAD & WM) and "Repair, Restoration and Renovation" (RRR) of Water Bodies for early completion of the schemes.

(d) The State-wise details of irrigation including Schemes is given in the enclosed statement-III.
Government of Maharashtra, for the above State Sector

Statement I*Irrigation Sector-Actual Expenditure during Xth Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of States/UTs. | Major & Medium | Minor Irrigation | CAD | Total |
|--------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 19187.94 | 1548.48 | 35.17 | 20771.59 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.76 | 131.1 | 8.39 | 141.25 |
| 3. | Assam | 87.09 | 94.89 | 5.07 | 187.05 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1348.7 | 763.45 | 96.34 | 2208.49 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1488.72 | 851.4 | 85.01 | 2425.13 |
| 6. | Goa | 296.86 | 88.8 | 11.58 | 397.24 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 9148.25 | 1515.4 | 13.93 | 10677.58 |
| 8. | Haryana | 1130.89 | 0 | 78.1 | 1208.99 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 141.93 | 258.57 | 9.41 | 409.91 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 228.57 | 232.58 | 39.83 | 500.98 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1081.19 | 160.53 | 33.27 | 1274.99 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 13743.73 | 874 | 113.54 | 14731.27 |
| 13. | Kerala | 567.38 | 86.02 | 18.67 | 672.07 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 4634.48 | 1027.73 | 20.81 | 5683.02 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 9883.9 | 1457.82 | 139.57 | 11481.29 |
| 16. | Manipur | 202.97 | 189.27 | 24.16 | 416.4 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1.77 | 27.29 | 0.96 | 30.02 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0.09 | 78.82 | 0.6 | 79.51 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0.025 | 53.1 | 2.955 | 56.08 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1898.68 | 318.25 | 22.79 | 2239.72 |
| 21. | Punjab | 374.81 | 153.66 | 118.85 | 647.32 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2748.68 | 448.89 | 182.4 | 3379.97 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 17.32 | 0.1 | 17.42 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 803.92 | 329.17 | 88.43 | 1221.52 |
| 25. | Tripura | 39.46 | 107.67 | 0.14 | 147.27 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 4209.88 | 584.18 | 163.8 | 4957.86 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 293.55 | 367.07 | 7.69 | 668.31 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 211.38 | 140.23 | 91.38 | 442.99 |
| | Total States | 73756.61 | 11905.69 | 1412.945 | 87075.24 |
| Union Territories | | | | | |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 6.4 | 0 | 6.4 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 9.13 | 0 | 9.13 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1.86 | 2.88 | 0.73 | 5.47 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0.21 | 0.58 | 0.05 | 0.84 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0.22 | 0 | 0.22 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | 63.73 | 0 | 63.73 |
| | Total U.Ts. | 2.07 | 82.94 | 0.78 | 85.79 |
| | Total States and Uts. | 73758.68 | 11988.63 | 1413.725 | 87161.03 |
| | Central Sector | 232.67 | 296.8 | 678.3 | 1207.77 |
| | Grand Total | 73991.35 | 12285.43 | 2092.025 | 88368.8 |

Statement II*Irrigation Sector-Actual/Approved Out Lay During XI Plan*

| Sl.No. | Name of States/UTs. | Major & Medium | Minor Irrigation | CAD | Total |
|--------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 50998.28 | 6545 | 74.9 | 57618.18 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2.3 | 387 | 9.71 | 399.01 |
| 3. | Assam | 382.45 | 1147.64 | 41.26 | 1571.35 |
| 4. | Bihar | 3140.23 | 589.3 | 678.46 | L 4407.99 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 3855.51 | 1787.68 | 158.47 | 5801.66 |
| 6. | Goa | 542.06 | 239.04 | 26.64 | 807.74 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 27867.78 | 4716.92 | 49.33 | 32634.03 |
| 8. | Haryana | 3212.38 | 0 | 331.01 | 3543.39 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 424.9 | 663.44 | 13.36 | 1101.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 457.565 | 730.89 | 90.34 | 1278.795 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 2527.05 | 924.91 | 25.86 | 3477.82 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 16052.69 | 3249.5 | 749.24 | 20051.43 |
| 13. | Kerala | 810.2 | 253.47 | 22.02 | 1085.69 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 9650.94 | 2683.82 | 47.42 | 12382.18 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 28555.59 | 3483.87 | 136 | 32175.46 |
| 16. | Manipur | 812.13 | 238.34 | 61.63 | 1112.1 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 23.7511 | 283.33 | 1.234 | 308.3151 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0.041 | 285.32 | 0.79 | 286.151 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0.37 | 454.19 | 1.66 | 456.22 |
| 20. | Odisha | 6263.66 | 1433.68 | 269.03 | 7966.37 |
| 21. | Punjab | 938.16 | 719.83 | 696.97 | 2354.96 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2809.01 | 947.72 | 387.2 | 4143.93 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 199.1 | 0.99 | 200.09 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1944.04 | 406.06 | 107.26 | 2457.36 |
| 25. | Tripura | 128.23 | 182.67 | 0.5 | 311.4 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 9026.89 | 2275.43 | 556.39 | 11858.71 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 1344.62 | 1306.8 | 12.07 | 2663.49 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 1827.34 | 844.55 | 76.16 | 2748.05 |
| | Total States | 173598.2 | 36979.5 | 4625.904 | 215203.6 |
| | Union Territories | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 76.03 | 0 | 76.03 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 2.03 | 0 | 2.03 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2.82 | 23.21 | 10.5 | 36.53 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 6.64 | 1.21 | 0 | 7.85 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 30.65 | 0 | 30.65 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | 71.91 | 33.28 | 105.19 |
| | Total U.Ts. | 9.46 | 205.04 | 43.78 | 258.28 |
| | Total States and UTs. | 173607.6 | 37184.54 | 4669.684 | 215461.9 |
| | Central Sector | 865.75 | 421.78 | 277.84 | 1565.37 |
| | Grand Total | 174473.4 | 37606.32 | 4947.524 | 217027.2 |

Statement III

Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP), Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) upto March 2010 (In million Hectare)

| 1 | 2 | UIP | | | IPC upto March 2007 | | | IPC 2007-08 | | | IPC upto March 2008 | | | IPC 2008-09 | | | IPC upto March 2009 | | | IPC 2009-10 | | | IPC upto March 2010 | | | IPC 2010-11 | | | IPC upto March 2011 | | |
|-----|--------------------|------|-------|-------|---------------------|------|-------|-------------|------|-------|---------------------|------|-------|-------------|------|-------|---------------------|------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------------|------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------------|------|------|
| | | MMI | MI | Total | MMI | MI | Total | MMI | MI | Total | MMI | MI | Total | MMI | MI | Total | MMI | MI | Total | MMI | MI | Total | MMI | MI | Total | MMI | MI | Total | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 5.00 | 6.26 | 11.26 | 3.74 | 3.12 | 6.86 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.27 | 3.92 | 3.22 | 7.14 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 4.15 | 3.22 | 7.36 | 0.091000 | 0.001220 | 0.092220 | 4.24 | 3.22 | 7.45 | 0.034975 | 0.000000 | 0.034975 | 4.27 | 3.22 | 7.49 |
| 2. | Anunanchal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.000000 | 0.003470 | 0.003470 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.000000 | 0.002466 | 0.002466 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.14 | |
| 3. | Assam | 0.97 | 1.90 | 2.87 | 0.31 | 0.64 | 0.95 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.65 | 0.96 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.33 | 0.67 | 1.00 | 0.031562 | 0.050944 | 0.082506 | 0.36 | 0.72 | 1.08 | 0.004426 | 0.016704 | 0.021130 | 0.36 | 0.74 | 1.10 |
| 4. | Bihar | 5.22 | 5.66 | 10.89 | 2.96 | 4.76 | 7.72 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 2.99 | 4.76 | 7.75 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 3.01 | 4.76 | 7.77 | 0.255290 | 0.000000 | 0.255290 | 3.26 | 4.76 | 8.02 | 0.196040 | 0.000000 | 0.196040 | 3.46 | 4.76 | 8.22 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1.15 | 0.57 | 1.72 | 1.81 | 0.69 | 2.50 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 1.83 | 0.71 | 2.54 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 1.83 | 0.74 | 2.58 | 0.005500 | 0.041001 | 0.046501 | 1.84 | 0.78 | 2.62 | 0.012133 | 0.019608 | 0.031741 | 1.85 | 0.80 | 2.66 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.000763 | 0.000106 | 0.000869 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.001160 | 0.000214 | 0.001374 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.07 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 3.00 | 3.10 | 6.10 | 2.22 | 2.02 | 4.24 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 2.29 | 2.07 | 4.36 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 2.31 | 2.14 | 4.46 | 0.040360 | 0.070050 | 0.110410 | 2.35 | 2.21 | 4.57 | 0.040264 | 0.015252 | 0.055516 | 2.39 | 2.23 | 4.62 |
| 8. | Haryana | 3.00 | 1.51 | 4.51 | 2.19 | 1.64 | 3.83 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 2.20 | 1.64 | 3.84 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 2.21 | 1.65 | 3.86 | 0.002310 | 0.005580 | 0.007890 | 2.21 | 1.65 | 3.87 | 0.008543 | 0.002550 | 0.011193 | 2.22 | 1.65 | 3.88 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.05 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.003000 | 0.029925 | 0.033925 | 0.02 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.003500 | 0.003000 | 0.006500 | 0.03 | 0.21 | 0.24 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 1.28 | 1.18 | 2.46 | 0.60 | 0.45 | 1.06 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.60 | 0.46 | 1.07 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.62 | 0.49 | 1.10 | 0.006370 | 0.012505 | 0.018875 | 0.62 | 0.50 | 1.12 | 0.034000 | 0.008520 | 0.042520 | 0.66 | 0.51 | 1.16 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.25 | 1.11 | 1.36 | 0.20 | 1.59 | 1.79 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.21 | 1.60 | 1.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 1.60 | 1.81 | 0.002500 | 0.012120 | 0.014620 | 0.21 | 1.62 | 1.83 | 0.009130 | 0.022954 | 0.032084 | 0.22 | 1.64 | 1.86 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2.50 | 3.47 | 5.97 | 2.13 | 0.68 | 2.81 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 2.17 | 0.70 | 2.87 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 2.21 | 0.74 | 2.95 | 0.085000 | 0.000000 | 0.085000 | 2.29 | 0.74 | 3.04 | 0.047814 | 0.000000 | 0.047814 | 2.34 | 0.74 | 3.09 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1.00 | 1.68 | 2.68 | 1.09 | 2.30 | 3.39 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.09 | 2.30 | 3.40 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.09 | 2.31 | 3.40 | 0.000924 | 0.008717 | 0.009641 | 1.09 | 2.32 | 3.41 | 0.001918 | 0.004391 | 0.006309 | 1.09 | 2.33 | 3.42 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 4.85 | 11.36 | 16.21 | 1.45 | 0.60 | 2.05 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.13 | 1.56 | 0.62 | 2.18 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 1.60 | 0.67 | 2.27 | 0.026068 | 0.021416 | 0.047484 | 1.62 | 0.69 | 2.32 | 0.054967 | 0.059988 | 0.114955 | 1.68 | 0.75 | 2.43 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 4.10 | 4.85 | 8.95 | 3.49 | 3.31 | 6.80 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 3.67 | 3.31 | 6.98 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 3.76 | 3.34 | 7.10 | 0.175000 | 0.029423 | 0.204423 | 3.93 | 3.37 | 7.30 | 0.066390 | 0.019300 | 0.085690 | 4.00 | 3.39 | 7.39 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0.14 | 0.47 | 0.60 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.21 | 0.001800 | 0.002072 | 0.003872 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.21 | 0.004000 | 0.000000 | 0.004000 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.22 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.000000 | 0.004589 | 0.004589 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.000000 | 0.004446 | 0.004446 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.000000 | 0.005248 | 0.005248 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.000000 | 0.004900 | 0.004900 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.000000 | 0.004053 | 0.004053 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.000000 | 0.005235 | 0.005235 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| 20. | Odisha | 3.60 | 5.20 | 8.80 | 1.99 | 1.64 | 3.63 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 2.02 | 1.67 | 3.69 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.11 | 2.07 | 1.72 | 3.80 | 0.00967 | 0.057102 | 0.118069 | 2.14 | 1.78 | 3.91 | 0.042380 | 0.029246 | 0.067626 | 2.18 | 1.80 | 3.98 |
| 21. | Punjab | 3.00 | 2.97 | 5.97 | 2.60 | 3.43 | 6.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 2.60 | 3.46 | 6.06 | 0.031 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 2.63 | 3.46 | 6.09 | 0.015275 | 0.000000 | 0.015275 | 2.65 | 3.46 | 6.10 | 0.007890 | 0.000000 | 0.007890 | 2.65 | 3.46 | 6.11 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2.75 | 2.38 | 5.13 | 2.89 | 2.47 | 5.36 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 2.97 | 2.48 | 5.45 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 3.03 | 2.48 | 5.52 | 0.069900 | 0.003000 | 0.069900 | 3.10 | 2.49 | 5.59 | 0.034800 | 0.006600 | 0.041400 | 3.13 | 2.49 | 5.63 |
| 23. | Shikim | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.000000 | 0.000914 | 0.000914 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1.50 | 4.03 | 5.53 | 1.56 | 2.13 | 3.70 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 1.58 | 2.14 | 3.71 | 0.34 | 0.10 | 0.44 | 1.92 | 2.23 | 4.15 | 0.054420 | 0.264680 | 0.319000 | 1.97 | 2.50 | 4.47 | 0.045510 | 0.623050 | 0.674560 | 2.02 | 3.13 | 5.14 |
| 25. | Tripura | 0.10 | 0.18 | 0.28 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.002400 | 0.000812 | 0.003212 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.001993 | 0.000000 | 0.001993 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.17 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 12.15 | 17.48 | 29.64 | 8.78 | 23.55 | 32.36 | 0.05 | 0.49 | 0.54 | 8.83 | 24.07 | 32.90 | 0.05 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 8.88 | 24.44 | 33.32 | 0.188000 | 0.055711 | 0.241711 | 9.07 | 24.50 | 33.57 | 0.002380 | 0.000000 | 0.002380 | 9.07 | 24.50 | 33.57 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 0.35 | 0.52 | 0.85 | 0.29 | 0.52 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.29 | 0.55 | 0.84 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.29 | 0.55 | 0.85 | 0.000000 | 0.012139 | 0.012139 | 0.29 | 0.57 | 0.86 | 0.013025 | 0.012524 | 0.025549 | 0.30 | 0.58 | 0.89 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 2.30 | 4.62 | 6.92 | 1.77 | 4.05 | 5.82 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 1.78 | 4.09 | 5.86 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 1.78 | 4.13 | 5.92 | 0.005550 | 0.044987 | 0.080837 | 1.79 | 4.18 | 5.97 | 0.000000 | 0.027840 | 0.027840 | 1.79 | 4.21 | 6.00 |
| 29. | UTs | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| TOTAL | | 59.47 | 81.43 | 139.89 | 42.28 | 60.42 | 102.70 | 0.84 | 0.89 | 1.73 | 43.12 | 61.31 | 104.43 | 1.02 | 0.90 | 1.93 | 44.14 | 62.21 | 106.36 | 1.115959 | 0.741684 | 1.857643 | 45.26 | 62.95 | 108.21 | 0.667188 | 0.890790 | 1.557978 | 45.93 | 63.84 | 109.77 |

[English]

Acquisition of Land for Private Industries

451. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Committee on Rural Development in its recent report has recommended ban on Government to acquire agricultural land for private industries;

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

(c) whether Government has taken steps to protect the rights of farmers on land and to check the number of displaced due to land acquisition in the proposed legislation on land acquisition;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Land Acquisition Bill is likely to be passed by Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development in its 31st Report has recommended vide recommendation no. 3.59 that "The Bill defines food security exclusively in terms of multi-cropped irrigated land. The Committee note that according to the Economic Survey 2011-12, the output of coarse grains, pulses and oilseeds has declined by 3.7%, 5.3% and 6% respectively over the past year. Current data points to a persistent deficit in the production of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds in rain-fed dry land areas. This is a matter of deep national concern because it is the coarse cereals that provide the highest proportion of nutrition to the poorest and most deprived consumers in India. However, the concept of food security in Clause 10 of the Bill is totally resting on multi-cropped irrigated lands alone ignoring the basic primordial importance of safeguarding and enhancing output in rainfed areas as a crucial component of the nation's food security. It may also be noted that after doubling oilseeds output in the decade of the Eighties, the rate of growth has slowed to the point where India is importing as much as half of its edible oil requirements. While the LARR Bill provides for multi-cropped irrigated land to be acquired only as a last resort, food security cannot only be limited to rice and wheat in the face of the imperative need for more nutritional coarse grains, pulses and oilseeds. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in Chapter III, all provisions regarding "irrigated multi-cropped land" be replaced by "any land under agriculture cultivation" so as to ensure safeguard for food security in a full measure".

Based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee or otherwise the Department proposes to move amendments to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.

(c) and (d) Adequate provisions have been made in the proposed LARR Bill, 2011 to protect the Rights of the farmers on land and to check the number of displaced families due to land acquisition.

(e) Based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee or otherwise the amendments to the LARR Bill are proposed to be introduced in the Lok Sabha for its consideration.

Diversion of MPLADS Funds

452. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of instances where funds allocated for the Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme have been diverted to other schemes in recent years;

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

(c) whether funds under MPLAD Scheme have been found to be used for payment of honorarium wages, travelling expenses of staff, fuel for official vehicles etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount so spent on inadmissible items?

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 Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, In his Performance Audit Report on MPLADS of 2010-11, has reported that Rs. 4.67 crores of MPLADS funds were diverted to other schemes of the State and the Central Government, such as National Old Age Pension Scheme, Sampooran Gram in Rojgar Yojna, payment for panchayat elections, Mid Day Meal Scheme, MLA schemes, etc. by 22 District Authorities of seven States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu (statement enclosed). Apart from the above, the Ministry has not received any other complaint regarding diversion of MPLADS funds.

(c) The Ministry has not received any report of MPLADS funds being used for payment of honorarium, fuel for official vehicles and travelling expenses of the staff which are presently inadmissible under MPLAS guidelines.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*Details of MPLADS funds Limited*

| Name of the state | Scheme to which diverted |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | National Old Age Pension Scheme, Integrated Novel Development in Rural Areas and Model Municipal Areas NREGS etc. |
| Assam | Sampoorn Gramin Rojgar Yojana and Remote Village Electrification Programme. |
| Bihar | Execution of other schemes and panchayat elections |
| Jharkhand | Mukhya Mantri Gram Setu Yojna and MLALADS. |
| Odisha | Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana, Mid Day Meal scheme, OAP, FDR and IAY. |
| Rajasthan | MLALAD Scheme. |
| Tamil Nadu | State schemes, cement fund and general fund of a local body. |

NRDWP

453. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) the amount sanctioned to each state under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and funds earmarked for the Twelfth Five Year Plan; year-wise;

(b) the details of schemes/projects being implemented to provide safe drinking water to rural population of the country, State-wise, especially in Punjab;

(c) the State-wise details of the funds sanctioned and utilised in this regard during the last five years;

(d) whether there is a system in place to monitor proper utilisation of funds allocated under safe drinking water supply schemes in rural areas;

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

(f) whether there are certain standards and benchmarks of water potability that the NRDWP aided schemes are expected to achieve;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which such standards are likely to be prescribed?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The amount sanctioned to each State under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise, is at Statement-I. Funds earmarked for the Twelfth Five Year Plan have not been finalised.

(b) Under NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes. Data entered by the States, including Punjab, on the Ministry's on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) as on 20.4.2012, regarding the number of schemes, on-going and new, for rural drinking water supply is given at statement-II.

(c) The State-wise details of the funds sanctioned and utilised in this regard during the last five years is at Annexure I.

(d) and (e) The Ministry monitors the proper utilization of funds by reviewing the programme periodically by conducting meetings of the State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video conferencing etc. Senior Officers/Area Officers/Technical Officers of the Ministry visit the States to see the progress of implementation of the programme. Further, States are required to prepare Annual Action Plans to implement schemes, works and activities under the Programme to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations on priority and also mark the targeted habitations in the online IMIS. The expenditure under the programme is also audited.

(f) to (h) The Bureau of Indian Standards has prescribed drinking water specifications vide its Standard IS 10500. If any parameter exceeds the prescribed limits of IS 10500, the water source is termed as contaminated. The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines define safe drinking water as that water wherein the chemical and bacteriological parameters fall within the limits as prescribed under BIS standard IS 10500.

Statement I*NRDWP funds allocated and released to States during the Eleventh Five Year Plan*

| Sl.No. | State/IIT | 2007-08 | | | | 2008-09 | | | | 2009-10 | | | Total |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| | | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. | OB | Allocation | Release | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 86.17 | 295.30 | 305.24 | 388.41 | 2.99 | 394.53 | 395.05 | 398.05 | 4.05 | 437.09 | 537.37 | 394.45 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 34.87 | 112.41 | 112.41 | 121.31 | 25.97 | 146.12 | 162.46 | 160.97 | 27.47 | 180.00 | 178.20 | 193.80 |
| 3. | Assam | 5.50 | 189.59 | 189.59 | 117.26 | 77.83 | 246.44 | 242.78 | 265.40 | 4.85 | 301.60 | 323.50 | 269.34 |
| 4. | Bihar | 122.68 | 279.37 | 169.69 | 0.00 | 292.37 | 425.38 | 452.38 | 73.30 | 668.94 | 372.21 | 186.11 | 279.36 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 22.97 | 95.95 | 95.95 | 104.16 | 14.76 | 130.42 | 125.26 | 112.42 | 27.59 | 116.01 | 128.22 | 104.06 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.65 | 3.31 | 1.66 | 2.31 | 0.00 | 3.98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.64 | 3.32 | 0.50 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 19.85 | 205.89 | 205.89 | 219.12 | 6.62 | 314.44 | 369.44 | 289.33 | 92.11 | 482.75 | 482.75 | 511.83 |
| 8. | Haryana | 16.13 | 93.41 | 93.41 | 109.54 | 0.00 | 117.29 | 117.29 | 117.29 | 0.00 | 207.89 | 206.89 | 132.35 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2.03 | 117.46 | 130.42 | 132.45 | 0.00 | 141.51 | 141.51 | 141.49 | 8.31 | 138.52 | 182.85 | 160.03 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 49.58 | 329.92 | 329.92 | 361.41 | 18.09 | 397.86 | 396.49 | 176.67 | 239.56 | 447.74 | 402.51 | 383.49 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 33.06 | 1134.8 | 84.46 | 117.51 | 0.00 | 160.67 | 80.33 | 18.85 | 64.94 | 149.29 | 111.34 | 86.04 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 6.76 | 278.51 | 283.16 | 286.57 | 3.35 | 477.19 | 477.85 | 449.15 | 32.05 | 573.67 | 627.86 | 473.71 |
| 13. | Kerala | 0.00 | 82.93 | 84.25 | 83.46 | 0.79 | 103.33 | 123.33 | 106.56 | 1.36 | 152.77 | 151.89 | 150.56 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 37.58 | 251.62 | 251.62 | 267.56 | 21.65 | 370.47 | 380.47 | 368.61 | 107.42 | 367.66 | 379.66 | 354.30 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 29.06 | 404.40 | 404.40 | 378.38 | 55.08 | 572.57 | 648.24 | 511.06 | 204.24 | 652.43 | 647.81 | 625.59 |
| 16. | Manipur | 6.90 | 38.59 | 45.59 | 34.71 | 17.79 | 50.16 | 45.23 | 36.33 | 16.70 | 61.60 | 38.57 | 30.17 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 12.62 | 44.46 | 55.29 | 56.61 | 11.30 | 57.79 | 107.79 | 74.50 | 0.62 | 70.40 | 79.40 | 68.57 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 31.88 | 38.88 | 30.16 | 8.72 | 41.44 | 54.19 | 45.48 | 17.43 | 50.40 | 55.26 | 51.11 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 14.32 | 32.72 | 39.75 | 27.39 | 26.68 | 142.53 | 42.53 | 39.60 | 29.61 | 52.00 | 47.06 | 71.58 |
| 20. | Odisha | 61.66 | 168.85 | 171.95 | 233.60 | 0.00 | 298.68 | 298.68 | 273.12 | 25.85 | 187.13 | 226.66 | 198.87 |
| 21. | Punjab | 5.14 | 52.91 | 51.80 | 40.28 | 16.66 | 86.56 | 86.56 | 96.68 | 19.18 | 81.17 | 88.81 | 110.15 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 12.95 | 606.72 | 606.72 | 619.67 | 0.00 | 970.83 | 971.83 | 967.95 | 3.88 | 1036.46 | 1012.16 | 671.29 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1.96 | 13.42 | 20.13 | 15.36 | 6.73 | 17.45 | 32.45 | 28.85 | 9.92 | 21.60 | 20.60 | 28.94 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 190.90 | 190.90 | 190.90 | 0.00 | 241.82 | 287.82 | 230.8 | 57.24 | 320.43 | 317.95 | 370.44 |
| 25. | Tripura | 13.71 | 39.43 | 54.43 | 54.30 | 13.84 | 51.25 | 41.01 | 36.99 | 18.92 | 62.40 | 77.40 | 77.35 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 92.11 | 401.51 | 401.51 | 421.14 | 72.48 | 539.74 | 615.78 | 514.54 | 173.71 | 959.12 | 956.36 | 967.38 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 37.12 | 89.30 | 89.30 | 114.14 | 12.28 | 107.58 | 85.87 | 61.09 | 42.77 | 126.16 | 124.90 | 67.24 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 42.35 | 191.37 | 191.37 | 230.55 | 3.18 | 389.39 | 389.39 | 371.62 | 69.20 | 372.29 | 394.30 | 87.76 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 35.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.72 | 30.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.38 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Daman & Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 1.00 | 0.31 | 0.00 | | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Chandigarh | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Others | | 1642.99 | 1743.09 | 178.69 | | 403.28 | 126.78 | 45.95 | | 13.57 | 0.00 | |
| | Grand Total | 804.23 | 6400.00 | 6442.76 | 4941.65 | 740.94 | 7300.00 | 7298.79 | 6044.23 | 1967.92 | 8000.00 | 7989.72 | 6920.26 |

Statement I**NRDWP funds allocated and release to States during the Eleventh Five Year Plan**

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2010-11 | | | | 2011-12 | | | | Total | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. | OB | Allocation | Release | Expend. | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 149.79 | 491.02 | 558.74 | 423.38 | 285.20 | 546.32 | 462.47 | 446.37 | 86.17 | 2164.26 | 2258.87 | 2050.66 | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 12.02 | 123.35 | 199.99 | 176.46 | 36.79 | 120.56 | 184.83 | 214.31 | 34.87 | 682.44 | 837.89 | 866.85 | |
| 3 | Assam | 59.32 | 449.64 | 487.48 | 480.55 | 69.94 | 435.58 | 522.44 | 468.61 | 5.50 | 1622.85 | 1765.79 | 1601.16 | |
| 4 | Bihar | 578.10 | 341.46 | 170.73 | 425.91 | 322.92 | 374.98 | 330.02 | 367.30 | 122.68 | 1793.40 | 1308.92 | 1145.87 | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 56.36 | 130.27 | 122.01 | 97.77 | 82.13 | 143.57 | 139.06 | 141.12 | 22.97 | 616.22 | 610.50 | 559.53 | |
| 6 | Goa | 3.08 | 5.34 | 0.00 | 1.16 | 1.92 | 5.20 | 5.01 | 1.16 | 0.65 | 23.47 | 9.99 | 5.13 | |
| 7 | Gujarat | 70.10 | 542.67 | 609.10 | 527.29 | 180.09 | 478.89 | 571.05 | 467.70 | 19.85 | 2024.64 | 2238.23 | 2015.27 | |
| 8 | Haryana | 75.62 | 233.69 | 276.90 | 201.57 | 150.95 | 210.51 | 237.74 | 344.71 | 16.13 | 862.79 | 932.23 | 905.46 | |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 31.60 | 133.71 | 194.37 | 165.59 | 60.38 | 131.47 | 146.03 | 145.97 | 2.03 | 662.67 | 795.18 | 745.53 | |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 258.66 | 449.22 | 468.91 | 506.52 | 233.69 | 436.21 | 420.42 | 507.07 | 49.58 | 2060.95 | 2018.25 | 1935.16 | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 89.82 | 165.93 | 129.95 | 128.19 | 91.63 | 162.52 | 148.17 | 169.84 | 33.06 | 752.29 | 554.25 | 520.43 | |
| 12 | Karnataka | 191.39 | 644.92 | 703.80 | 573.93 | 328.21 | 687.11 | 667.78 | 782.85 | 6.76 | 2661.40 | 2760.45 | 2566.20 | |
| 13 | Kerala | 4.18 | 144.28 | 159.83 | 137.97 | 27.84 | 144.43 | 113.39 | 126.98 | 0.00 | 62774 | 632.69 | 605.54 | |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 58.95 | 399.04 | 388.33 | 324.94 | 122.34 | 371.97 | 292.78 | 379.30 | 37.58 | 1760.76 | 1692.86 | 1694.71 | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 232.44 | 733.27 | 718.42 | 17.21 | 237.06 | 728.35 | 718.35 | 642.20 | 29.06 | 3091.02 | 3137.22 | 2871.03 | |
| 16 | Manipur | 25.22 | 54.61 | 52.77 | 69.27 | 8.72 | 53.39 | 47.60 | 47.03 | 6.90 | 258.35 | 229.76 | 217.50 | |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 11.56 | 63.48 | 84.88 | 70.47 | 26.11 | 61.67 | 95.89 | 85.44 | 12.62 | 297.80 | 423.25 | 355.59 | |
| 18 | Mizoram | 21.38 | 46.00 | 61.58 | 58.02 | 24.94 | 39.67 | 38.83 | 54.03 | 0.00 | 209.39 | 248.74 | 238.80 | |
| 19 | Nagaland | 5.10 | 79.51 | 77.52 | 80.63 | 1.99 | 81.68 | 80.91 | 81.82 | 14.32 | 288.44 | 287.77 | 301.02 | |
| 20 | Odisha | 61.62 | 204.88 | 294.76 | 211.11 | 148.71 | 206.55 | 171.05 | 239.60 | 61.66 | 1066.09 | 1163.09 | 1156.30 | |
| 21 | Punjab | 4.02 | 82.21 | 106.59 | 108.93 | 1.68 | 88.02 | 123.44 | 122.32 | 5.14 | 390.87 | 457.20 | 478.36 | |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 348.43 | 1165.44 | 1099.48 | 852.82 | 595.09 | 1083.57 | 1153.76 | 1429.18 | 12.95 | 4862.32 | 4843.95 | 4540.91 | |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0.59 | 26.24 | 23.20 | 19.27 | 4.78 | 28.10 | 69.19 | 24.49 | 1.96 | 106.81 | 165.57 | 116.91 | |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 5.93 | 316.91 | 393.53 | 303.41 | 96.05 | 330.04 | 429.55 | 287.60 | 0.00 | 1400.10 | 1619.75 | 1382.93 | |
| 25 | Tripura | 19.18 | 57.17 | 74.66 | 67.20 | 27.53 | 56.20 | 83.86 | 108.39 | 13.71 | 266.45 | 331.36 | 344.24 | |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 189.78 | 899.12 | 848.68 | 933.28 | 105.18 | 843.30 | 802.32 | 754.20 | 92.00 | 3642.79 | 3624.65 | 3590.54 | |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 103.92 | 139.39 | 136.41 | 5544 | 184.89 | 136.54 | 75.57 | 118.65 | 37.12 | 598.97 | 512.05 | 416.56 | |
| 28. | West Bengal | 375.75 | 418.03 | 499.19 | 363.31 | 444.85 | 343.60 | 342.51 | 521.41 | 42.35 | 1714.68 | 1816.76 | 1574.65 | |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 1.01 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 35.50 | 1.01 | 0.00 | 35.50 | |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Havell | 0.00 | 1.09 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 1.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.61 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 32. | Delhi | 0.00 | 4.31 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 4.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 34. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 1.54 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 1.00 | 1.85 | 0.00 | 1.00 | |
| 35. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.40 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| | Others | | 450.00 | 44.93 | 44.93 | | 170.00 | 19.13 | 19.13 | | 2679.84 | 1933.93 | 288.70 | |
| | Grand Total | | 3043.88 | 9000.00 | 8986.74 | 8123.11 | 3901.61 | 8500.00 | 8493.15 | 9098.78 | 804.23 | 39200.000 | 39211.16 | 35128.03 |

Statement II*Details of Rural Drinking Water Schemes in 2012-13 under implementation (ongoing + new) (as per IMIs)*

| Sl.No. | State | No. of PWSS taken up | No. of handpumps/ borewells taken up | No. of Other schemes taken up | Total no. of schemes taken up |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 418 | 1809 | 896 | 3123 |
| 2. | Bihar | 679 | 7152 | 15 | 7846 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 2293 | 21607 | 12422 | 36322 |
| 4. | Goa | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1404 | 0 | 46 | 1450 |
| 6. | Haryana | 274 | 54 | 975 | 1303 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 709 | 0 | 0 | 709 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1649 | 560 | 551 | 2760 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 2714 | 22035 | 5440 | 30189 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 28729 | 660 | 3745 | 33134 |
| 11. | Kerala | 241 | 0 | 0 | 241 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 1489 | 27077 | 1755 | 30321 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 8141 | 1759 | 3611 | 13511 |
| 14. | Odisha | 3533 | 17793 | 1813 | 23139 |
| 15. | Punjab | 1278 | 103 | 16 | 1397 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 2828 | 3493 | 3971 | 10292 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 12832 | 20 | 1380 | 14232 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 21 | 85 | 0 | 106 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 1458 | 1 | 16 | 1475 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 649 | 1579 | 1 | 2229 |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 856 | 0 | 0 | 856 |
| 22. | Assam | 1389 | 1253 | 3890 | 6532 |
| 23. | Manipur | 389 | 7 | 3 | 399 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 1407 | 236 | 711 | 2354 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 52 | 0 | 8 | 60 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 91 | 0 | 84 | 175 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 300 | 0 | 97 | 397 |
| 28. | Tripura | 1048 | 1218 | 735 | 3001 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 22 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| | Total | 76895 | 108501 | 42181 | 227577 |

[Translation]

Production of Fertilizers Industry

454. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DHUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) the quantum of demand production and import of various fertilizers during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the effect of the rising prices of fertilizers on agriculture and the steps taken to protect the domestic

fertilizer industry from the influence of the Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) producers Federation;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give a package to the DAP dealers to bail them out of the effects of the excessive cost of DAP; 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) The quantum of demand production and import of various fertilizers during the last three years, year-wise are given below:

(Figures in Lakh MT)

| Year | Product | Demand | Production | Import |
|---------|---------|--------|------------|--------|
| 2009-10 | Urea | 281.89 | 211.12 | 52.08 |
| | DAP | 106.98 | 42.47 | 61.69 |
| | NPK | 87.73 | 80.38 | - |
| | MOP | 43.85 | - | 41.62 |
| 2010-11 | Urea | 290.79 | 218.81 | 66.09 |
| | DAP | 120.92 | 35.37 | 76.97 |
| | NPK | 92.0 | 87.27 | 9.8 |
| | MOP | 47.8 | - | 45 |
| 2011-12 | Urea | 305.16 | 219.84 | 78.34 |
| | DAP | 126.16 | 39.63 | 75.57 |
| | NPK | 107.36 | 77.70 | 36.71 |
| | MOP | 48.27 | - | 26.93 |

(b) The effect of rising prices of fertilizers on agriculture is yet to be analysed. However, it is observed that consumption of P and K fertilizers has come down while that of urea has increased.

Department of Fertilizers has no knowledge of existence of any DAP Producers Federation. As such, no threat to the domestic fertilizer industry has been experienced.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal with the Government.

[English]

LPG Godowns

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

(a) the number of LPG storage godowns of various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) made on agricultural land in the urbanized villages of Delhi; and

(b) the number of such godowns which have got permission from Delhi Fire Services and Municipal Corporation of Delhi for storage of LPG cylinders on agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have reported that there are 50 LPG distributorships, having their LPG godown on agricultural land in the urbanized villages of Delhi. Out of these, 38 LPG distributorships have got permission from Delhi Fire Services and 41 have got permission from Municipal Corporation of Delhi. All the 50 LPG godowns have been issued licences by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization.

Use of Kerosene Oil by Rural Households

456. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rural households that still use kerosene oil for illumination purposes;

(b) whether the Government is considering to withdraw the subsidy on Kerosene oil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per survey carried out by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 2005, it was estimated that 92.3 percent of households use Kerosene for lighting in the rural areas. However, Ministry of Power has reported that as per Census 2011, 55% of rural households use electricity as main source of lighting.

(b) At present there is no proposal to withdraw subsidy on Kerosene oil.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b), above.

Complaints Against Petroleum Distributors

457. SHRI VIKRAMBHA I ARJANBHA I MADAM:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) the number of complaints received regarding various irregularities/malpractices against LPG and petrol/diesel/kerosene distributors in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, Oil Marketing Company-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the action taken against the guilty distributors/oil mafia alongwith the number of petrol pumps/LPG agencies whose distributorship were cancelled during the aforesaid period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of complaints pending against those found guilty and the time frame by which these complaints are likely to be disposed off; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to stop such illegal practices and prevent the adulteration of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have a formal complaint management system for receipt of complaints and disposing them.

The distribution of PDS Kerosene is directly under supervision of respective State Governments, the complaints regarding distribution of PDS Kerosene are normally not received by OMCs. Therefore, there are no reports of any action against PDS SKO dealers of OMCs.

The number of established complaints received regarding various irregularities/malpractices against RO dealerships in the country during each of the last three

years and the current year, Oil Marketing Company-wise and State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed statement I.

The number of established complaints received regarding various irregularities/malpractices against LPG distributorships in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, Oil Marketing Company-wise and State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(b) and (c) The complaints received from the customers by OMCs against RO dealer/LPG distributorship are disposed off as per standard procedure. For established minor complaints other than the ones covered under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), dealers/

distributors have been suitably counseled. For established complaints covered under MDG, the action of suspension of sales and supplies, imposing penalty etc. has been taken by OMCs as per the provisions of MDG. There are 2 complaints of BPC, 2 complaints of HPC and 4 complaints of IOC pending under investigation.

(d) The initiatives taken by OMCs to prevent adulteration include monitoring of movement of MS/HSD tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS), Automation of ROs selling more than 200 kl per month and third party certification of ROs selling more than 100 kl per month, surprise inspections to check adulteration and other irregularities/malpractices, action as per the MDG and the dealership/distributorship agreement etc.

Statement I

Number of established complaints received regarding various irregularities/malpractices against RO dealerships in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, Oil Marketing Companies-wise and State/UT-wise

| State | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | Apr-Jun 2012 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | | | | |
| Assam | | | | |
| Bihar | | | 1 | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | | | | |
| Delhi | | | 2 | |
| Goa | | | | |
| Gujarat | | | 2 | 3 |
| Haryana | 1 | | 1 | |
| Himachal Pradesh | | | | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | | | | |
| Jharkhand | | | | |
| Karnataka | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Kerala | 1 | | 2 | 4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Maharashtra | | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Manipur | | | | |
| Meghalaya | | | | |
| Mizoram | | | | |
| Nagaland | | | | |
| Odisha | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Punjab | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Rajasthan | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sikkim | | | | |
| Tamil Nadu | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Tripura | | | | |
| Uttarakhand | | | | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| West Bengal | | | | 1 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | | | |
| Chandigarh | | | | |
| Dadra Nagar Haveli | | | | |
| Daman and Diu | | | | |
| Lakshadweep | | | | |
| Puducherry | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 19 | 21 | 32 | 36 |

Statement II

State wise details of established malpractices thereof during last three years and current year (till June) in respect of LPG Distributors

| Sl.No. | State | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | April-June 2012 | | |
|--------|----------------|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|
| | | IOC | BPC | HPC | IOC | BPC | HPC | IOC | BPC | HPC | IOC | BPC | HPC |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 31 | 10 | 92 | 12 | 8 | 67 | 71 | 2 | 64 | 13 | 1 | 26 |
| 2 | Assam | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 29 | 10 | 3 | 69 | 4 | 8 | 64 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 5 | Chandigarh | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 11 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Delhi | 20 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 34 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| 10 | Goa | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 21 | 4 | 7 | 57 | 6 | 23 | 35 | 2 | 41 | 12 | 0 | 8 |
| 12 | Haryana | 0 | 3 | 10 | 25 | 7 | 27 | 49 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 5 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 6 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Jammu and Kashmir | 7 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 49 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 41 | 2 | 53 | 43 | 4 | 49 | 20 | 1 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 17 | Kerala | 58 | 5 | 24 | 31 | 1 | 35 | 9 | 3 | 29 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 125 | 1 | 29 | 62 | 3 | 26 | 36 | 1 | 48 | 20 | 0 | 15 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 112 | 9 | 58 | 50 | 15 | 18 | 55 | 20 | 62 | 20 | 9 | 13 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Odisha | 20 | 1 | 20 | 36 | 0 | 13 | 16 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 1 |
| 23 | Pudduchery | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Punjab | 53 | 2 | 20 | 50 | 2 | 37 | 14 | 14 | 44 | 25 | 0 | 2 |
| 25 | Rajasthan | 58 | 13 | 11 | 77 | 4 | 36 | 74 | 17 | 117 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| 26 | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Tamil Nadu | 69 | 7 | 14 | 60 | 9 | 10 | 88 | 7 | 50 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 8 |
| 29 | Uttar Pradesh | 240 | 8 | 33 | 270 | 11 | 58 | 289 | 41 | 46 | 118 | 5 | 32 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 26 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 993 | 94 | 437 | 959 | 83 | 454 | 1022 | 139 | 720 | 313 | 24 | 151 |

Railway Drivers/Loco Pilots

458. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacant posts of railway drivers/ loco pilots as on date alongwith the details of recruitment made for the said post during the last three years;

(b) whether due to huge number of vacant posts, the railway drivers/loco pilots are subjected to longer night shift/working hours which also lead to frequent train accidents;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways propose to review/amend the relevant rules to make their working conditions better and more rationalised; and

(e) 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) As on 01.04.2012 there were 17,607 (provisional) vacant posts of Loco Pilots/Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs). Railway Recruitment Boards have provided the following panels of Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs) in the last 3 years to the Zonal Railways:

| 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 6348 | 1595 | 9389 |

(b) No, Madam. Duty hours of Loco Pilots are continuously monitored and no consequential train accident in the recent past has been attributed to long working hours of Loco Pilots.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Railways have constituted a High Power Committee to review the duty hours of Running and other safety related categories.

[*Translation*]

Capacity of Refineries

459. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the capacity of the refineries in India as compared to those of America and other developed European nations?

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): At present, the total refining capacity of refineries in India is 213.066 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). As per the information available from BP Statistical Review 2012, the refining capacity of the United States of America and major European countries are as under:

| Region/Country | Capacity 2011 (MMTPA) |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| United States | 887 |
| Germany | 104 |
| Italy | 117 |
| France | 81 |
| UK | 88 |
| Russian Federation | 283 |

Train Derailment Near Mughalsarai

460. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether two separate incidents of derailment of 26 bogies of a train near the Mughalsaraj station and four bogies of a local train in Mumbai have occurred in the month of July, 2012;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have investigated the reasons for the derailment of said trains;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any steps are being taken to carry out safety checks of railway lines on a countrywide basis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. On 12.07.2012 at 21.15 hrs., while the Goods Train No. Up Harduaganj/7417(Coal) was passing through Durgauti Station on Sasaram - Mughalsarai Section of Mughalsarai Division of East Central Railway, its 26 wagons derailed and capsized blocking through communication. No casualty took place in this accident.

On 19.07.2012 at 21.31 hrs., while the Train No. N-30 Kasara -Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus EMU local was on run between Kasara and Umbermali stations of Igatpuri - Kalyan Section of Mumbai Division of Central Railway, its 11 cars derailed infringing the Down line. In the meantime, Train No. 12105 (Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus - Gondia) Vidarbha Express approaching from the opposite direction dashed the derailed coaches of N-30 EMU local resulting into derailment of train engine and one coach of 12105 Vidarbha Express. One person lost her life in this accident, 4 persons suffered grievous injuries and 11 persons suffered simple injuries.

(b) and (c) Senior Administrative Grade level departmental enquiry is being conducted to enquire into derailment of Goods Train at Durgauti Station on Sasaram - Mughalsarai Section of Mughalsarai Division of East Central Railway on 12.07.2012. Statutory enquiry by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle is being conducted to enquire into derailment of Train No. N-30 Kasara - Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus EMU local between Kasara and Umbermali stations of Igatpuri- Kalyan Section of Mumbai Division of Central Railway on 19.7.2012. Enquiry reports in both the accidents are awaited.

(d) and (e) Measures taken for upkeep of railway tracks to prevent derailments include:

- (i) During new constructions and during replacements, 52/60 kg. high strength rails are provided so as to minimize rail fractures;
- (ii) During new constructions and during replacements, Prestressed Concrete Sleepers

(PSC) are provided for better strength and maintainability of the track;

- (iii) Long rail panels of 260 Meters/130 Meters length to minimize number of welded joints so as to minimize weld failures;
- (iv) Upgradation of Alumino Thermit Welding and increased use of mobile flash butt welding so as to minimize weld failures;
- (v) Progressive mechanization of track maintenance using sophisticated machines to provide better geometry and retentivity to the track.
- (vi) Wheel Impact Load Detectors (WILD) alongside tracks to detect unsafe movement of defective wheeled wagons which give abnormally high load on rails.
- (vii) Regular patrolling of railway tracks at vulnerable locations including night patrolling and winter patrolling.
- (viii) Special Safety Inspection Drive has been launched for inspection of the cuttings and vulnerable locations.

12.00 hrs.

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

[English]

International Indigenous People's Day

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is the International Indigenous People's Day. On 23rd December, 1994, the United Nations General Assembly by a Resolution decided that an International Day of the World's Indigenous People shall be observed on 9th August every year during the International Decade of the World's indigenous people.

The indigenous people whom we refer to as Tribals in the country are an invaluable and integral part of our country's rich cultural heritage. Tribals and their culture which is a repository of wisdom and knowledge from the days of yore need to be protected and empowered.

Let us on this occasion resolve to rededicate our efforts for amelioration of the lots of our tribal brethren.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 18th progress Report (Hindi and English versions) on the action taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto, June, 2012.

[Placed in Library, No. LT 7068/15/12]

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 a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

- (1) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Appointment of Consultants) Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. S-Admn/D/XI/2012 in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2012.

[Placed in Library, No. LT 7069/15/12]

- (2) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. PNGRB/M(C)/1 I/Final Tariff Filing in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2012.

[Placed in Library, No. LT 7070/15/12]

- (3) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Guiding Principles for Declaring or Authorizing Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipelines as Common Carrier or Contract Carrier) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. M(C)/2009 in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2012.

[Placed in Library, No. LT 7071/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following 11 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Tenth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 27th April, 2012:

1. The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2012;
2. The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2012;
3. The Finance Bill, 2012;
4. The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
5. The National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
6. The Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
7. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
8. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2012;
9. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2012;
10. The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 2012; and
11. The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

I also beg to lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following 4 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:

1. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
2. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012;

3. The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2012; and
4. The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

[Placed in Library, No. LT 7072/15/12]

12.03 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

21st Report

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to present the Twenty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL)'.

12.03¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

37st Report

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I beg to present the Thirty Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Cultivation of Genetically Modified Food Crops Prospects and Effects.

12.03½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

31st Report

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Standing Committee on Labour on "Absorption/Regularization of Temporary Drivers of Allahabad Bank."

12.04 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS**

13th Report

[English]

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report* (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on the subject 'City Gas Distribution Projects'.

12.04¼ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA
DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (LOK SABHA)**

9th Report

[English]

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on MPLADS (2011-12) on the subject 'Procedures on provision of MPLADS funds for natural calamities'.

12.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

102nd Report

[English]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-durgapur): I beg to lay on the Table the One Hundred Second Report (Hindi

*The Report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker on 26 July, 2012 under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in session and the Hon'ble Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of these Reports under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Performance of Plantation Sector-Tea and Coffee Industry'.

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

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): Madam, with your permission, on behalf of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 13th of August, 2012, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010.
3. Consideration and passing of the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
4. Consideration and passing of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
5. Consideration and passing of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2011.
6. Consideration and passing of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2012, after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Submissions. Dr. Bhola Singh-Absent.

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE (Bhiwandi): Madam Speaker, following important issues may kindly be included in the agenda of next week:-

1. The condition of weavers in the country particularly in my Parliamentary constituency Bhiwandi has become miserable. In Bhiwandi around 5 lakh units are on the verge of closure. There is need to take necessary steps for the welfare of weavers and industrialists.
2. The cultivable land of farmers is being acquired in Maharashtra under section 35 (3) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. There is need to amend section 35 (3) for the welfare of farmers and to check such land acquisitions.

[*English*]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Iduki): Madam, I would request to include the below mentioned subjects in the agenda for the next week:-

1. The issue being faced by students due to denial of education loan by banks.
2. The review of EPF Pension Scheme.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam Speaker, following issues may please be included in the agenda of next week:-

1. A provision has been made to provide land to the 'Gram Sabha' by acquiring land in capital Delhi at present. But there is an absolute need for making amendment in this provision in view of the acute scarcity of land in the National Capital Delhi in present situation. Therefore, priority should be given to the issue related to the: repealing of section 81 of the said Land Acquisition Act.
2. The Passport Authority of India had issued the first E-Passport to the then hon'ble President of the country on 25th June, 2008. But the said E-Passport facility has not been provided to all the citizens of the country as on date. Whereas the said facility is being provided in various countries of the world since long. Therefore, priority should be given to the issue pertaining to providing E-Passport facility to all the citizens of the country.

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): Madam Speaker, it is requested that permission may be granted to include following two issues in the agenda of next week:-

1. The issue regarding non-commencement of construction work of Wadsa-Gadchiroli railway line as per the provision made to connect district headquarters of Gadchiroli, tribal dominant and extremely backward area Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constituency with railway network.
2. The issue pertaining to non-availability of water in naxal affected areas for irrigation due to the diversion of fund allocated for the Gosikhurd irrigation project which was started in the year 1981 in Bhandara district of Vidarbha region for irrigation of land in Chandrapur, Nagpur, Bhandara etc. areas of Maharashtra.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Madam Speaker, following subjects may kindly be included in the agenda of next week:-

1. The issue pertaining to gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Udaipur railway line.
2. The issue pertaining to railway connectivity between Modasa-Shamlaji stations.

12.10 hrs.

[Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, I request to include the following subjects in the agenda of next week:-

1. The issue relating to ensure reservation in recruitment in such private bank which have been issued license by the RBI and fund of government schemes is deposited.
2. The young people are being affected by various diseases particularly cancer due to chewing of Pan Masala and Gutkha. Therefore, this issue should be included in the agenda of next week.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Sir, with the permission of the Chair, I wish to record my submissions. It includes two important matters which are very essential for the economic development of Tamil Nadu and to fulfill the needs of the people of Tamil Nadu. These two items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Kakinada to Tuticorin gas pipeline project is still pending at the proposal stage. Original understanding of supplying gas from KG Basin to Tamil Nadu has not been honoured so far. Tamil Nadu is being denied of its legitimate share from the KG Basin. I understand that now gas supply has been diverted to Gujarat and Maharashtra. So, I request the Centre to honour the earlier agreement and understanding and arrange to supply gas to Tamil Nadu which is highly in need of it.
2. There is a need to implement the proposed southern corridor between Chennai-Kolkata, Chennai-Mumbai, Chennai-Delhi and Chennai-Goa via Bangaluru. A solemn assurance was given on the floor of this august House by the then Railway Minister in 2006 during the UFA Government. The freight corridor for South India should be taken up soon.. I urge upon the Centre to take up the project of Southern fringe corridor expediently.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (AHMEDABAD WEST): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you to kindly include following subject in the agenda of next week:-

The provision of reservation for SC/ST in promotion has been discontinued by the decision of the Supreme Court; therefore, Constitution Amendment Bill should be included in the ongoing session in order to implement the said constitutional provision.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Sir, the following matters may kindly be included in the next week's List of Business of Lok Sabha:

1. The construction of railway section from Khagaria to Kusheshwar ' Asthan under East

Central Railway Hajipur in Bihar should be completed within a definite time period.

2. The level of platform at stations falling between Saharsa and Samastipur under East Central railway Hajipur should be raised as per the broad gauge norms.

12.14 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(ii) Recent Killing of Sikhs in the USA

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'.

Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me to convey the anguish of my community over the heinous racial attack on innocent Sikhs who were offering prayers in their place of worship on the 5th of August in Wisconsin, United States of America. This heinous crime led to the killing of six innocent devotees and injuring many others who had gathered there to offer prayers. It was done by a 41-year old ex-U.S. Army veteran known for his neo-Nazi leanings, a white supremacist, with a 9/11 tattoo on his arm.

Being a small, yet enterprising community, the Sikhs have always contributed towards nation building, growth and prosperity of whichever nation that they have settled in. They have contributed richly to the growth of the United States in every sphere, be it agriculture, be it entrepreneurship, be it academics, and even to their Armed Forces. In fact, in World Wars I and II, almost 80,000 Sikhs laid down their lives for the countries that they were fighting from. This has been the spirit of the Sikhs.

What is very saddening is that ever since the 9/11 attacks in 2001 in New York-the last ten years have seen-thousands of Sikhs being murdered, assaulted and abused physically and verbally. They had to bear the brunt of being targeted because of their attire and their resemblance to a terrorist with which they have no link.

What is very saddening in this whole episode is that this small community has faced this hate crimes in huge numbers. If we look at the record of just the last ten years, over 1,000 crimes have come to light, which means every year almost 100 crimes in which the Sikhs have been targeted, which means almost every third day a Sikh has been targeted. It has reached a stage where the Sikhs are being targeted in their homes, on the streets, at their place of work, and finally even in their place of worship, which is supposed to be the most pious and pure of all places. As a result, their liberties to live in peace, to work in peace, to pray in peace, are being threatened just because of their resemblance to a terrorist or to a certain community.

Osama Bin Laden was a hated terrorist. In every person's mind, his picture and the hate and revulsion that he stood for is imprinted. It is imprinted in the mind of probably every human being on this Earth. But what is sad is that a practising Sikh, who follows his Guru's teachings in letter and spirit, is targeted. He is proud of what his Guru has taught, and, therefore, sports what his Guru says by sporting his turban and sporting his beard. Now, the Sikhs are seen in the light of that terrorist. Maybe the people of his own community do not support this attire when they are on foreign lands, whereas a Sikh proudly sports his attire for what he stands for and for what his Guru's teachings are. To be targeted because of this resemblance and because of this attire is extremely sad. What is even worse is that innocents are being targeted and are being forced to bear the brunt of these hate crimes and nothing has been done over ten years to put a stop to this.

I would like to cite a few instances out of these thousands of crimes. In 2001, Shri Balbir Singh, a gas station owner in Arizona was shot dead by an American citizen screaming, "I am a patriot and I stand for America all the way." He admitted that he mistook Balbir Singh for an Arab due to his beard and turban; Then Shri Surinder Singh was beaten to death with metal poles in his store by two men in L.A. ... (*Interruptions*) This is what he said. I am repeating what the fellow said which is recorded in the Police Department. I am not making it up. This is what he said. Shri Surinder Singh is beaten to death in his store by two men in L.A. who accused him of being Osama Bin Laden. Sixty-year old Shri Baljeet Singh was attacked outside a Gurudwara in New York. The attacker said: "Arab, go back to your country." Shri Jeevan Singh, a resident for over three

decades was punched and assaulted in a train by a youth who thought he was related to Osama Bin Laden. A Gurudwara called, 'Gobind Sadan' in New York was vandalized because people thought it as: "Go Bin Laden." ... *(Interruptions)* So, the whole Gurudwara was vandalized. ... *(Interruptions)* This is an important issue. Kindly give me five more minutes. But the most worrying of whole thing is and what has come to light and what the *Hindustan Times* newspaper reported yesterday, there is a family living in this place called *Wisconsin* where this horrible incident took place in Oak Creek. For the fifth time they have received a letter. Sir, you know what that letter says to these Sikh family. It says and I quote:

"Our people in the neighbourhood have been closely watching your activities and have figured out that you are a close associate of a secret Taliban movement on US soil. If you do not leave the country as soon as possible, one among us will shoot you dead. Do not relocate yourself anywhere in America. We are closely watching your activities."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please wind up.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, put yourself in the place of those families who faced the terror of sending their kids to school and their menfolk to work whether they will come back safe in the evening.. ... *(Interruptions)* Please give me a few more minutes.

Sir, I want to know how much longer it will take for innocent and peace-loving Sikhs to give up their lives and die and live in terror before the Government wakes up to take some corrective measures to stop these senseless killings. Sir, if the Government had used their dozens of High Commissions, Embassies and Consulates to educate school and college children and to create awareness among the minds of ignorant people, may be thousands of Sikh lives could have been saved and they could have been saved of bearing the brunt of these things. ... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please wind up.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Please give me one more minute. So, I would like to ask the

Government when they will stop requesting and start demanding that the US Government takes concrete steps to create this awareness amongst the minds of the ignorant people. If they talk about Zero Tolerance on terror, does it not apply to their own native people who are propagating and propagating this crime on minorities of different colours living in the US? ... *(Interruptions)* Sir, I am sorry. You have to give me some more time as this is a very important topic. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, I have given you sufficient time. You have already taken more than ten minutes.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I was also saddened to see that in the Press Conference that the US Government held on the 5th evening, all they did in that one-hour Conference I heard was how they tom-tommed about the wonderful job that the Government had done, how many police forces were called in, how the police handled it and how proud they were to be associated with the way this whole thing had been handled. ... *(Interruptions)* But what every Sikh was waiting to hear who did this and why he did it? That is not the answer we got as to why it happened. They should have spent time in explaining was that their utter failure and their Intelligence to foresee this pre-mediated and well-planned crime which was done by their own Army veteran. ... *(Interruptions)* We heard nothing about that. ... *(Interruptions)* MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, since 1984 all we have received are 'apologies' and 'condolences'. Be it the massacre of the 10,000 Sikhs by our Government here or from the Australians who are killing the Punjabi students in Australia or the Italian Government who targets the Sikhs at the airport or even the French Government who does not even apologize about the fact that Sikh children are denied Government School education. ... *(Interruptions)* Sir, I am sorry. You have to give me two more minutes. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Madam. I have given you sufficient time.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I would request the Government that this is the moment when

huge campaign of awareness needs to be started to enlighten ignorant minds about the terrorists and Sikh community. It maybe that people from the other community do not wear those turbans, but we Sikhs communities are a proud community and we are proud to wear the turbans. ... (*Interruptions*) What could be better is that our own Prime Minister leads a delegation of all Sikh parliamentarians to the United States and to meet with the American Sikhs and request the President *Obama* and his Members of Parliament to raise this awareness in their constituencies so that people do not have to lose their lives. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I would also request the Government to make arrangements to bring back the bodies of those poor victims to their beloved families over here.

Lastly, I also want to add that if we are facing the brunt of these hate crimes because of our appearance, I dreamt to think what our Muslim brothers are facing. ... (*Interruptions*) I stand by them. ... (*Interruptions*) MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go in record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is any objectionable thing, that will be removed.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I will call you. She has given the notice that is why I have given the chance to her. I will call you.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir I would like to end by saying that if this is what we are facing because of our appearance, I dreamt to think what our Muslim brothers are facing ... * I think it is time this Government decided to stand up and protect the rights of every minority community in the foreign soil, be it a Hindu, be it a Muslim or be it a Sikh. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal during the 'Zero Hour' today regarding the Sikh issue..

... (*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, I will call you next. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something. Afterwards, I will call you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): I am associating myself with the matter, he would also do the same. ...(*Interruptions*) I am making an observation on the issue, you wishes to raise. He may make his submission after of have finished. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call him next. Please take your seat. He has also given notice. After Shrimati Sushma Swaraj's observation, I will call you.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, I am not changing the issue. I on my own behalf and on behalf of my party wish to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur in the House and submit that many time we regret to the fact that Sikhs are being repeatedly targeted everywhere. At times ban is imposed on their turbans in France and at times they are killed in Gurudwaras. Shrimati Harsimrat has already stated the facts in detail relating to the incident in the House so I would not like to repeat it. However, I would like to request the Government that although the matter has been raised during the Zero Hour, it should not be closed. Shri Ashwani Kumar, Shri Kapil Sibal are sitting here. Through them I would urge upon the Government that when the House meets again after three holidays, it should apprise the House about the action taken after taking cognizance of the entire incident. Once a matter is raised in the House, there should be a proper

*Not recorded.

redressal of their issue. Several matters are raised during the Zero Hour but these are closed. I do not want that this matter, which has been raised in the House meet same fate.

I want an assurance from the Government that it would apprise the House in regard to the action taken in the matter.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: During 'Zero Hour', it is not necessary to react. Please do not disturb the House. Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Sir, firstly I want to say that I would like to speak in Punjabi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to find out whether you have given notice for that. I have to find out the Interpreter. If he is available, I will allow you. I do not know about it.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Yes, I have given notice.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seat. During 'Zero Hour,' I cannot compel the Government to react.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow it.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, you please proceed now.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, now you speak. Nothing will go on record except Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa's speech.

(Interruptions) *

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot compel the Government to react. Please take your seat. Only what Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions) *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, No. In the Zero Hour, you cannot compel the Government Shri Partap Singh, please continue. Nothing will go in the records except Shri Partap Singh's speech.

*SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Hon. Chairman Sir, I express my deep anguish and sorrow at the unfortunate incident that has happened at Wisconsin in U.S.A. I am thankful to the Hon. Speaker Ma'm that she also mentioned this tragic incident in the obituary references, while we were condoling the deaths that had taken place recently. Sir, on my own behalf, on behalf of my party Indian National Congress, this entire House, and the country, I condole the ghastly deaths of innocent people in this incident. This cowardly act is condemnable. As mentioned by other Hon. Members, we deeply mourn the loss of innocent lives....

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow this kind of thing. Let him complete his speech. Please take your seats.

*SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: It is rather unfortunate that this has happened to a patriotic community whose members have laid down innumerable lives for the independence of India. The Sikhs of U.S.A. have immensely contributed towards the progress and development of that country. Punjabis and Sikhs started settling in the U.S.A. a hundred years ago. Sikhs of U.S.A. have left their impact in every sphere of life in U.S.A. They have carved out an indelible niche for themselves in that country, whether in the field of agriculture or industry. It is indeed unfortunate that Sikhs have been targeted despite that.

Sir, all the Members of Parliament of our party from Punjab had gone and met the UPA Chairperson Madam Sonia Gandhi. We told her that this barbaric act against the Sikhs has left all right-thinking persons, including the Sikhs, aghast and shocked. Hon. Madam Sonia Gandhi ji talked to Hon. Prime Minister immediately. We

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

are grateful to Hon. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji that he took the initiative of talking to President Obama on this serious issue. For the first time in U.S. history, the U.S. flag was flown athalf mast as a mark of sorrow for those killed. President Obama has assured our Hon. Prime Minister that the killings of innocent Sikhs will be thoroughly probed and justice will be provided.

Sir, out of the six Sikhs killed in the Guradwara shootings, four were Indian nationals. Two victims were born in India but had settled in U.S.A. I urge the Hon. Prime Minister and the Indian Government to provide adequate compensation to these victims. I have firm faith in my U.P.A. Government and our Hon. Prime Minister that in this tragic hour of grief, they will stand by our side and provide all the support needed by the grieving Sikh community. Sir, as far as the identity of Sikhs is concerned, let me say something.
 .(Interruptions)

Chairman Sir, the Sikhs have made supreme sacrifices for the sake of this country and their community. The identity of Sikhs cannot be compared with that of a terrorist. Such a comparison is a lie.

Chairman Sir, such incidents should not recur. Sir, I firmly believe that this was a deliberate act. The killings were not a result of any mistaken identity. The Sikhs were not mistaken for Muslims. The person responsible for these racist shootings was an ex-army man. He was a literate person. He was neither ignorant, nor naive. He knew that he was going to kill Sikhs in a Gurdwara. ...
 .(Interruptions)

Shri Ratan Singh ji, I request you to kindly sit down and stop interrupting me. You are a wise man. I am raising an important issue pertaining to the Sikh community. Chairman Sir, let me repeat that Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji has pro-actively taken up this matter with the U.S. President. The U.P.A. Government and Hon. Madam Sonia Gandhi ji has taken up this cause in right earnest. They are serious about this issue. ...
 .(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sharad Yadav. Shri Bajwa, please take your seat. Nothing except Shri Sharad Yadav's speech will go in the records now.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is hot an issue only of Shri Ajnala or the hon. Member, this pertains to the people of the country...
 .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Sharad Yadav.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He is not yielding.
 ...
 .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, please ask him to sit down, he has raised his point. I would like to make a point. That this is not a question of Ajnala ji and Bajwa ji. It is a matter of concern for the entire country and the House. The Government should have made a suo moto statement on it, which has not been done. I reiterate that it is not an issue of Ajnala ji, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal or any other Member alone...
 .(Interruptions)

My name has been called by the Chair.
 ...
 .(Interruptions) I am speaking in his favour..
 ...
 .(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Would you allow me to speak?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Bansal ji, please sit down. My name has been called by the chair first. How you are on your legs...(Interruptions) please sit down...
 .(Interruptions) I have made all other hon. Members sit,

*Not recorded.

you are requested....*(Interruptions)* I have made him sit down, not you. I have made Shri Ajnala ji, sit down.. *(Interruptions)* This is not fair. Hon. Mr. Chairman has called my name.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. The Minister wants to react and respond.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This is not your issue alone, this is not an issue of Punjab alone. This issue pertains to the entire House. I would like to submit that the entire country, all the parties are concerned. The Government should have made a *suo-moto* statement. This is not an issue concerning only Ajnala ji, this issue concerns the entire country. Pawan ji, should not have responded now. Through you, I wish to urge the Government, all Congress members are sitting here. This matter does not concern only Punjab but the entire country. It was such a serious incident, there was firing in the Gurudwara... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I would like to speak on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you afterwards, Shri Acharia.

Mr. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you can associate.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I agree with the observation made by Shri Sharad Yadav.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister should respond after hearing us....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what the Minister says.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The entire country regrets the incident of Wisconsin and it is a matter of concern for all. This is the second day of the session. First day, Shri Advani brought an adjournment motion. The Government admitted it. The Government did what it could do before the session. The hon. Prime Minister spoke to Mr. Obama, President of U.S. over phone. He took the initiative and was given assurance that there would be thorough investigation and follow up action. You must know it. Perhaps Bajwa ji would have apprised the House since I was not here at that time. This has been for the first time in U.S. that they have flown their flag at half-mast on this incident. This has been done by the U.S. because this issue is related to India and India has its own reputation and status in the international community and this status is due to works done by the U.P.A. Government.

Anything can happen anywhere but the important thing is that action should be taken after that. Hence, action has been taken. With respect to all, I would like to say that it is not good to bake our political cakes on the fire of someone's pyre. But, today, it is happening from their side. They should not make a noise here on this issue. Today, they should go to the Gurudwaras where prayers are being held. The people who have lost their kith and kin and people of Delhi have been killed; they are doing the prayers in the Gurudwaras. Did they go there? Yesterday also they were making a noise here. Today also they are making a noise here. They should tell which steps have they taken in Punjab for the security of the people. They start making noise in the House suddenly that the Government should give a statement immediately. Such things are not allowed in Zero.Hour.. *(Interruptions)* I had asked them in the morning to give calling attention notice and that the Government would give a reply to the calling attention notice. Why did they not accept it? Did they want to give a calling attention to notice.?.. *(Interruptions)* They did not give. I, therefore, want to say that the Government takes this issue seriously.

*Not recorded.

[English]

Sir, our hearts go out to the families of the persons who have died. We are serious about it, we are very much concerned about it. It is a matter concerning our country. But that is where, as I said earlier, we should not bake our political cakes on the funeral pyres of the people who have died...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

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 ASHWINI KUMAR): The Government is very sensitive about it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, you speak now.

12.45 hrs.

At this stage Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (GHOSI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to bring to the notice of the entire House... *(Interruptions)* The Government is strengthening the international relations today, particularly with the U.S... *(Interruptions)* but the way a U.S. company has... *(Interruptions)* This is not happening for the first time. In the year 2000, the image of Ganesha was printed on the toilet; Lakshmi on shoes and other Gods and Goddesses were printed on Bikinis. And today again the U.S. has printed the image of Mahatma Buddha's who gave a message of humanity to the world.....*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

12.46 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: By printing the picture of Mahatma Buddha on shoes, the 'Icon Shoes' company of the U.S. has made a mockery of humanity in the whole country... *(Interruptions)* Today, not only in Tibet, China and Indonesia but in the whole of India... *(Interruptions)* The followers of Buddhist religion... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.47 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Four Minutes
past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION
REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2010—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 13, hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): *Upadhakshyaji*, yesterday I indicated as to what the intention of the legislation is. We all know that in the 21st Century, unless you are able to embrace quality in

education, our children will not be able to compete with the rest of the world. I want to in about a few minutes explain to you as to what is the structure that exists at present in the educational system and how we want to change it.

At the moment I know that there are several statutory regulatory authorities like University Grants Commission, All-India Council for Technical Education, Bar Council of India, Central Council of Homeopathy, Central Council for Indian Medicine, Council of Architecture, Dental Council of India, Nursing Council, Medical Council, Pharmacy Council. Now, all these regulatory authorities are authorities which set minimum standards for educational institutions. They also are the approval granting authorities for the purposes of allowing institutions to run. Not only do they set standards but they also inspect institutions. It is the duality of this role combined in one authority that leads to a lot of problems and that is where a large number of allegations of wrongdoing have come to our notice in respect of each of these bodies. There are, of course, accreditation councils. You have the National Assessment and Accreditation Council; you have the National Board of Accreditation for AICTE and engineering colleges; the

Accreditation Committee for Bar Council of India, you have a Committee in the Bar Council which accredits; Department of Electronics accreditation of computer course which is called DOEACC; and National Board of Examination (NBE). But accreditation is not mandatory. It is all voluntary. So, most institutions do not want to accredit themselves because they do not want assessments to be made of their quality.

One thing we want to do is that make sure that accreditation is mandatory for every institution for higher education that is set up in India whether it is set up pursuant to an Act of the State or set up pursuant to an Act of the Union Government under the UGC. At the moment only one-third of the Universities for example are accredited and two-thirds are not accredited. The first thing that we want to do is to make accreditation mandatory.

The second thing we want to do is to assign the role of accreditation to professional bodies not to the Government or to regulatory bodies. There should be accreditation agencies but not private accreditation agencies. In that case, the allegations would be much

worse. They must be either professional bodies that are set up here or State agencies or Central agencies consisting of professionals who know what the processes of accreditation are; who will work under the norms set up by the Accreditation Authority of India. The norms will be determined by the Authority. The processes of accreditation are given effect to by a professional agencies and the regulatory authorities is kept far away from them That is the new structure that we are trying to set in place.

Therefore, every agency that seeks accreditation or seeks to accredit will have to go through certain very stringent tests as set out in the Act. Each agency must register itself as an accreditation agency. It must demonstrate to the authority that it has the financial wherewithal to actually deal with issues of accreditation, it has the necessary professional expertise to deal with accreditation; it has the necessary human resource to deal with the accreditation. There is a whole process that has been set out under the Act before an agency is registered.

If an advertisement is made for registration you apply for it. You give details as set out under the form. The Authority will indicate what facts are to be set out. Then there is a public hearing. Anybody may object to the fitness of the agency for accreditation. Those objections are considered. Then it is decided under what terms and conditions the accreditation will be granted. If the agency which is accrediting actually goes and accredits an institution and it is found that the accreditation procedure was not followed or that the norms were not followed that agency itself will be liable not just for cancellation of its registration but also for punitive damages and in some cases also for prosecution. So, there is a whole Chapter dealing with registration for the purposes of accreditation. But I would like to indicate to you as to what is meant by quality under the Bill. I will read out the definition of quality because that is ultimately what must be judged.

Academic quality-it is set out in the Section itself-means the quality of teaching, learning and research, and consequently their contribution to enhancement of knowledge and includes physical infrastructure, human resources including faculty, administration, course curricula, admission and assessment procedures, governance structures of the higher educational institution. Pursuant to the recommendations of the

Standing Committee, we have added another criterion because, I think, that an institution must also be judged for the purposes of accreditation if it furthers the cause of equity and inclusion in this country. The time has come that the backward communities, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and the disadvantaged communities are also included in the educational structure of our country. The accreditation of an institution will also indicate whether it follows those inclusive policies or not. That is a very important factor that we have included in the definition of quality itself; to what extent that institution approaches equity and inclusion through affirmative action.

Now, Sir, as you know, when an institution is set up in our country, most of the time without approval of the Regulatory Authority students are admitted. Then, you go to the regulatory authority and you say: "Look; now you grant me the approvals." The regulatory authority says: "You are deficient in infrastructure; you do not have the faculty; you do not have laboratories; you do not have a library; you do not have the requisite quality of rooms that should be available." Then you say: "Now I have admitted students. What am I to do?" This is a refrain I hear everyday. Now, this must stop. In the process of accreditation, there should be two stages. One is the assessment of the institution in terms of infrastructure and faculty, and then is the assessment of the institution for the purposes of accreditation with respect to quality of courses and programmes. Therefore, when you set up an institution and you have the infrastructure complete, then the agency will say: "Yes, your infrastructure is complete, your human resource and faculty are complete, and you can admit students." That is the first stage. I think, the institution should be given sufficient time. So, the Act says: "If it is a new institution, you seek accreditation at the end of six years or two batches of students must pass before the quality can be judged." If it is an old institution which has already been there for more than six years or whatever, then another three years would be given to it for the purposes of accrediting itself because they must adhere to the standards set out in the Act. This is the kind of structure that we are putting in place.

Sir, when the Bill was originally introduced, as you know, it went to the Standing Committee, and the Standing Committee, in fact, made 26 recommendations in the Bill. Of the 26 recommendations, 22 recommendations have been accepted by us fully; three

recommendations have been partially accepted; and only one recommendation has not been accepted. So, we have also gone along and incorporated in the Bill almost all the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

One other thing that the Standing Committee said—we agreed with it—was about the composition of the Authority itself. Originally, in the Act we have talked about one Chairman and four members of the Authority. But the Standing Committee suggested a broad-based body, one Chairman plus eight members. So, now, it is one Chairman plus 8 members. So, now, it is one plus eight Members, of which two will be women; one will be a Member of the Scheduled Castes; and one Member will be a Member of the Scheduled Tribes... *(Interruptions)* This is the recommendation of the Standing Committee of all political parties, which we have accepted...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HUKIMADEO NARAYAN YADEV (Madhubani): When there is reservation for SC and STs then there should be reservation for the OBC's

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the Hon. Minister gives reply. this issue will be taken up.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am aware of it. I am only saying that the recommendation of the Standing Committee was to this effect that to have two representatives from women; one representative from the Scheduled Castes; and one from the Scheduled Tribes, and, that is exactly what we have accepted. The Standing Committee comprises of all the political parties. It is not as if a Member of the OBC will not be in the Committee. After all, there are eight Members. During the time when the appointments are going to be made, all these factors will be taken into account. I am just placing before you the facts.... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DUPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Please. take your seat.

*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am placing before you a Bill, which was sent to the Standing Committee. All the Members of the Standing Committee applied their minds, and therefore, the Bill is before the House.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You should raise your point during the discussion

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should give suggestions when discussion is taken up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Please, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please, let me make my point. ... (Interruptions) I give you assurance that if this point comes up in the discussion and if everyone thinks that the OBCs should also have representation then we will do it... (Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: There is majority among the number of Members present in the House right now. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please sit down. I am saying that I have given an assurance. What more should I say now?... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If we have accepted 25 demands out of 26 and if they want representation for OBCs then we will do it. What is the problem in that? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister will tell you about it, when this comes up in the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Hon. Minister is introducing the subject and giving a reference of the standing committee. It is not mandatory for us to accept whatever the standing committee says. Our policy is that we have to pay attention to all OBCs, SCs, STs. The remaining issues like its merits, demerits and the reasons as to why it was needed, the agency involved in it, the scholars who have given suggestions—all this we can talk about in the discussion. It is not a favour to the OBCs by the Government. The Government should keep this in mind. Just now, he is introducing the subject. I am taking his side as he is introducing the subject to us and then we will speak later on and that will have to be taken into account.... (Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: He is excluding the OBCs... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is just introducing the subject and not giving a reply. When he gives a reply, he will tell what will be done?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let the Minister reply.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: When I am saying that I support it, then what is the problem?... (Interruptions) If you still want to interrupt, then it is fine.... (Interruptions) What is the problem when I am saying that we will take it to the Prime Minister for his consent under Rule-12 and bring the official amendment on Monday.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It is not yet passed, then how will you bring amendment..... *..(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We will bring amendment on Monday. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It will be passed only when we pass it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, amendments could be made under the Rule-12 *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him speak, please.

....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister has said that he is accepting it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit one more point that the representation of the minorities should also be incorporated in the Bill..*(Interruptions)* On behalf of the Government, I would like to submit that we will ensure this representation too.. *..(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You have made mistake by saying so.. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have not made any mistake. The Government had asked for your suggestions. *...(Interruptions)* I am saying so without seeking opinions.. *..(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: if you allow me to speak, I am just introducing the Bill. *....(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may speak later on.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let him introduce the Bill.

....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are not having debate right now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other thing that we have done is that as far as the appointment of members of the Authority is concerned, we believe that that Committee should be chaired by a National Research Professor instead of a bureaucrat. In the original Bill, that was to be chaired by a bureaucrat. We think that is not appropriate and that is also the recommendation of the Standing Committee. So, instead of the Cabinet Secretary chairing such a committee, we will have a National Research Professor who is either a person, who has been a National Research Professor, or a person who is presently a National Research Professor. The individuals who will be appointing or recommending the members of the Authority will consist of various disciplines from law, medicine and people who had been Vice-Chancellors of Universities.

The Standing Committee also recommended that the role of the NAAC and NBA in providing research and development accreditation to the regulator should continued to offer their expertise and we have accepted that recommendation also. To prevent the overlapping of role; it has been made clear that academic standards will be laid down by the appropriate regulatory authority, namely AICTE, MCI and BCI. The norms and the guidelines on the process of accreditation would be provided by the Accreditation Regulator. That is really the format of this Bill.

Since registration is granted for a period of 10 years, the Standing Committee recommended that it should be only for a period of five years. We have also accepted that recommendation. The Standing Committee further said that for contravention of the provisions of the Bill, instead of two years imprisonment and Rs.10 lakh fine, the imprisonment should be reduced to three months and Rs.5 lakh fine. We have accepted that recommendation also

Most of these recommendations, as I have indicated, have been accepted by us. The constitution of the Committee, the functions of the Authority, the registration of accreditation agencies, all have been described in great detail in this Bill and the duties and obligations of accreditation agencies have also been set up as well as offences and penalties.

I state that this will bring about a sea change in the present education structure of our country. It will bring about quality. All institutions of higher education would be subject to very strict regulations and standards. Only then, will our young get quality education, which is our dream and when we get quality education, we will be able to compete with the best in the world.

With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill to the distinguished Members of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to make provisions for assessment of academic quality of higher educational institutions, programmes conducted therein and their infrastructure through mandatory accreditation by independent accreditation agencies and to establish a statutory Authority for the said purpose and to provide for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE (Uttar Kannada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was listening the speech of hon'ble Minister. Whenever our mother and sisters bring home bangles worth rupees 4-5 from roadside shop because it looks like gold. They come to know after reaching home that it is artificial and made of clay or plastic. While listening to the speech of hon'ble Minister it appeared that it was a gold bangle but I leave it to you as what should it be called after going through it?

We want reform in education sector. Your approach is correct and even I am of the same opinion. There is need to bring reform. We are still following the same policy as was followed at the time of constitution amendment immediately after independence. If we consider our infrastructure and status then we will come to know as to whether this bangle is made of gold or clay. We will come to know as what kind of reforms we are going to make and what we are offering to the fellow countrymen. When we got independence, there were around 20 universities and 500 colleges in the country. Now we have made progress. Today we have around 504 universities and 30 thousand colleges. The issue of accreditation is often raised but not even one-third of colleges/universities have been accredited yet. The UGC was constituted under the 1956 Act, which conducted NET and MBA. Despite that, we have not able to accredit even one-third of colleges and universities. Out of these 504 universities, only 140 are accredited. Out of 30 thousand colleges only 3,492 colleges are accredited. It is a matter of concern as to why we are lagging behind. Earlier it was not mandatory, now we are going to make it mandatory. It is a welcome step. It should be made mandatory. If we consider it on the basis of international standards then we find out that it is not mandatory in the countries like U.S., U.K., Japan and Germany. Even though we are going to make India a brand by making accreditation mandatory, I would like to submit that it is a welcome step.

There are number of issues in the Bill. But first of all we should see as to where do we stand? We want that people should get affordable and quality education. It is commendable but what is the status? What is our gross enrolment ratio? We always talk of international standards. What is the status of our country? I have the data of Planning Commission regarding gross enrolment ratio. I am not producing the data published in the newspaper; it is the data of Planning Commission. Our gross enrolment ratio is 12.6 per cent. Only 12.8 per cent children are enrolled for higher education in the country.

This is the situation in our country. The Knowledge Commission and the report of the Yashpal Committee both had said that this ratio should increase. The Minister himself had agreed that we should at least reach 15 percent. International standards are totally different. It is 80 percent in the U.S., 49 percent in the U.K., 27 percent

in Malaysia and 31 percent in the Philippines. A CAB Committee report is attached with it. The CAB Committee had submitted a report in the year 2005 which said:

[English]

“Countrywise evidence shows that no country could become an economically advanced country if the enrolment ratio in higher education was less than 20.”

[Translation]

We always talk of GDP which is of no relevance in the real life. That is just a play of figures. Everyone knows this. We keep on talking about GDP but the CAB Committee report the year 2005 says that there should be minimum 20 percent enrolment ratio for economic development, We should consider how much time we need to reach that 20 percent benchmark. What is the ground reality? What is the problem in finding out how much time is required? We do not have the roadmap. If we see the situation if we forget about the State Universities, there are 15 Central Universities out of which we have not been able to provide space for eight Universities. The issue of Motihari University in Bihar had come up for discussion in the House. Space has not been given for it till now. *...(Interruptions)* There is Gaya also, there are a number of universities. We have not been able to give space to eight out of fifteen universities...*(Interruptions)* It is a separate issue *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let him speak. He is speaking on his topic.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: I was speaking of backward tribal communities. I talked of SC, ST, minorities and OBCs. The complete picture is before us. The enrolment ratio of OBCs is merely 8 percent. Meeting the international standards seems to be a pipedream. It is a farfetched idea. We have not been able to reach the national standard in the matter of OBCs Jet alone the SC and ST communities. Their ratio is merely 5.4 percent. I want the Minister to tell us how much time is needed to reach 20 percent. The enrolment rate is higher in urban areas and very low in rural areas. The rural people are not able to reach there because the fee structure and the donations make education out of

reach for them. Hence the residents of urban areas are able to get higher education but it is not accessible for the rural population. Around three percent of those going in for higher education belong to rural areas and the enrolment from urban areas is around 15.9 percent. You can see the difference. *...(Interruptions)* We need to take all these things into account in the matter of higher education access to education, equality for all. Everyone should have an equal opportunity to get education whether they belong to rural or urban areas. But we have not turned back to see who have we been able to reach and who have remained untouched by education. It is a matter of concern that the rural people have not been able to get access to education. If we take a look at the States we will find that average enrolment ratio in states such as Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim etc. is less than 8.8 percent. States such as Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh etc. are in the second category where the enrolment ratio is between 8.8 and 12.8 percent. The enrolment ratio is above 12.8 percent in Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mizoram and Nagaland. This is the situation in our country. We have to make a roadmap keeping this situation view. A roadmap is needed to take higher education to the rural areas, to the poor and to the backward tribal communities. Do you have such a roadmap? *...(Interruptions)* More than 65 lakh students enrol in the country every year. Today the situation is that some tehsils do not have a single college. We have opened primary schools in 80 percent of the areas. But how many tehsils do not have colleges. Have we discussed this issue? What is the roadmap? Where are the resources? How do we undertake resource mobilisation? How to utilise the resources? Do we have a proper roadmap in this regard? Despite this situation we talk of international accreditation, foreign education and higher education. There is a saying, 'Neeche nanga sir par peta', which means that we are making tall claims without having the means to fulfil them. We are talking about international standards, accreditation but first we should try to save our dignity. There should be reforms but first in this sector. When we do not have any ground to stand on then how can we talk of moving forward.. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Peta means turban. This is our situation today. We have to keep this situation in mind before deciding upon reforms. The strangest thing is that this Bill has been presented in the House in a revolutionary mode. Many claims have been made. It has been said that the education sector of the country would be brought at par with international standards. How many universities are needed? I would like to tell you that at least 40,000 colleges are needed and at least five to six thousand universities are required. You had agreed that this was the minimum requirement. But we have not been able to reach the figure of 500 let alone five thousand. This is the ground reality.

This House will bear witness. When the Rani Jhansi Bai Agriculture University Bill was presented all the members had opposed it because it was unconstitutional. I don't understand how a similar bill has now been presented. The Minister is a renowned Supreme Court advocate. I am a small person who has not studied law. Still I am saying how could he have presented the bill without understanding the law in this regard. I am not the only one saying this.. *(Interruptions)* I am not talking of any party. This is a matter of the constitutional status of education. The ex-Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, Shri Madan Mohan Poonchi, K.N. Singh, R.C. Lahoti, A.S Anand etc have held it to be unconstitutional. They have said that this cannot be placed before the House and cannot be passed. Why has this been presented then? I am not talking from some emotional point of view. These people think that Universities are included in the seventh schedule and they can make amendments under Section 249 of the Constitution to give it validity. It is clearly written in the Constitution and a letter has also been written in this regard. I would like to quote Article 246:

[English]

'Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament and subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Concurrent List").'

[Translation]

There is no mention of universities. 42nd amendment was effected in the relevant article in Seventh Schedule

in Section 44. The Constitution holds that amendments cannot be done in the State list.

(English)

Article 248: Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or the State List. It was mentioned in Article 248. *(Translation)* It cannot be done under Article 248. This Bill cannot be passed without constitutional amendment. This would be unconstitutional and I am not saying this. Five Chief Justices have ruled that this cannot be done. Still it has been presented because anything can happen in this country.

Standing Committee was being mentioned. The bill that was presented the last time was a very badly drafted bill. I can say that the stories written by my young daughter are better than that bill. That bill was presented before the House without any deliberations and consultations. The Ministry should have consulted all parties concerned and carried out the required amendments before presenting the Bill in the House. The Standing Committee did elaborate homework to rectify this mistake. I am grateful to it for this. I am not grateful to the Ministry because the Ministry merely made a mockery of work. No Bill in the country can provide for imprisonment of a governor in the penalty clause. This Bill had this provision as the governor of a university is its Chancellor although there can be other Vice Chancellors. Chancellors are the Governors of Universities. If a University makes some mistake they propose to arrest the governor. I cannot believe that a highly educated and renowned advocate in the Supreme Court or the Ministry can make such a mistake. It is a contempt of the House to present such a Bill without holding consultations. Are all the people sitting in the House illiterate or unaware?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The Standing Committee recommendation in para 2.6 says the Committee has no option but to conclude that like in the other recently proposed legislation envisaged about major policy changes in the higher education sector, the Department has failed to initiate any meaningful dialogue with the major stakeholders on the present Bill also.

[Translation]

The Standing Committee has said this. It is also stated in para 3.1 that

[English]

it would not be wrong to conclude that in the absence of a thorough consultation process with all the stakeholders which should have been mandatory on the part of the Department.

[Translation]

This also has been said by the Standing Committee. But the ministry agreed readily that

[English]

the Department is very grateful to the hon. Committee for undertaking wide ranging consultation with all the stakeholders.

[Translation]

The Ministry said this readily and without any sense of responsibility. Was this the responsibility of the Standing Committee or of the Ministry? The Standing Committee did the work that should have been done by the Ministry and for this I again express gratitude to the Standing Committee and its hon. Members. The Ministry has tried to present this Bill before the House without any consultation which is not acceptable to the members of the House. It will make the House a laughing stock.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill has been presented before the House under some pressure and under the assumption that this is just a matter of figures and it will be passed easily. But the House should not allow this cavalier disregard of the future of the people. Where was the need for this Bill to be presented in such a precipitous manner? ...*(Interruptions)* There is a lot of pressure to pass this bill. I have full confidence that this Bill, which has been presented with an utter disregard for the sanctity of the Centre-State relations and the spirit of the Constitution, will never be passed by the House. The stakeholders have found no mention in the Bill. Till now there was an Act regarding accreditation. Now a new bill is proposed. What will happen to UGC Act 1956? What will happen to UGC and was the UGC taken into confidence

[English]

It is an overriding exercise.

[Translation]

UGC used to do this till now. UGC has been functioning without a full time Chairman for the last one and a half year. Grants amounting to more than ten thousand crore rupees is given to UGC but no financial advisor has been appointed there till now. There is no full time secretary in UGC. This is the situation. We are thinking of innovative methods. That is why I said, 'Neeche nanga, sir par peta'. We are overreaching ourselves without acknowledging the reality. This is the fact. Despite this accreditation is going to be made mandatory. If accreditation is made mandatory then I want to know how it is going to benefit the education sector? What will be the benefit of showing the accreditation certificate? Will the government give any extra benefits or new status? Earlier the government universities were out of the ambit of this requirement. Nine out of ten applications for accreditation were received from private institutes. They used the accreditation certificates to enhance their image by saying that they had got 'A' category or 'B' category accreditation. They used to project themselves as educational institutes having a high standard to entice people by flaunting these certificates. The private sector has been included in the accreditation body in countries such as the US, the UK and Germany. What is happening there? This has become big business. We also give accreditation here. Will a number of institutions for granting accreditation improve the situation? When we have not been able to understand the ground reality what will multiple entities be able to do? This will give rise to competitiveness in the market. No jurisdiction has been fixed in this regard.

It is not as if the accreditation agencies in Karnataka, Gujarat or UP will have validity only in the states concerned. Neither is their accreditation proposed to be binding. Affiliated tribunals can be approached. There is no requirement for me to accept the accreditation given by the accreditation agency in Delhi. I can also go to Kerala and buy accreditation there and show my institute to hold an 'A' category certificate.

What steps are taken to check corruption? Laws are made, however, the point is what efforts are made to check illegal activities going on unabated despite law in place and bring transparency in the system. Legal provisions have been made, however, corruption is still rampant. One can see the number of complaints in regard to medical institutions. I have the data regarding

number of complaints received against AICTE, MCI and NET. What is the nature of those complaints? Have we taken cognizance of those complaints while bringing such a bill? We are not able to manage two-three institutions. Tomorrow if there are hundreds of institutions, accreditation agencies, how would we manage them? We can count cases of corruption on figures. Would we set up another organization to manage those institutions? We have committee after committees. What is our approach to the issue, what is taking place in the country? This needs to be reflected upon. We are becoming victims of experimentation. This is the misfortune of the country. The country is being subjected to all kinds of experiments.

The Bill presented before the House is unconstitutional and does not have any road map....
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I did not want to interrupt the distinguished Member. But the Constitutional validity issue has been discussed threadbare in the Standing Committee itself. There is a whole chapter on Constitutional validity of the Bill and the Standing Committee has said the following:

"The Committee is of the view that reservation of the Indian Council of Universities about the Constitutional validity of the proposed legislation does not seem to be well placed. As pointed out by the Department after insertion of Entry 15 of List 3, Parliament is fully competent to legislate on matters relating to higher education including universities. One must also not forget that the enactment of legislation proposing setting up of a regulatory authority for assessment and accreditation by various agencies is necessary to maintain the standards of higher education within the country as well as to protect the interests of students. Assessment and accreditation are the effective means of quality assurance in higher education the world over. Having such a mandatory system would go a long way in facilitating credible information about institutions and in the process assisting student mobility across institutions domestic as well as international. In such a scenario education being in the concurrent list, initiative taken by the Department for formulation of a Central law aimed at ensuring

quality of education should be considered a welcome step by all concerned."

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, that committee has also made the proposal of bringing constitutional amendment for providing mandatory accreditation. This recommendation has also been made. This response has been given by this Ministry.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have spoken to all of his party leaders.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: This is not an issue of leaders. This is an issue of the House.(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: He is calling it unconstitutional. He should ask his leaders first.(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Consensus of one or two leaders does not mean opinion of the House. I will tell you the reply of the Government.

[English]

"The Department would prefer to extend the provisions of mandatory accreditation under the legislation to institutions engaged primarily in agricultural education. However, the Constitutional mandate for making provisions of mandatory accreditation under the legislation to institutions engaged primarily in agricultural education. However, the Constitutional mandate for making any law concerning agricultural education vests in the States by virtue of Entry 14 of State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution."

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Agriculture is not included in this.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: University is a state subject, forget agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair, not the hon. Minister.

[English]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Therefore, the Parliament has the power to make law on a subject enumerated in the State List only in accordance with the provision of article 249 (1) of the Constitution.

[Translation]

This is his response. We shall pass a resolution in the Rajya Sabha thereafter make a legislation, this is the roadmap, this is his response, the response of the Ministry. As per Article 249 (1) its validity is for a year. If resolution would be passed in Rajya Sabha, what will happen after one year? It will have to be brought in the House again after one year. This is what they say.

[English]

Therefore, the two ways by which the provisions of the legislation could extend to institutions imparting agriculture education are (1) by States voluntarily enacting laws that vests the power to undertake mandatory accreditation on State institutions or (2) by moving a motion for a resolution by the Rajya Sabha to extend the provisions of the legislation to institutions imparting agriculture and State institutions before doing so.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Agriculture is out of this Bill, how can we pass a resolution?

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: I am talking of state subject and universities come under state subject.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Agriculture is a State subject, but not universities. You do not know what is to be done, unfortunately.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Please forget agriculture. I am referring to private university and not central university. It is possible to wake up one who is sleeping but not possible to wake up one who feigns sleeping. One can understand mistakes committed inadvertently and blame it to the policy. However, if the intentions are *malafide* then nothing can be done. If mistakes are committed knowingly then these are

intentional. I understand the language only a little bit, kindly condone my mistakes. On one hand, they are talking about criminal procedure and civil court. But on the other hand if a student or an organization has to move the court against them, such case does not fall under jurisdiction of court, so they will have to move the tribunal. How many people would understand as to where is this tribunal or what is legislation for such matter. One knows the location of the court in one's tehsil but where one would look for a tribunal. This bill has not been brought in the interest of the common people but to confuse them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member, please conclude now, there are several other hon. Members to speak on the issue within a limited time.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, through you, I would like to submit in the House that the game so far was very small, actual game and the reality is that there is a provision in clause 4 in chapter 4 under miscellaneous power of Central Government to exempt any institution from the purview of the Bill. I quote clause 49 of the Bill.

[English]

"The Central Government can exempt any institution from the purview of the Bill."

[Translation]

I will not waste time by reading out the Bill, it has all details. The Central Government has this power to exempt under Clause 49, however, under chapter 4 miscellaneous of Foreign Education Bill:

[English]

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Central Government may, by notification on the recommendations of the Advisory Board constituted under sub-Section 2 having regard to the reputation and international standing of Foreign Education Institution and such other criteria as may be prescribed, exempt such institutions from operation of any of the foregoing provisions other than sub-Section 3 of Section 5 and Section 8."

[Translation]

What does it mean? Foreign Education institutions would be exempted from operation of law provisions and given back door entry after playing all this gimmick.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Who said that?

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Your Bill. This is reality. This is not my poetry but a story authored by you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the chair.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: The reality is that foreign education institutions would be given back door entry by electing a colossal mandap and by giving invitation. Who would be the guests, priest, they would be our people. And the marrying party Japan, U.S., Columbia. This is reality.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, two things that strike me while speaking on this issue. Firstly it is most unconstitutional. Secondly, the actual game is different. The hon. Minister may agree since the Bill presented by him reflects this. If one takes a close look at the Accreditation Bill and the Foreign Education Bill, one will be able to see the hidden agenda and that is to introduce foreign education and promote foreign universities in India.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are looking forward to foreign direct investment. But FDI is permitted in those sectors, which have shortage of funds.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very urgent matter. Few people know about FDI. People think that a lot of money would come from foreign countries and our country would become prosperous. FDI means we have no funds. So we are open for sale. We allow others to invest in infrastructure and institutions and earn profit there from. Later on FDI will be introduced in all the sectors. It is proposed to allow FDI in retail sector also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may speak on the Bill. This is a different matter. You may speak on this matter when it comes up for discussion.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE. What is the hidden agenda? The only objective of this Bill is to facilitate backdoor entry of foreign education institution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have delivered your speech. Now please sit down. Wind up within one minute.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: I will conclude after this sentence. After watching all these things, I am inspired to make my little daughter write a story with the title 'Sibbal Ke Sapne' and I would like to get it released by the hon. Minister.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): I sincerely thank the hon. Minister Shri Kapil Sibal for getting this Bill early. The reason is that the quality education is the key for the economy of any country. If the quality is not there in the education, then the citizens will not be competent to produce wealth. The institutions are sought to be upgraded for that.

As you have said it was voluntary earlier in spite of the efforts made by the Government of India through NAAC.

15.11 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

You have said yourself about NBA, it is only 30 per cent which has been accredited so far. The assessment said that even 90 per cent accredited institutions are not up to the satisfaction. Only 30 per cent are accredited because it is voluntary on their part. Even out of that 30 per cent, 90 per cent of them are not up to the standards. So, naturally, it is very urgent that it must be made mandatory and you must ensure that those standards are maintained properly by these institutions and the penalties that are also levied at least make them fear to maintain it. So, I really appreciate it and I wish that he must ensure that the Bill should be passed at the earliest.

I heard Shri Anant Kumar Hegde. I do agree that by virtue of his belonging to the BJP, he is finding fault with the Bill. I would like to say that finding loophole with the Bill is nothing wrong but all the time I have observed that he was pessimistic. He was telling that the Bill should not be passed at all. He is advising the whole House not to pass the Bill. It means that we are obviously putting a block on the upwards by the Government to bring a quality education to this country. I would like to say that we are lagging behind but certainly we are not blocking the way of the Bill. We are not blocking the accreditation agency to choose to lay standards with regard to the education.

I agree that the hon. Minister himself said that Gross Enrolment Ratio with regard to India for higher education is far below compared to the developed nations. He is also agreeing that even in the developed nations' accreditation is being done. The accreditation is not for business. The accreditation is to maintain the quality of the education in any country. Everybody appreciates this thing. Were all the developed countries fool to bring accreditation into the administration? As our country is so big and the numbers of people are so many, it cannot be done by one organization. So, he is creating a regulator and he wants to get it done through an outsourcing agency or through a Government agency. I would like to say whether it can be the Government of India, State Government or a public sector enterprise. The Government is not allowing any private sector in this. It is imperative that we have to bring this Bill and pass it immediately. You yourself have read that the efforts made by the Standing Committee and they are also clearing that it is constitutional. It is within the authority of the Parliament to pass this Bill. We appreciate it.

In this context, I just would like to bring to your notice some of the apprehensions which I also have in spite of being a Congressman or part of the UPA-n Government. The purpose of this Bill is excellent to assess the quality and giving a benchmark to each institution so that they will compete with each other and then come to a standard. While doing so, you are laying standards perfectly with regard to teaching, learning, research, curriculum, contribution to the knowledge, infrastructure and so many other things.

You are telling that no institution can start admission without the approval of the Authority. Giving this Authority to AICT means all the engineering colleges or professional colleges to be started in any part of the country which were used to be permitted by the respective State Governments have to now necessarily come and get approval from AICT. Now by this I apprehend, even a degree college or a post-graduate institute whether it is in arts or sciences or social sciences or humanities which is to be started in the country will have to be with the approval of the Regulatory. It is said that after 12 years of education, colleges and universities are included in this Bill. I just wanted to bring it to your notice what would be the state of starting colleges. Should they have to take permission

of the Regulatory in any part of the country? I just wanted to know this from you.

Then, I am happy that you have taken the advice of the Standing Committee and changed the term of the registration from 10 years to five years. I also felt ten years is too long for registration because we will be giving ample opportunity for them. You cannot rely on the institutions that they will maintain standards for ten years after taking the registration. So, it is better if it is renewed or monitored regularly. If they are maintaining the standards, there is no harm in renewing the registration. But once we give it for ten years, there will be slackness on the part of the institutions. So, your reducing it to five years is good and you can think in terms of whether it can be reduced further.

Similarly, you have taken the advice of the Standing Committee for increasing the number from 1+4 to 1+8. It is also good. Your thinking in terms of putting the SC/ST or even assuring the OBCs and the minorities is also all right. There is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We will do it but the only problem is that there is a bench mark by the Supreme Court of India that more than 50 per cent reservation cannot be there. So, we will have to increase the numbers from 8 to 11 and then get the minority and the OBC and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women in so that it is not more than 50 per cent. That we will do. We will increase the number to 11 and then we will have all the representation of everybody. DR. K.S. RAO: I am happy that you are increasing the number and including the SCs/STs, minorities and OBCs.

I just wanted to know whether there is any limit in the number of accrediting agencies that you have in mind or it will be unlimited. The unlimited number of accrediting agencies will possibly bring the same evils of what we have seen earlier. I would request you to think seriously whether we can limit the number to a reasonable level rather than keeping it as unlimited.

In regard to choosing the accreditation agency, you are telling that the finance also must be self-sufficient. My point is what we need is integrity, an unquestionable honesty, efficiency in their work, their knowledge and not necessarily finance. Finance may not be required. Suppose you say that the limit of finance should be such that they must have a balance sheet of five years

with Rs.1 crore or Rs.10 crore. Then only rich people will come in as accreditation agency. But we want only professionals, distinguished scientists, distinguished professors and who are experts in this line and not moneyed people. Even if you keep self-sufficiency in finance, let it be a reasonable limit and not a major limit. I would just request you to think on that.

Then in regard to gradation, you did not mention how many grades will be there and whether it will be a, b, c, d; or a, b, c or only I or II or something of that kind. Similarly, you did not put any clause. Suppose an institution does not apply for accreditation at all, then what would be the situation? We have seen that when it has become voluntary, many of them have not applied or have not taken it in spite of your insistence since 2002 or 2000. That means 12 years have passed. But you have made it mandatory. If it is not applied, then what is the position? It is mandatory now. In that case, are you going to close it? I just want to know that if the institutions were not to apply for accreditation at all, knowing fully well that there are deficiencies in their institute, that they have not maintained their standards and the regulations, then what is the position? Are you going to close it giving a time of five or six years or something like that? I just want you to think on it. If necessary, you may incorporate a clause on that.

In regard to the Selection Committee, you have said that there are four members in the Bill. There is no mention about the member with a professional knowledge in science and technology but by increasing the number, I do not think, it will be a problem now.

The major problem which is affecting the educational standards in this country is only corruption, as my friend has said. This corruption has to be checked with the accreditation agencies also. On that, I am also of the opinion that the law must be very stringent. As suggested by the Standing Committee, you have the period of imprisonment from two years to three months and penalty from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs or both. But I am of the opinion that there must be stringent punishment in this regard because we could not regulate or it has become difficult for us to regulate even one institution. When there are many agencies, it will be very difficult for us to regulate them. So, I wish that there must be stringent punishment in this regard or any complaint, if proved later, must be a non-bailable case. Otherwise, there will always be a pressure. Somebody

will get imprisonment for three months and come back and they will pay Rs. 5 lakhs and get away. The amount involved in these things will be running in crores of rupees in the country. So, I wish you to think of the magnitude of corruption that is going on in the country in regard to education and getting approvals, etc. Please see to it as to whether it can be made a non-bailable offence.

In regard to compensation to the institution, you said that only the State Tribunals are responsible for it. In regard to the mistake committed by the accreditation agencies, you said that the Central Tribunal is responsible. Please distinguish between the two of them. Please see whether the Central Tribunal can also have a say on that if the State Tribunal is too lenient in this regard.

I wish that the accreditation agencies should not have members from that particular State and they should be from some other State so that they cannot be influenced by them in this regard.

Regarding standard, you said that they will be mentioned by the concerned regulatory authority. We have seen the performance of AICTE and other agencies. Instead of leaving it to them, you can say that it should be done in consultation with the Central Government or the Central Regulatory Authority. Then we will have a say or control on those things.

As regards monitoring, we must have a separate Vigilance Division. Without constant vigilance, without constant surprise checks, we will not be able to control quality. I am telling this because, unless the quality of education in this country is such where the production of wealth can be done easily by any citizen of the country, we will not be achieving our goal. Countries like Germany, USA, Japan, South Korea and Malaysia have come up because of the quality of education that they are imparting and skills that they are developing there.

Though not connected to this Bill, I want to express my apprehension. I just want to say that allocation of the Government of India to education has increased and it is excellent. You wanted to cut down the drop-outs also and it is excellent. Now, imagine a situation when 90 per cent of the people are studying upto 12th standard and we increase the GER also from ten to fifty.

Then with this general education, there will be millions of people who are educated. They will think that they have done M.Sc or Ph.D. but when it comes to the question of generating wealth, they will not be able to do anything. Then you will face a lot of problems and it will really be a volcano from the side of unemployed educated people.

So, the education which we are going to impart must be rigorous, must be of quality and there must be productive ability. That means even if they were not in the employment from the Government sources, they must be able to live on their own. So, you please think in that direction whether this education must be vocational in mean or you arrange the skills training separately for many of the citizens of this country. It is particularly in rural areas, from the poorer sections of the society; we have got a large number of youngsters who may not be able to do Ph. Ds., who may not come to the university, but there are people who can acquire skills very efficiently and very competently and live on their own. So, I wish that this must be taken care of though it is not connected with this Bill.

Sir, you said about the social audit. I also wish the same. When it comes to question of accepting or registering the agency or seeing the standards of the institution, the students, the parents, the teachers and all the people connected must be consulted before finally giving this registration to them or approving the institution. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, in regard to revocation when there is a breach on the part of the institution in regard to maintaining the standards or accredited agency not maintaining the integrity or anything connected with that, there must be easy provision to revoke them or to cancel them. Sir, in regard to the term of the members, you gave five years. You also said, the minimum age must be 55 years and maximum is 75 years and after retirement, they cannot work anywhere for five years. Suppose, if a person of competency were to become a member at the age of 55 years and continue up to 60 years what would be his fate later? So, you please think whether we can do some changes in that regard.

In regard to finance, instead of thinking always of making a provision in the Budget in a large scale in regard to colleges and universities, let the fees be so

much that they can be self-sufficient. All the other countries are charging exorbitantly on this aspect.

As far as renewal is concerned, some of the countries are doing every year or every two years or three years by which they are getting some money to feed them only. It is not for getting any benefit, but only to make them self-sufficient.

Sir, in regard to compensation to the accrediting agency, if it goes wrong in accrediting an institution either voluntarily or involuntarily, you said that they have to pay right compensation. But is there any limit in that regard? Is there any gauge or standard by which the compensation must be fixed? So, I wish that a thought must be given to it whether there should be any limit in this regard.

Sir, you said civil society, media, whistle blowers, students and all that will be consulted in this regard. It is excellent. But there also, once again, the Central Authority must have some say on these things. We cannot be carried away because all the sectors are now full of corruption. In this regard, we must be very cautious to ensure that it must be corruption free.

Above all these things, we know that there is a faculty crunch. Unless the numbers of teachers are sufficient in this country, no matter what laws we pass here in the House, it will not help us. So, first of all, please think in terms of increasing the number of quality faculty. Many of the good institutions only have the faculty and rest of the institutions do not have the faculty. In fact, somewhere I read that some of the institutions which are not up to this level are not taking standard teachers. It is because if they take standard teachers, all their loopholes will come out. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. S. Rao, you may continue your speech next week.

15.30 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS—*Introduced*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Private Members' Business.

(i) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Insertion of New Chapter VIA etc.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Private Members' Business—Bills for introduction. Item No. 15—Shri L. Rajagopal.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill

15.31 hrs.

(ii) Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Insertion of new section 44C)

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894"

The motion was adopted

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 17—Shrimati priya Dutt—She is not there

Item No. 18—She is not there.

Item No. 19—Shri A.T. Nana Patil.

15.31½ hrs.

(iii) National Assets (Protection) Bill, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the declaration

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

and recognition of national assets and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the declaration and recognition of national assets and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

(iv) Ancient Monument And Archaeological Sites
And Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

15.32½ hrs.

(v) Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic
Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection)
Amendment Bill, 2012*
(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 46—Shri Baijayant Panda.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1894.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 21-Shrimati Priya Dutt-not there.

Shri Nishikant Dubey.

15.33 hrs.

(vi) **Tourism Promotion Corporation of India Bill, 2011***

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Tourism Promotion Corporation of India to promote and develop tourism in the country and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Tourism Promotion Corporation of India to promote and develop tourism in the country and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

15.34 hrs.

(vii) **National Minimum Pension (Guarantee) Bill, 2011***

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill for payment of guaranteed minimum pension to all pensioners including those who have worked in unorganized and private sector in the country and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of guaranteed minimum pension to all pensioners including those who have worked in unorganized and private sector in the country and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 24—Shri Bhoopendra singh-not present.

Item No. 25—Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki-not present.

15.35 hrs.

(viii) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)**

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

15.35½ hrs.

(ix) Health Insurance (For Persons Living Below
Poverty Line) Bill, 2011*

[English]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for health insurance for the benefit of persons living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for health insurance for the benefit of persons living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: I introduce** the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

(x) Environment Protection (Amendment) Bill,
2011*
(Insertion of new chapter 111A)

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Environment protection Act, 1986.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Environment Protection Act, 1986.”

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

15.36½ hrs.

(xi) Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2012
(Amendment of Section 16)

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No.31-Shri Bishnu Pada Ray-not present. Item No.32-Shri Bhoopendra Singh-not present.

15.37 hrs.

(xii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
(Amendment of articles 85 and 100)

[English]

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

15.37½ hrs.

- (xiii) Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
(Insertion of new sections 59A and 59B)

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

- (xiv) Rural Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 2012*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a rural labour welfare fund for the welfare of the rural labour employed in the agriculture and other rural occupations and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a rural labour welfare fund for the welfare of the rural labour employed in the agriculture and other rural occupations and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No.37—Shri Chandrakant Khaire—not present.

15.39 hrs.

- (xv) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
(Amendment of the Schedule)

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandrakant Khaire—Not present.

15.39½ hrs.

- (xvi) National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
(Substitution of new section for section 5)

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Highway Act, 1956.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Highways Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

(xvii) **Glorification of Alcoholic Beverages in Motion Pictures (Prohibition) Bill, 2012***

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit glorification of consumption of alcoholic beverages in motion pictures in order to check the adverse effects of consumption of alcohol on people, particularly on the younger generation, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit glorification of consumption of alcoholic beverages in motion pictures in order to check adverse effects of consumption of alcohol on people, particularly on the younger generation, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

15.41 hrs.

(xviii) **Petrol Pump Workers (Welfare) Bill, 2012***

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain welfare measures for petrol pump workers and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is;

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain welfare measures for petrol pump workers and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel—Not present

Shri A. Sampath—Not present

Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo—Not present

Shri Baijayant Panda—Not present

15.42 hrs.

(xix) **Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
(Amendment of section 3)**

[English]

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Pataliputra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: I introduce the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

BAN ON WITCHCRAFT BILL, 2010—
Contd.

15.34 hrs.

(xx) Lakshadweep Fishermen (Welfare) Bill, 2012*

[English]

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare and protection of fishermen, payment of compensation to fishermen affected by natural calamities and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare and protection of fishermen, payment of compensation to fishermen affected by natural calamities and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

(xxi) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Amendment of the Schedule)

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill farther to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up item No. 49. Shri Om Prakesh Yadav was on his feet. You may continue please.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Respected Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to participate in the debate on Ban on witchcraft Bill, 2010 in the House. It is an important matter and associated with the common people of the country. Through witchcraft has been practiced since the beginning of civilization, its practice has assumed proportions, is becoming more dangerous today. It is a matter of great concern, and, all the hon'ble Members who are present in this August House have to find a solution to this serious problem through discussion.

United Nation Organization has published a comprehensive report expressing its concern over the large scale killing of people guilty of practicing witchcraft. India has been listed with developing countries where incidents of killing of people associated with witchcraft is high. The Government should take the issue seriously. Such facts create a contradictory picture before us. On the one hand India is in the race to become a super power has made progress in the field of information technology, become a nuclear power and, on the other hand, we are still tied to superstitions due to which people are being killed. We have to impose a ban on such practices leading to our downfall. It is necessary to define witchcraft in a proper manner in order to impose a ban on it. At present there is no proper definition of witchcraft, therefore it is not figure out which activities are considered as acts of witchcraft. Witchcraft means “the activity to cause harm to others using supernatural powers. In various countries witchcraft has been practised on a large scale irrespective of their educational socio-economic and caste status. In certain countries such belief is confined to some specific communities only.

In most of the countries witchcraft is used to ascertain as to why an incident happened to a person. In other

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2-dated 9.8.12.

words witchcraft logically proves as to why such an *t and* incident occurred. But no logic is given as to how that incident occurred. For example, people may ascertain that a child died of malaria however, it may not be possible for them to ascertain that a particular child died because of use of sorcery and not that his neighbour suffered from malaria. The people of society who are alleged of practicing sorcery generally become victim of gross discrimination and partiality. These people mostly belong to the deprived and the backward class and thus they are unable to defend themselves against such accusations. Since such people have no importance in society so that become easy targets. They are considered a burden on society. In normal condition it is very difficult to find out the exact number but during economic and other types of crisis the number of allegations of practicing sorcery and related violence increase.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the legal aspects of sorcery. There are mainly four legislative approaches to deal with sorcery. The first is that some people accept the existence of sorcery and they focus on saving the society from its ill-effects. There is a legislation which treats the custom of sorcery as criminal. Under this, the cases of sorcery are disposed by traditional courts alongwith or in place of formal judicial system. Under the second legislative approach the existence of sorcery is denied altogether and efforts are made to protect the people who are alleged of sorcery. There must be legislation to do away with the belief in sorcery and to treat the process of penalizing the persons alleged of sorcery as criminal and to protect persons alleged of sorcery with legal provisions of criminal and civil laws related to attack murder, theft of property and defamation.

In the countries, where laws are enacted to protect persons alleged of sorcery, when a review of those laws was done, it was found that laws were not being implemented properly. It was also concluded that neither the faith of the people in sorcery nor violence related to it are abating as a result of the said laws. It has also been found that laws have failed to provide effective protection to the people alleged of practicing sorcery nor has violence against the accused people come down. It has also been seen that laws are there for protecting the persons alleged of sorcery but these laws are not being implemented properly. The biggest hurdle

in checking the said evil custom is non-implementation of laws. The biggest reason for non-implementation of relevant laws is assumption of the law enforcing officer that the person alleged of practicing sorcery is being protected for no valid reason. Therefore reluctance is seen in persons inquiring into such cases and they do not want to punish the persons committing violence against persons alleged of sorcery and no person wants to give evidence against them either.

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the legal procedure available in India to deal with sorcery. Faith in sorcery is found in almost all parts of India but such incidents are reported more from tribal and rural areas of North-Eastern states. In such areas it is believed that witches possess supernatural powers with which they may harm others. It is believed that they may assume a disguise of animal, may use invisible weapons or may send ghosts to make people ill or kill them. To control the witches there are sorcerer who prescribe punishment for them and ensure that they are punished. In most of the cases such women are accused of sorcery who are unmarried or widows or who have no children. In most of the cases such accusations are made due to property or land disputes. In some cases such accusations are made against men also. Persons, against whom such allegations are made are also harassed physically and mentally, are subjected to boycott and are also killed at times.

There is no law at the national level which treats the custom of sorcery as criminal. Jharkhand is the only state where witch craft Prevention Act has been enacted. It is such a state where women are harassed and insulted on a large scale by accusing them of being witches. There are several sections in Indian Penal Code which may be used to check violence in murder theft injuring seriously, physical attack and rape related to sorcery. The law enacted in Jharkhand covers only women whereas at times such allegations are made against men also. The role of the police has not been satisfactory in dealing with the cases of allegations of sorcery, therefore the rate of conviction is very low. The provision of punishment made in the Jharkhand law, is not strict. There is a provision of sentence of six months only for people punishing persons accused of sorcery which is not enough. A large number of such persons are present in rural as well as in civilized urban society who are spreading superstition in society and they are exploiting the innocents especially woman on a large

scale. They publicize themselves on a large scale through television and newspapers. What to talk of other cities all these things are happening in the capital of the country, Delhi itself. It is often reported in newspapers that some Babas entrapped certain woman in the name of sorcery and raped her for a long time. Some Babas have also been caught running sex rackets in the name of sorcery. It has also been seen that certain Babas exploit people economically and mentally in the name of solving their problems. People have also lost their lives after coming under the influences of such Babas. Crores of people are facing this type of problem in our country. Therefore, this august House, which is the highest stage of people's expression and protector of their interests must consider this burning problem seriously and pass this Bill so that crores of people-are facing this type of problem in our country. Therefore, this august House, which is the highest state of people's expression and the protector of their interests, of must consider this burning problem seriously and pass this Bill so that crores of people may be saved from this problem.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on such an important issue.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for ban on witchcraft in any form be in the country, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support BAN on Witchcraft Bill, 2010 introduced by Shri Om Prakash Yadav. Gita Sugita kartvya kimnyai sharstra sangrahe ya svayh Padmnabharya Mukhpadmadiv Nihsrita-Lord Krishna says in Gita that there are three types of persons, First is Sato Guni, the second one in Rajoguni and third one is Tamo guni. Tamo guni is one who worships ghosts. The God says that He is the giver but man being ignorant thinks that ghost are the benefactor. But the reality is that the God is the real benefactor. That is why our sages have prayed in the Vedas that Tamso ma jyotirgmaya, Mrityor ma Amrit Gamaya, Asto ma Sadgamaya i.e. Lord, lead us from darkness to light. Now what is darkness? Darkness is the absence of

light. These absence of knowledge is ignorance and in the absence of knowledge and literacy black magic and witchcraft are prevalent in our villages due to which several inhuman incidents take place. It is a blot on the image of our country. A picture was published in newspapers, people shuddered after watching that picture. In that picture a man was carrying human heads in both his hands and there was a victorious smile on his face that he has achieved something by cutting off heads of two persons. All these things happen due to lack of knowledge. People do not understand that diseases are caused by virus bacteria. They think that a man chant, any mantra, practices sorcery and they are being harmed. For this an awareness campaign should be launched in the country. Strict laws should be enacted for this and I would like to say that.

[English]

"It is very depressing that in India, only a handful of states have laws against witch-hunting. Witch hunting in most cases constitutes an attempt to murder. But because of lack of laws that specifically targets this practice; the people involved with witch hunting are booked under article 323 of the Indian Penal Code. This means that the law now equates the crime of witch hunting with crimes where a person tries to voluntary cause hurt like slapping or physically abusing somebody. Under this law, the maximum punishment for this offense is a jail term up to one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000."

[Translation]

Such evil deeds take place, inhuman behavior is meted out in the name of witchcraft. In newspaper it is reported that some people entered the house of women, tied her legs and hands and poked scissors in to her eyes. Such evil deeds are carried out to insult especially women. When there will be strict laws in this regard, such evil practices will come to an end. That is why even Kabir das ji has said that 'witchcraft is all lies'. Thus the sages have criticized the practice of witchcraft and we should also enact strict laws so that such incidents do not take place within our country.

16.00 hrs.

The country whose ancient history is refined by the Vedas and whose Vedas taught the world to follow the path of knowledge, She in this very country prevailing

conditions are regretful. It is just like darkness under the lamp. Therefore I would like to say that stricter laws should be enacted and paranormal sensory research, regarding which research is going on in several countries and a booklet has also been written in Russia namely "Paranormal Researches Behind the Iron Curtain" as advocated by our sages should also be done in our country. Such paranormal psychic researches are conducted in Russia under which scientists make a match box move with the help of their mental power and many more things are done. Such researches are carried out in USA also. Therefore I think that similar researches should also be carried out in our country to find out what is the psychological power and in doing so, I think we'll be able to analyse what is knowledge and what is ignorance. It is necessary that in the country where spiritual power is considered so important, it must be promoted.

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the tradition of playing of drum in Uttarakhand under which composition of Samdeva is shown and under these emotion of laughing, weeping, fighting, excitement, dancing playing, invitation, congratulation, stopping, shaking incarnation of god are conveyed through rhythm, there is also rhythm so-convey messages and these drums are being played in our country for ages. But today the number of people performing these 'Dhol Sagar' are decreasing rapidly. I am afraid that this art will slowly come to an end. Earlier this out was oral. Bhawani Dutt Parvatiya wrote a booklet on Dhol Sagar for the first time in 1932. After that when bands started performing in rural areas the existence of dhol and dholi become endangered. Sohanlal, the drum beater of Tehri, Sohandas Phooldas, Panekshiya Das and Chaman Das of Uttarkashi, Diwan Ram of Chamoli, BhuwarQani of Pithoragarah, Salliram of Jhonsar, Dheradun are some of the famous drummers.

So, we have to see what is the art of playing of drums, research should also be conducted in this regard. IF it happens, I think drums will be established as a national musical instrument. According to Sohanlalji the drummer who has been selected as the visiting Prof, in Cincinnity University, the culture and tradition of castes associated with folk art are dying a slow death. I would also like to inform that Sanjay Pandey, the visiting Prof, of Garhwal University and theatre artist Prof. D.R Purohit are trying to save these folk arts. I would also like to say that we must contribute to save Dhol Sagar and the art associated with it and banish the Superstitions associated with it. We should develop the paranormal faculty. If we develop these thing our country will

progress. If we promote yoga and the knowledge associated with it, our society will surely progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are certain states like Haryana Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa where superstitions comparatively flourish much more and there are so may cases there. In Haryana 57 cases have come into light in the year 2010. As many as 18 such cases from, Madhya Pradesh, 11 from Maharashtra and 31 cases from Orissa have been registered. Therefore I mean to say that there is a need to bring awareness among common man when people will see bacteria, virus under microscope, then they will understand that disease are caused by the bilt spread by them. These things are not caused by ill-will or negativity. With the dissemination of knowledge such evil practices will vanish form society. I request the saints and the sages to spread awareness through their discourses so that such superstitions in sorcery come to an end and India regain the status of world Guru. India should come forward as a world Guru and guide the entire society. That is why we worship the Ganga and treat Ganga as mother. The Ganga was not a worldly river, it was called Vaitarni and it used to flow in the heaven. But when Bhagirath underwent great penance it came on the earth. If we do our karma and enlighten ourselves we may bring heaven on the earth. This is the message of the Ganga and today it is required in the country that we remove superstition, black magic and sorcery from society by spreading awareness and for this strict laws should be formulated to ensure the end of these evil practices and our society progresses as an ideal society, make the country progress and bring regain the status of a world Guru. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude.

[English]

16.07 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
INTRODUCED—*Contd.*

(xxii) HIV/AIDS Bill, 2012*

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2 dated 9.8.12.

a Bill to provide for prevention, control and management of HIV epidemic in India, protection and promotion of human rights of persons living or affected by HIV/AIDS; for establishment of Authorities at the National, State, Union territory and district level to promote such rights and to promote prevention, awareness, care, support treatment programmes to control the spread of HTV/AIDS and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention, control and management of HIV epidemic in India; protection and promotion of human rights of persons living or affected by HIV/AIDS; for establishment of Authorities at the National, State, Union territory and district level to promote such rights and to promote prevention, awareness, care, support, treatment programmes to control the spread of HIV/AIDS and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI: Sir, I introduce** Bill.

16.08 hrs.

BAN ON WITCHCRAFT BILL, 2010—*Contd.*

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on Ban on Witchcraft Bill, 2010 introduced by Shri Om Prakesh Yadav. First of all I want to say that I agree with you that awareness is needed to be created. But I, through you, would like to ask this House why none of us, the political leaders came forward to accept the offer of allotment of House which remained vacant after the death of Shrimati Phulan Devi. Whereas the House had been allotted to several people.

*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Now a Hon'ble Member lives there.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Now a Member lives there, but it remained vacant for a longtime. When it was unoccupied I, along with a person, had gone to see it. But some said that people do not want to live there because Shrimati Phulan Devi was living there and She died. Is it faith or superstition, but we believe in it. If we are ready to leave behind these things. If we are going somewhere and a cat crosses the road we tell the driver to stop put off the lights but we give sermon that these witchcraft should be banned. These things must be banned. This is what I am saying. But in practice why do we behave like this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been elected from Bikaner Parliamentary 'Constituency. A famous political leader was invited to Bikaner and a Puja of Bhairabji was to be organized to make him the Chief Minister. I would not disclose the name of that leader. That particular leader visited that place. I was also there as a member of parliament. I was there to watch all these things. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena was asking how I became a Member of parliament from the post of a collector? What kind of magic did you do? I have done no magic. I moved the people, may be through my speeches and today with their support I am an MP. A huge ceremony of Bhairavji was held at Bikaner. I also attended that ceremony. Many Pandits were there. They told him that Bhairavji had such power to make him the Chief Minister. When elections were held that leader did not become the Chief Minister. I asked those Pandits what happened? Why did he not become the Chief Minister? Pandit ji said that when he came to attend the ritual then he was supposed to put right foot forward. But, he had put left foot forward instead of right foot and because of this he did not become the Chief Minister. Still, that political leader believes in that. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not disturb the hon. Member.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Whoever he was, you also know him. Pandit Bhanwar Lal Sharma also knows him. Now, you have come to know about him. I am saying that Om Prakesh ji has not brought a small subject. This is a very serious topic. Just saying that this tradition is prevalent only among the tribal communities in tribal areas and not among the educated people. I don't believe it. It is prevalent among a large number of

people. Often, I hear that there are orthodox families even in Japan and England. They say that ghosts enter their houses and they have to bring people from India to get rid of them. An article was published in a newspaper. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am just expanding your topic itself further. You had asked what sorcery is and what spirituality is and how to distinguish the two? The human body consists of 3 things. First, there is a physical body, secondly, there is mind inside it. The mind is also divided into 2 parts—physical mind and the subconscious mind. Inside of it, there is a soul. These things are definitely there and nobody can deny their existence nor anyone does so. If nobody can deny them, then what problem is faced by the subconscious mind/ Sometimes which problem is faced by the conscious mind? Sometimes a person falls sick and cannot be treated even by the doctor. Doctor says that he has done all the tests and all the reports are normal but the person says that he cannot sleep. Then where does it go? ...*(Interruptions)* Wherever it might go but it does go and our TV channels also show it. Be it Bhairon Baba or anyone else for that matter, our TV Channels show them and say that he went there and got treated. There is Shani Dham too. We have an MP in our area. One day, he told me that he worshipped Shani Maharaj and became an MP. I want to know whom we want to awaken. First of all, the persons sitting in this Parliament, who lead the country, have to get awakened. When someone is on the street and a cat crosses his path then he thinks that he is a Minister and someone may reprimand him tomorrow then he stops right there. He asks his driver to stop the car and wait for five minutes before resuming his journey again. After that, he asks his driver not to believe in witchcraft. Will it be possible? Therefore, we will have to bridge the gap between what we preach and what we practice, and make a thorough assessment to understand the seriousness of this topic so as to understand why it is occurring and why the mind believes it. I would like to thank hon. Pranab Mukherjee Saheb that he went to quarter number 13 at Talkatora. Then also, people said that the number 13 is not auspicious.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P): But he could not become the Prime Minister?

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: But he became the President. At the time also, people had asked him as to why he was going to quarter number 13? But, he was a man of broader thinking and was not afraid of going

to the quarter numbered 13. He went there and became the President. But, even now many people from amongst us ask for changing of their room in case they get room number 13 in a hotel. We head the country but when we ourselves, or the media people, people from judiciary, top executives believe in it then how can they say that the village people should not believe in witchcraft. First of all, we will have to think as to what this topic is about. Keeping in view the seriousness of this topic, a study will have to be undertaken as to why man thinks like this. He thinks through the mind, through internal mind, through soul, or through body, why does man think like this? He said it rightly that man has three qualities Satvik quality does not think like this, one having Tamsik quantity thinks much and one having Rajsik quality thinks less. Similarly, karam yog-jnana Yog and Bhakti Yog—all three have been mentioned in the Gita. Those following Bhakti Yog say that one should not believe in this at all. What God wishes, one should surrender to that. But those following Jnam yog and people like you will say that the knowledge is that witchcraft is not right. But, people following Bhakti yog do not believe in it, at least, they will accept it. I would like to say that Shishram ji was saying rightly that snake bite is treated in my village through witchcraft. I also, sometimes, see the person doing this ritual. People come to him from far away places. He died 2-3 years ago. I had also tried to find out what the matter is.

Sir, the fact is that most of the snakes are not poisonous. We live in desert area and there are not hospitals for miles. Who will bring the injection for snake bite and will it be available or not because even in hospitals this injection is not available? So, what a man will do when a snake bites him? He rushes to the person doing witchcraft. He feels mentally relieved because that person has already cured many people of snake bite. So he gets a kind of mental relief that if he would go there then he would also get cured. I saw what this man does—he puts his mouth wherever the snake has bitten and sucks and throws out the poison. I think that this is scientific. But he also chants some mantras later. I do not know what he recites. There was a Goga Peer in our area; he chants some mantras, he has cured the person. Now, people will say that this is witchcraft. But, a person bitten by snake gets cured too. So, what is this? There is also some truth in it. The line of distinction is very thin. But, we will have to differentiate as to what is witchcraft under which people get cheated

and what is the real power which heals people. One has to differentiate between the two. We have been observing since many years that people visit someone and get cured too. They go to someone just like this and on being asked they tell about their problem. He tells them not to worry and the patient gets cured too. Now-a-days Vaastu is in vogue. It speaks about wrong construction as the main reason behind various problems in our life. For example direction in houses may lead to disharmony. One will have to study all these things and see what witchcraft is and what the real story is due to which man believes and what there is inside man due to which he believes and gets cured.

I will conclude by saying one more thing. Now they show horoscope on TV. There are many among us in the House who believe in this. People wear clothes of certain color on particular days they say that green or yellow color is for Thursdays and black for Saturdays.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For thursdays it is yellow colour.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Yes, you know it. People say yellow colour should be worn on Thursdays and black on Saturdays. Now, what would you call it? Even though people have become Members of Parliament, they still believe such things. But, why do they believe? They think it is normal and they get cured too. I am just saying that one has to distinguish between witchcraft and healing treatment. This needs a comprehensive study. It is not true to blame that this is prevalent only among the tribals. It is not so. Even high profile people believe in such things and visit astrologers and vaastu shastris. If some incident occurs in their houses, like 2-3 deaths in 2-3 years, they worship Bhairon and even shani. Therefore, do not believe that only tribals do such things and not others. There is a need for serious analysis of the subject.

I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your turban has all the tricolours.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA (*Jhunjhunu*): Sir, there is a Devi Maa temple in Jaisalmer on Pakistan border in our state. Earlier, it was just a small temple.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: It is the Tannaut Mata temple.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA: I wanted to tell him. He had forgotten about it, so, I thought. I should tell this. Pakistan Air Force had dropped bombs on the Tannaut Mata Temple near Pakistan border but about 5-10 bombs, did not explode. They have not exploded till today and have been kept live in the temple. A large number of people visit this temple. Bombs are kept there and even the BSF is maintaining this temple. They have built the temple and they have their own priests there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (*Kaushambi*): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Ban on Witchcraft Bill, 2010 presented by Shri Om Prakash Yadav Ji. Just now, Om Prakash ji presented his written thoughts in quite detail. Besides, Maharaj Ji, who is in the chair, also delivered a great lecture quoting the Vedas and the Puranas alongwith several other examples.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, brother Meghwal ji had also explained this in quite detail. As far as the demand of Om Prakash ji to ban it is concerned, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment and Shrimati Krishna Tirath, Minister of Women and Child Development is also sitting here. I think that this Bill belongs to both the Ministries. We should take it seriously. It is also a fact that in our country both medicine and blessings go hand in hand particularly when a person gets tired of the treatment. I remember the time when my father was Labour Minister in the Centre and was admitted in the AIIMS. People said that we should go to some temple or mosque and we went wherever people told us to. We had no belief but still we used to go according to the people's suggestions. Arjun bhai is saying that it is alright if illiterate people do this. But, many educated people also fall in this trap and say that they are forced to do it. There are many Puranic and spiritual things which are to be trusted and believed. I am an Arya Samaji from birth and do not believe in it. But, when I visit my constituency, I go to mosque, temple and Gurudwara too. I have to go everywhere and I do go there. I also wear threads and talismans. So, there are many such things. As far as superstition and hypocrisy is concerned there is a lot of propoganda going on. Just have a look

at many channels on TV. When you switch on TV in the morning, various channels will say that do this charity according to your horoscope; do this activity; wear clothes of particular colour then today will be lucky for you. One is forced to believe it. On the other hand, we have our Navgrahas. Now man is even thinking of settling on other planets. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): What do you do before elections?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I do worship. Just now, Vir Bahadur ji was telling that a priest told him to file nomination on one date while the other told to do it on another date. So, he filed his nomination on both the dates. It is a fact and such things do happen. I was just talking about nine planets and saying that while today man is exploring possibilities of living on other planets we still worship these nine planets. Mr. Chairman Sir, you are very well aware of it. Right now we are talking about 'bad influence of Saturn' something goes wrong then people remember God and if something good happens, then only few people remember him. If our plans get spoiled then we say that it is due to some bad planetary influence we have a 'Shani' temple on the border of Pratapgarh in Allahabad. There is a common belief that surely thing gets right if one visits this temple for 4-5 weeks wearing black cloth and offer oil to the the god in the temple. One of my friends requested to accompany him in visiting the temple if I had spare time. As I was free that time I agreed to go along with him I visited the temple regularly for four weeks but I did not find any difference. Recently had gone to my parliamentary constituency and met the retired subedar from Army who was bitten by snake but he escaped death his son was also bitten by snake he too escaped death. Thatch had fallen, but he escaped being crushed under thatch. The day I went to see him I came to know that previous day his wife had been gored by a buffalo. When I visited him I told him that he should perform either Ramayan Path or 'Satyanarayan Path at his home as he was under bad planetary influence. You may call it faiths or superstition but I told him so. He accordingly performed said paths. When I again visited his home he told me that he had been living a peace full life even since he had performed the 'Holy Path'. Yes, this does happen when we/performed such 'Paths'. Mr. Arjun it is a general conception that people of lower class, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, Banjare, Nat, nomadic tribes and 'Kabila' people follow such rituals and these people practice witchcraft.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I don't think so. I am saying that everybody practices such things.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Yes everybody does so but I think that such things are practiced largely by these people because illiteracy rate is higher in these communities. Secondly in my constituency people offer sacrifices if someone fall sick. Usually goat or goat kid is sacrificed for recovery of sick person. I may constituency even piglets are sacrificed. Even human are sacrificed sometimes. There have been a number of such cases where innocent children have been sacrificed.

Mr. Chairman Sir, you are aware that sometime people cut their tongue and offer it as sacrifice before the 'Kaalī Maata'. People have faith in such rituals. We have seen that mostly women are more inclined to such Superstition. As for a married man he has to act according to his wife's wishes and take part in such rituals in big or small way. Same situation is prevalent evory in temples. There is no doubt that temple-mosque are associated with faith. But people have made it a business. Today these people are more interested in offerings than worship in temples. These places have become hub for making money. When the people come out of mosque after offering prayer, then various women queue up holding their children outside the mosque. When the people come out of mosque after offering prayer they cast some kind of a spell over these children. These women outside the mosque queuing up come from different religions. A number of our Hindu women queue up outside the mosque. Practice of witchcraft sorcery, providing indigenious herbal medicines by vaidya are all parts of an old tradition which we have got in the form of inheritance and people are have been following such tradition for a long time.

Secondly, I would like to submit about Tantra-Mantra. Our TV channels show various such programmes on it. It has become business now. In such programmes viewer are lured to purchase one item or other by assuring them that there business will prosper; their incomplete work will be completed and that If one's marriage is not talking place due to some reasons that too will be done. Some ornaments for the purpose are also being sold and they are being publicized on large scale. Just now Mr. Arjun was talking about crossing of way by animals. In such things is very important to note from which side an animal such as cat and pig cross you" way in case you are going for some auspicious work. Besides there

are number of beliefs like someone crossing your way with empty or full bucket.

You must have seen Nirmal Baba on TV channels. I do not want to go into details. It is not being telecast recently. I have not seen this programme for long. But such things going on. Various people have benefitted and various have incurred losses due to practicing such things. Sometimes 'Tantriks' carry out such activities in ugly and indecent manner. It should be checked. IT include offering sacrifices of innocent children and incidents of outrage modesty of women. Sometimes I watch on television that people pierce iron rod through their tongue and cheeks and perform puja before deity. All such things exist in our country.

Mr. Arjun, I absolutely agree with you that it things are being done in lower as well as higher states of the society. I am not saying to fully ban it. But if it causes harm, then it should be banned. We have made progress in this era of science, computer and electronics. But we have inherited various such traditions by. If such things are beneficial, then they should be followed. But there are various such traditions which need to be banned.

With these words, while strongly supporting the Ban on Witchcraft Bill, 2010 by Shri Om Prakash Yadav, I conclude my speech.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P): Mr. Chairman, I thank you providing me an opportunity to speak on the Ban on witchcraft Bill, 2010 presented by hon. Om Prakash Yadav. At the outset. I would like to submit that there is an element called faith in all these things. We tend to believe more when there is faith. But apart from that faith, this Bill deals with blind faith as superstition or witchcraft and this superstition is highly misused. I have memories of every section of society misusing it. I remember when I was very young, I used to go to Allahabad to study. My mother used to invite a pandit and after paying him due obeisance asked him about the right time when I could join school in Allahabad. We used to offer him extra money so that he could delay my visit by telling that probably after two days the time could be more propitious two to attend school. I could be late to join school but I used to get two extra days. Even pandit ji (priest) made good business. This should also be borne in mind that. It could also affect other business. If education is not based on logic and does not have scientific reasening. Then it

is not education but something else. I need not elaborate. As a friend of mine was telling me, I have practised in Allahabad High Court for approximately 36-37 years, was also a senior advocate. However, when I went to file my nomination for Lok Sabha election, several reputed astrologers in Allahabad and Banaras who were also my clients, asked me if he would win the case. I told him that he was an astrologer did not he know. There is a separate department for astrology in Banaras Hindu University and they study horoscope. Those clients asked me that if that advocate would win the case. Two big astrologers gave me two separate dates and time to file my nomination. I was in dilemma last three should be any disarray or confusion. You will not believe me, I did not file my nomination for two days. One of the fellows gave me such a time that I had to request the Collector to say till that time. Nomination had to be filed by 5 O'clock and the astrologer told me to file it at 4.40 pm. The collector was waiting for me alone. There was not much pressure at that time the people moving with the collector were getting restless, still I could not defy my astrologer inspite of all this, perhaps there was a scientific reason. What is Vaastushastra, it is also about harmonizing directions. There are so many competent people practicing it nowadays, there is so much advertisement on T.V. as well.

I would also like to state that the dates of marriage are also fixed by them. He may give any time be it at 2 AM. Maharaj ji, no one knows it better than you and it also pays you a lot, not us. One who knows Uttranchal, Nainital and Naina Devi also knows Maharaj. ...
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I would like to state something about Benaras. There ar such tantriks in Benaras who ask the dead bodies to eat and they eat. They have so many powers. These days mostly politicians believe in this stream. There is an astrologer in Madhya Pradesh who is crowded by people since he is Chief Minister, he is famous for it. I cannot say that he is running a good business but has a lot of respect in the society. He also exercises so much influence on the Minister that the latter may not listen directly to the Chief Minister but he would never defy his astrologer. Why is it not so? I mean to say that the knowledge which has little sense or logic is more misused. Like he cited the incident of snake; it is just by chance that

every snake is not poisonous. If he was saved, he was lucky but he lost his left foot. As he cited why didn't he put his right foot forward.

I have seen that people from feudal families have more faith in it. Whenever I used to set out on a journey, our helpers used to put a pitcher of water in front of portico of the house. Were it in normal course it would be fine. But when the pitcher is put thoughtfully, it carries no significance. However, when we do not see a pitcher, there is an apprehension of something amiss. This has a psychological effect. The bungalow No. 44 at Ashoka Road once occupied by Mrs. Phoolan Devi was allotted to hon. Member of Parliament Shri Jagdish Singh Rana who is a sitting Member and was also a cabinet Minister in Uttar Pradesh. I accompanied him to Shri Agarwal's place. Shri Jagdish Singh Rana had fallen sick, after 10-15 days his elder son caught fever followed by his daughter-in-law he apprehended that the house was haunted by the spirit of Phoolan Devi. He was so worried that we went to Mr. Reddy's to recommend his case. On several occasions we went to Agarwal Saheb on Sunday. He served us big jalebi which he normally does on Sunday. Do you know that Mahabal Mishra Ji? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): He serves samosa alongwith jalebi...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: No, party members are in a better position. We third-tiered Members are served only jalebi. Ask Agarwal Saheb, we visited him several times in Shahjahan Road...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: If you are looking a solution to a difficult problem you may ask Agarwal Saheb....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: It is a fact. It was hard to convince Rana Saheb. We had to satisfy him somehow and I told him that the bungalow was allotted to him with great difficulty, he would not find another, puja-path could be performed to cast away any evil spirit and I got pundits (priests) engaged from Varanasi for the same. Elaborate puja was performed and now he is happy that there is peace.

I would narrate another incident. If one goes to a village in Uttar Pradesh one would find a small baba or a small stone kept in almost every village. It is said that

these have a lot of power, these babas have different names, however, their power is limited to only 2-3 kilometres since there is another stone in the next village. Their territorial jurisdiction is not beyond 2-3 kms. It is believed that a Bhairon Bana was brought for some one son who had fever and could not get up but after some time he got well. After a kilometer another baba takes over. This way these babas have their jurisdiction. If this witchcraft is not checked it can lead to immense trouble. Lot of sacrifices are made, so much so that even children are sacrificed by parents in a frenzy, it is highly misused.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I want to conclude. I do not want to name anyone, however, nowadays one baba is being promoted on television who during his congregation encourages people to eat or keep with them specific items of particular colors like eating where or rasgulla for treatment of a medical problem or keeping black purse to increase income and people started following him.

He simplified religion for people, made it user friendly like priests do. He devised a new strategy that if he made people eat only curd or a particular sweet then they be happy and God would also be appealed. Thus he became a crorepati by simplifying religion.

Sir, not taking much time of the House and extending my support to the Bill. I would like to submit in the end that this Bill seeking to ban such practices should be parsed and such practices should be discouraged. Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

16.45 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS-*Introduced—*
Contd.

(xxiii) **Prohibition of Human Trafficking of Indian Citizens Abroad and Welfare of Overseas Indians Bill, 2012***

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 43, introduction of Bill. Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.

*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 9.8.12.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce the Bill to provide for prohibition of human trafficking of Indian Citizens to foreign Countries and welfare of Indian Citizens employed abroad and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of human trafficking of Indian citizens to foreign countries and welfare of Indian citizens employed abroad and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir I introduce the Bill.

16.46 hrs.

BAN ON WITCHCRAFT BILL, 2010—
Contd.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal, please continue.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on an issue which is concerned with the practice continuing in our country for continuing and which are still believed and followed in our villages. The offshoot of those beliefs as put forth by my other colleague is drastic, however, people still have faith in witchcraft. I feel that such incidents which are offshoot of such beliefs in the modern era, like a woman who is believed to be possessed by an evil spirit is tied up with rope, beaten up sometimes succumbs to the injuries, such incidents are definitely very unfortunate for any civil society.

Some research should be conducted on such conventional practices. Today, research on such beliefs is being carried out in Australia. Programmes like ‘The Haunted’ are screened on discovery channel showing a house in U.S. haunted by evil spirits. On entering such house one hears strange sounds and voices. Such beliefs exist not only in India but even in countries like the U.S.A which are very developed. Such beliefs exist even in Australia and New Zealand and I believe no country across the world is an exception. Several reasons can be attributed to such practices in India. There is poverty, lack of education in remote areas. To say that these beliefs are practiced only among tribals is not true. Villagers, be those of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, North East or South still believe in witchcraft. Several incidents come to notice in which people believe that chronic or big ailments can be treated with bhabhuti (ash) incantations. This is a kind of blind faith that the diseases that can be treated by allopathy or the diseases that cannot be treated without surgery are being treated by such quacks who have made it a profession. This is being practised in villages. You may see that today national channels are also being misused to propagate superstition through various advertisements. It is not so that these channels are showing these programmes because they believe in these things or they are giving recognition to these programmes. These channels get advertisements and money for showing it, so it is quite natural that be it a newspaper, print media or electronic media, they can show anything if they are paid for that. But the common man sees some Baba speaking on a national channel, and takes him to be a great man.

Hundreds of common people in the villages or country do not know that the Baba is being shown as an advertisement. They think that he must be a miraculous Baba and an incarnate and whatever he would speak that would be god’s word. As an example has been given that a Baba earned 213 crore rupees within a short time just by advising the people to wear some kind of slippers or sandals to keep a purse of any specific colour, to take flower in one’s hands, to eat some sweet or ‘Kheer’. Should anyone be allowed to exploit the people in such a way in a welfare state? Do not think that he is a saadhu or saint who is organizing a congregation. He says that he does not force anyone. He says that anyone can deposit 2,000 rupees if one wants. But if he is exploiting someone then exploitation is an illegal activity. As per the law action should be

taken against such persons in natural course. Our country is making progress in the field of IT, Computer Science, Science and Space. Today we have made our country a global power while on the other hand when these kinds of incidents come to the fore it only reflects that superstition has deep seated roots in our country even today. Such beliefs exist even today. As I have said, it has several reasons.

I think that the Hon. Minister would ensure all these things while giving reply. It is not the question that Shri Om Prakash Ji has brought this Bill. He is an elected Member of parliament. He is a representative of the people. We are Members of Parliament. When we visit our constituencies and come across such incidents leading to tragic and painful consequences we also feel that pain. We agree and the doctors also agree that there is a mental disorder or a kind of multiple personality syndrome in the people. If a person starts behaving in weird manners, then it may be due to some disease. It is not so that some is under the influence of any ghost or spirit. If someone is really under the influence of some ghost or spirit then a research should be done and this fact should be proved. It should be proved that there is not any multiple personality syndrome....(*Interruptions*) It is not a mental disorder but truth. I think that we must find out the reasons as to what this is and why it is so. Our country has been the seat of spiritual knowledge. The world is looking forward to our spiritual knowledge which is represented by such people. Go anywhere in the world and you get respect everywhere. So we should not talk of sorcery or such things. If the people have faith or belief in anything or any person in the country due to illiteracy or poverty and if the faith of people is exploited then there should be a lure to check it. The people must be protected against this exploitation, because only then exploitation can be checked. Today when such incidents take place in villages people call it or think it as destiny. People think that the person is under the influence of some ghost or spirit. For few days people think that he or she will become fit with the help of sorcery. When sorcery does not work, there is a tragic end of life.

It is a serious matter. The Government should ponder over it and find out any measures to stop the torture, atrocities and killings involving children, women and other people.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I am not very sure which Ministry is supposed to be handling this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is Shrimati Krishna Tirath's Ministry.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: With all due respect to Shri Om Prakash Yadav ji, I have the highest regard for his initiative and all of us appreciate what he has done, I would like to bring to your notice the discrepancy that I see in the Statement of Objects and Reasons here.

Initially it says: "That the UNO has released a comprehensive Report.....generally women are branded as witch and they are harassed, tortured, insulted and even murdered in the name of witchcraft by their relatives or so-called witch-hunters in cold blood". This is Para 1.

In Para 2 it comes to: "It is, therefore, necessary to enact a law to put a blanket ban on the practice of witchcraft and to provide for (Sir, mind this) stringent punishment for practising or promoting or advertising witchcraft".

Sir, there is a latent discrepancy here. My point is, let us take for example what is happening in many of the Northern States especially, something called witchcraft which I am ashamed to say I share the floor with such human beings who have in the Media dared in the twenty-first century to support such a thought process, such a mindset that honour killing is perfectly okay. People have said that and they dare to come and sit in this House.

Now, the question would be, suppose somebody wanted to bring about a Private Members' Bill or the Government brought about a Bill to ban or to make honour killing illegal where would you approach? Will you make inter-caste marriage illegal which is creating the honour killing situation or are you going to punish relatives, villagers or the Knap Panchayat who go out, search the couple-sometimes the couples run away for their dear lives-hack them to death in the middle of the night? What do we want to address? Do we want to address the problem of not allowing young people to marry where they wish, whom they wish or do we want to punish those who harass them? So, the second line

with all due respect to Yadav ji, he is a very respected colleague and I do not mean to in anyway create a bad sense, regarding stringent punishment for practising, promoting or advertising witchcraft needs amendment. Practising any belief for that matter should be perfectly legal, should be perfectly okay if in no manner does it abuse the freedom or the sense and sensibilities of another sane person in our community or in our country. We should not interfere in any manner in the personal beliefs or private activities of any individual of this country. This is a free democratic country. If some man or woman wants to practice witchcraft so be it.

Witchcraft is not limited to India. You would have heard about the Covens of England. Can we say that the Brits took help of the Covens to rule us for 200 years? Maybe they did it. If that be the case, then let us say that the *tantriks*, those who practice black magic.

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Jadu Tona.*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Yes, Sir, that is the Hindi word. I am sorry, I do not know Hindi. Vastu, Feng-shui, Reiki, there are so many beliefs in this world.

17.00 hrs.

From Chile to Cambodia and from Uganda to Ulan Bator, everywhere humanity over the ages, even before science developed and even before there was an inception of a logical mind that dawned on human being; mankind has been known to practise such things to create an understanding of nature which always baffled humanity. It created disbeliefs to understand itself and to understand what is external to it which was incomprehensible to men. So, it is wrong because in this country at our sweet will, suppose the Government accepts this Bill or as we have seen in the past a Private Member's Bill is never accepted in this House, however good it may be it is always trashed. Sometimes the Government does come with a similar Bill six or eight months later when the whole House had forgotten that some great personality like Shri Om Prakash Yadav had brought such an eye opener of an Act. So, here the question is that what we want to address.

Our hon. Minister would be able to throw more light if she would speak. The constituency of the hon. Member who brought the Bill and the areas bordering Orissa and Andhra Pradesh also suffer from a lot of murders

as also a lot of humiliation to women that is meted out to women by villagers who want to blame people for witchcraft. There are a couple of cases.

I edit a daily newspaper in Orissa. I have tried and told my reporters to go deeper into the causes and find out what really happened. These kinds of cases are happening there many a time. For example, a poor widow who may not be very aged but her husband has died and she is left with a lot of property. Then a group of hooligans with political help like the same kind of people who are giving support to honour killing in different States of North India—sham be on them—support those hooligans and then we blame every politician for supporting a wrong thing. They ensure that that lady branded as a witch. They can easily brand a lady as a witch. It is easy to do. You can throw a bone into her house and later on a committee of the villagers will go and say that they have found a bone in her house. They will find some other methods like ashes and flowers. They can plant anything just like the police do in many cases. They can plant such things and they can brand, especially, a single woman who may be a widow as well as helpless as a witch and then it is very easy to slaughter them. Once they are slaughtered, then they grab all the property and it is an easy game. This is what is happening. So, here are we going to punish that lady even if it is found that she is practising witchcraft or do we want to punish those who slaughter her in greed to grab her property, her gold, her land and her home? So, that is where the Government should step in and make things very clear. You have to decide that do you want to ban Reiki or not. Do you have the courage to do that? Do you want to ban *vasstul*? Do you want to ban Feng Shui?

You can go to a place like Khan Market in Delhi. You will find two or three big bustling shops which are exclusively selling Feng Shui items. Who buys it? It is not common people like you and I. They are the rich, the famous and the glamorous people who buy it because they need more money. So, they will bring in three coins with holes to hang them up on their doors. They think that by doing so, more money will come. Where will they take all the money? Will they take it to heaven? I do not know. But if they knew and *jhadood* on it, then they could probably take all that money to heaven.

Sir, this kind of a Bill is definitely welcomed. It needs attention. I would like to say that women have

been blamed for being witches for a very long time, even in Europe when witches were burnt in the inquisition time on stakes. Everybody is aware of that. Similar situation exists not only in India but all over. So, this belief-blind or eyes wide shut-may be considered bad or harmful but humanity needed to address problems unfortunately created by the All Mighty himself. So, we can blame the All Mighty and we can bring about a law to restrict the activities of the All Mighty or we can become more sensible and make an effective law because this country has already got so many laws that there is a need to bring about a census of a *per capita* law in this country! It is very important. We have got too many laws but we do not have the infrastructure to implement them. So, the governance system itself is becoming a matter of joke because we just pointlessly pass laws here and they never go down to the field level.

So, let us not make something similar to that but let the Government come up with a tangible Act whereby you can curtail the people from doing injustice to newly married couples, to widows, to helpless people and the poor just because a gang can form does not mean an individual can be subjugated. That is the Indian mind set. If we can become a group or a gang, then we can do anything and that example we see even in politics whether it is the NDA as a gang or the UFA as a gang, it is all a very similar thing. So, let us rise above this gang mentality. I am sure Madam is extremely capable of that because she is not in any gang. She is a free thinking lady and she, I hope, will take this Private Members Bill—which obviously her Government will never accept—seriously and bring about a law that will address the situation in all sincerity. It needs to be addressed because this is a social ill we are all suffering from. You address the whole plethora from honour killing to witch hunters to all those people who are doing injustice to the weak, to the widows, to women and to those who are helpless.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Sir, I thank you for permitting me to speak on the Ban on Witchcraft Bill moved by Shri Om Prakash Yadav. The initiative of the hon. Member in bringing a Private Member Bill on this subject is really appreciable.

I do not know whether the Government is going to give a serious thought to this issue but in my view, the issue deserves the attention of the Government.

Ignorance, illiteracy and a strong cultural belief in the existence of witchcraft are causing untold miseries to the people. It is a superstition belief. Voltaire compared superstition to a mad daughter of a wise mother. Between 2001 and 2008, 452 women were killed in Jharkhand due to the practice of witchcraft. There is a law to punish those practicing witchcraft in Jharkhand but still it is widely prevalent. Witchcraft is practiced in 12 States including West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Some time back Maharashtra tried to bring a law in this regard but religious groups stalled the move on the ground that it would wipe away the customs and rituals followed for a long time. Fake Swamis, fake Babas, and fake Sadhus cheat the common people by performing the so called miracles. Superstitions are failures in reasoning. Education can wipe out superstitions. A scientific outlook and temper should be inculcated in the minds of youngsters. Ignorance is the parent of superstitions.

Even if the Government does not come forward to enact a law in this regard, I would urge the Centre to create awareness on superstitious beliefs through appropriate programmes in the visual media. So long as persons are open to get cheated, there will always be a group to cheat others.

Some 15 years back, Doordarshan used to telecast a programme in Hindi on every Sunday morning to create awareness against superstitions. But this has been discontinued. A rational and scientific thinking must be applied on all issues. Blindly following the commands of others is itself a dangerous course. When, why and how should be the questions which one must ask in respect of each issue.

If we begin to question on any issue like this, rationalism will emerge and ignorance will vanish.

In school syllabus, a lesson on superstitions versus rational thinking should be introduced. Blind belief and following the path shown by others without thinking will lead to superstition.

I endorse the Member's view fully and hope that the Centre, if not today at least on some other occasion or some other day, will come forward to bring a law banning witchcraft.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, this subject is not as simple as we are considering it to be. So we need to discuss and think upon this subject not casually but very seriously. Do the people who are using the terms 'Jadu-Tona' and 'tantra-mantra' actually know the wider meaning of those terms? Do those people know both meanings—the physical and spiritual meaning of 'tantra' and 'mantra' words? If we do not know the actual meaning of a word and use the word and analyse the word then use may not be right. So different subjects should be treated differently. Shri Vijay Bahadur Ji was speaking about superstition just a while ago. Dr. Lohia was our teacher (guru). He used to teach us in political context that blind disbelief is as dangerous as superstition. If we do not believe in superstitions, we should not have blind disbelief in anyone or anything. We should use our discretion, knowledge, wisdom and logic to analyse and to believe or not to believe anything and it has been the practice in our Indian culture. That is why Gautam Rishi had written 'Nyaya Shastra' I hail from the area where Gautam 'Rishi' was born. So I request you not to treat this subject in such a way. There is sorcery or witchcraft and people are being misled too. It should be seen in this perspective.

I would like to say that you must be knowing that when our four Vedas were created, The Atharva Veda was termed as sorcery initially. The creators of the three Vedas were not ready to recognize the Atharv Vede as Veda. Later ऽn our saints and 'maharshis' held a long 'satsang' and discussed in detail and a religious sabha was constituted under the Chairmanship of Maharshi Vedvyas which recognized all the four Vedas. During the Mahabharata period when king Shantanu was suffering from a serious disease, the Maharshi who had knowledge of Atharvaveda, treated him with the mantras of the Atharvveda and medicines. That is a scientific thing. We are calling those mantras inherited by us from our seers a formula. Today a formula is derived for any new invention in the field of science. MC².

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: E = MC².

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, the theory propounded by Einstein was a small formula but its analysis brought knowledge of the atom and nuclear energy to the world. Similarly, our rishis had given a small mantra viz:

"yoyam vigyanamay praneshu hriday antar-jyoti purush ekam sadvipra bahudha vadanti"

This is a mantra. You can make the explanation to this as comprehensive as your knowledge and wisdom permit. But, unfortunately people in the country are no longer interested in knowledge and have gone far away from the quest of knowledge and have lost the way. We are now feeling the adverse effects and are going downhill. You have read the shastras. Do we not say while reciting the Durga Saptasati, "*Maaran, mohanam, vashyam, stambhan, ticchatanadikam*". Should we deny it and call it blind faith. This is recited in all homes during the time of Durga Puja but we are not able to understand its deeper meaning. When we read the Ramcharitamanas we come across the couplet:

*"Mahamantra jimi japhi vyalake,
nithi kathin kuank bhal ke"

What is its meaning? If it has no meaning, no definition, then did Goswami Tulsidas ji wrote it purposelessly? Did he just write it in the way the uneducated people speak on TV nowadays or as the shamans and charlatans do? We should ponder the deeper meaning of his words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to the subject matter.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir. We see that there is the tradition of tantra, mantra followed by yantra in our culture. Tantra follows mantra and yantra follows tantra. This is a scientific process. We act as per science but we have forgotten it because we no longer have the awareness of the empiricism of the said processes. When we read Ramcharit Manas we find that Mahamuni Vashishtha ji says to Bharat ji:

*"Sunhu Bharat bhaviprabal vilakh kahe muninath
Hani-labh, jeevan-maran, yash-apyash, vidhi haath:."*

This takes us on such a higher plane but it is to be regretted that we have distanced ourselves from this

knowledge and education and drowned ourselves in darkness. What can be done when we insist on drowning ourselves. If a sadhu or tantrik treats someone and that person dies he is considered to be a criminal but thousands of patients die at the hands of doctors in AIIMS. Will they not be penalised? Will we deem their knowledge to be a sham? Will we insult their knowledge? If the modern diagnostic equipments such as ultrasound machines give incorrect results at times will that prove science to be wrong? The need of the hour is to carry-out scientific and spiritual research in India. The people who have expertise and experience in spiritual and scientific fields should carry-out this research.

I had no faith in witchcraft. Who has ensnared the country in such practices? When Lord Shiva was not able to convince his wife he said:

*"Hohahi sohijo ram rachi rakha/ko karai tark badhavai shakha//
Hari iccha bhavi balwana/Hriday vicharat shambhu sujana//"*

About Naradji he said:

"Seem ko chapi sakai kou tasu/bad rakhwar ramapatijasu "/

Who has shaken our religious faith, the faith we had in our traditions, our shastras, our knowledge which could have taken us forward? The education system which shook this faith and took us towards darkness should be held responsible. The people who tom-tom the merits of this education system should educate others.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had also visited your native place Uttarakhand for pilgrimage to the four dhaams. People who fall ill in such remote places do not have any doctors to turn to. They have to travel miles to reach a doctor. Right now cloudburst has led to closure of all roads. What is the alternative for providing immediate treatment? Immediate treatment will be provided by a person who uses medicinal herbs. We have not been able to provide health-care services or make them literate. We think that it is mostly the backward, dalit or scheduled tribe communities who are involved with such people but actually it the political and the business class and those in administrative services who are entangled with such charlatans. I want

to know who go to Chandraswami. Do the poor people from cities or villages go to him? Big politicians went to meet him. They kissed his feet and bowed before him. Even now there are many large ashrams. Who goes to these ashrams? Does any person belonging to poor, tribal, scheduled caste community visit such ashrams? Only big politicians, businessmen and civil servants go there. Whenever this issue is discussed it is said that it is the poor, the tribals and the backward who are entrapped by such people. They are supposed to be superstitious. Even if it is true, there is a reason for it. When they fall ill they have no means to get treatment. We should give this consideration and stop whatever is wrong. I see that we have included astrology amongst objects of superstition. There are two parts in jyotish-calculation and prediction. Even today there are astrologers in the country who can predict eclipses years ahead of time. Can anyone deny this? Astrology is a science through which future can be predicted by the movement of planets and stars. Our astrologers have said as is the matter so is the universe and on is the universe to is the matter. We are part of the universe. We are the entire universe. Now, someone who has not given thought to this, has not studied this concept and does not recognize the existence of soul, can say it is not possible. What are the Navgrahas? These are Mars, Saturn and Moon where man has gone. This is Sun where Man is trying to go. But the science of astrology has calculated the influence of Navgrahas on the mind of man. If we deem this science to be superstition then it is superstition on our part.

In the end, I would like to say that Western civilization came to India. We were attracted towards it. It made us feel that the knowledge and wisdom in our country, our culture and spirituality, our religion are all useless. It told us that our ancestors were unintelligent and only the Europeans spoke the truth because they were empirical. If only their science is the truth then it is based on exploitation. They make new computers everyday and throw away the old. They simply ply their business. But we do not do so. Give thought to this. Legislation should be formulated to stop witchcraft. But there is a place for our ancient art, astrology, mathematics, spiritualism, tantra and mantra which has come down to us from the vedic ages. Hence our ancient and traditional knowledge should not be thrown into the gutter. What is fake should be exposed but if our knowledge is called fake then I am not ready to accept

that. People are lost in superstition and darkness of mind. We should bring our brethren out of darkness into the light. They will become free of darkness the day they receive the light of knowledge. We should move in that direction.

In the end, I would like to thank you for giving me the time to speak.

17.26 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS—Introduced—
Contd.

(xxiv) **Government of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Bill, 2012***

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Item No. 31-Introduction of Bill by Shri Bishnu Pada Ray.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of a Legislative Assembly for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of a Legislative Assembly for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: I introduce the Bill.

17.28 hrs.

BAN ON WITCHCRAFT BILL, 2010—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adhir Chowdhary.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you for calling me to speak on this subject.

I must appreciate the initiative taken by our hon. colleague Shri Om Prakash Yadav for bringing forward the Private Member's Bill titled "Ban on Witchcraft Bill" because, I think, the practice of witchcraft is a blot on the civilized society. When we are reading in the newspapers about the landing of the Rover craft in the Planet Mars-everybody knows the name curiosity when we are boasting of India as a country which is recognized as a space-technology-savvy country in the world, then, I think it is shameful to us when we come to know that poor women are being subjected to gruesome torture, atrocity and violence which even culminates into death. At that point of time, some sort of remedial measures have to be taken as an imperative need to address and redress this kind of an unsavory situation prevailing in our society. This legislative measure has sought to lay emphasis on and put an end to the witchcraft-related killings.

We should not confuse between astrology and astronomy. We should confound ourselves between ignorance and science. We should not deviate from the tone and tenor of this very legislative document.

For your convenience I would like to refer to two or three examples. On 22nd May, 2011, a news was published in a newspaper that in Raipur, 11 people of a village in Chhattisgarh barged into a house and severely assaulted a woman accusing her of practising witchcraft and inserted a pair of scissors in both her eyes and then in her husband's eyes too. The Chhattisgarh State Assembly had passed the Witchcraft (Prevention) Act in 2005 but it has hardly made an impact in tribal areas where most of the atrocities against women in the name of witchcraft are still flourishing and a majority of the cases remain unreported. Then what should be our reaction to this kind of inhuman incident?

Witch killings are reported in the North East area also. Witch killings are reported mostly in the monsoon season in view of the outbreak of several deadly diseases when an ailing person could not be saved despite administering herbal concoctions, the quacks and 'shamans' are branded and killed in revenge by the family members. Can we subscribe to the view of those people who have committed this kind of crime?

*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 9.8.12.

Sir, another example is in Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, a news had come out 7th August, 2011 that Narangi Devi, 33, a resident of Rani village, was branded witch and made to lie on burning embers while tantrik Usha Meena placed hot embers on her body at Keshav Nagar of Pali district, nearly 296 kms. southwest of Jaipur. The incident took place on Friday night and even the victims husband, Chunni Lal, and other relatives looked on.

From "Assam Tribune" dated 16 February 2012, a report has been published that every second day we read of women in Assam being labelled witches and killed. The latest was in Tezpur in Sonitpur district of Assam where Lakshmi Gaur was brutally killed and buried at Milanpur in Misamari area. Sir, the examples are galore, from where can we draw the conclusion. In the name of witchcraft, brutalities, atrocities, violence have been perpetuated in our society. Because of this, it appears that our country has been divided between India and Bharat. For, India has been glittering; on the contrary, Bharat has been languishing in the abysmal of despair, in the absence of knowledge. That is why, the need of the hour is to provide education so as to make our population literate, to provide health at an affordable price to those people who used to live in the remotest part of our country.

I do not know what kind of figures could be provided by the hon. Minister insofar as atrocities, witch hunting, witch killing are concerned, which have been continuing, unabated. It is reported that at least 12 States in our country are recognised as areas where witch hunting is rampant even today. While statistics regarding the magnitude of the problem are scarce, according to unofficial estimates, in the last 15 years, around 2,500 women have been killed after being branded as witches. About 500 cases occurred in Jharkhand alone in the past few years.

Sir, when the womenfolk in our country are being deprived of the fundamental rights of living, which has been enshrined in our Constitution, when our women are being subjected to discrimination, when the poor women of the tribal villages are subjected to gruelling violence, then we can only take recourse to the legal machinery in order to address the situation. But the fact is, in spite of a plethora of laws, it is due to lack of implementation, this kind of ancient and medieval practices are still taking place in our country. Largely, the affected population, in so far as witch hunting is

concerned, is the tribal cultures of our country because their life pattern is designed to save the tribal population where individuals cannot make their presence felt by expressing themselves and the tribal village is dominated by priests, by *pradhan*, and by *janguru* themselves. So, naturally they cannot go beyond their own capacity to express their feelings.

Sir, whenever any kind of misfortune befalls in any village, immediately after that witch hunting starts and those who are responsible for identifying the witches, they take to some inarticulate incantation and abracadabra and they adopt some medieval practices to identify the witches by their own whims and once a witch is identified, her life becomes miserable. That is why, this kind of practices need to be stopped.

Sir, witchcraft is not related to any religion; rather, I must say, it is a perversion of religion, it is a corruption of religion. The identification of witches with that of Pagan Goddess Diana is put forward by the Italian G. Tartaratti in the 15th Century on the basis of certain allusions in the medieval literature on witchcraft especially on account by Regino and it has been upheld by certain English authors also.

So, Sir, from fairy tales such as Hansel and Gretel to Shakespeare's Macbeth, witches have been projected as satanic and devilish women. So, whenever we visualise a witch, we think that she is worshiper of devil, she usually drinks human blood, she can fly on broomstick, she has the power to cast spell, she has the power to tell the future, etc.

Sir, throughout the world, these practices have been reported widely, especially in the underdeveloped and undeveloped countries which are largely the victims of this kind of medieval practices. Witch does not mean that they are to be female only. Both male and female can be regarded as witch, but because of our patriarchal society, where male dominates the society, female usually suffers a lot.

Sir, once upon a time, the female used to play the role of a peacemaker, or a counsellor, but to cut down their influence in our society the male power started to innovate various kinds of ways and means to scuttle the domination of womenfolk in our society. That is why due the patriarchal society of our country, the female are largely the victims of witchcraft.

Sir, India is a country which we are boasting of for surging ahead to the 21st Century. When we are boasting of a country like India which has carved out a niche for this country in the comity of nations then certainly we cannot encourage this kind of practice by any excuse whatsoever. That is why I think some sort of stringent measures need to be introduced in our legislative mechanism so as to put a ban on this kind of witchcraft, especially relating to the killing of the innocent, poor womenfolk in our country.

With these words, I am concluding my speech.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If all the hon. Members speak in short then everyone will get time.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Ban on Witchcraft Bill, 2010.

Sir, I welcome the Bill proposed by Shri Om Prakash Yadavji. I welcome and support the bill which provides for imposition of a ban on witchcraft in any form in the country as this subject has an impact on our social fabric.

Sir, witchcraft and superstitions etc. have been in vogue since the middle ages. Witchcraft has a hold wherever there is superstition and it is present in all the countries in the world in some form even today. We say that we are living in the 21st century and that this is the century of science and technology and yet we have great faith in good and bad omens, witchcraft and spells.

Sir, the poor and the illiterate fall prey to witchcraft more often. Even today in villages, when someone falls ill or is bitten by a scorpion or snake he is taken to shamans. If the snake is poisonous then the victim often dies due to lack of timely treatment. Women are the worst sufferers. A large number of women are accused of being witches and are harassed. I will recount the incident in Tezpur district in Assam where a woman, Lakshmi Gaur suspected to be a witch was killed on 12 February, 2012. Surprisingly, even now educated people believe in such things which is a matter for concern. The daily horoscopes being broadcast on TV and the superstitions propagated by films also have a hand in the continuance of superstitious beliefs. Hon. Chairman, Sir, at one time the rumour of Ganpati idols drinking milk had spread.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please pause for a minute.

[*English*]

Hon. Members, the time allotted for the discussion is over. There are three or four more members to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time for the discussion may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have also heard about the rumour of the Ganpatiji drinking milk. During that time, I read about an incident where people were queuing up to offer milk to Ganpatiji. One child did not have a vessel of milk with him. The child behind him in the queue told him that people were standing there to offer milk to the idol and asked him as to why he was standing there. The other child replied that his name was also Ganesh and he was standing there in the hope that he might get taste of some milk spilled there as he had forgotten what it tasted like. Our society is afflicted by such superstitions. Yadav ji has brought a bill which is the need of the times. The society should adopt a scientific approach and stop human and animal sacrifice. I support the bill which introduces strict legal provisions for banning witchcraft.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the Ban on Witchcraft Bill, 2010 introduced by Shri Om Prakash Yadav.

Sir, our country is made up of various societies and various societies have various faiths and superstitions. On the one hand practice of worship is prevalent and on the other hand witchcraft is being practiced since ancient times. There would be some problems after imposing a total ban on such practices. We go to a hospital with a serious patient who needs surgery. When we ask the doctors attending that patient about the prospects of the patient they often say that medicines will not be sufficient and ask us pray for the patient. Such things are happening for centuries. On the one hand, there is practice of worship from where people

attain faith and belief and their will power increases and on the other hand there is practice of rituals and witchcraft where provision of human and animal sacrifice prevails, which we cannot deny. These are the two aspects. I was listening to the speeches given by the hon'ble members. These two aspects have been discussed. We all live in society. What is the reason for wearing rings, "taabiz" and any protective Armour? When we move out of home. We are not illiterate, we are members of Parliament and civilized people of society.- We are moving on the path of progress in the twentieth century and even we have set our foot on the moon and other planets. But we perform-Puja' before any auspicious work whether we are moving to planet or constructing a multistory building or undertaking any other work, we are inclined towards faith and it could not be stopped. Religion and worship is different while on the other hand there is black magic and witchcraft for which Mr. Om Prakash has introduced a Bill to impose ban on it and I definitely support the Bill and it should be banned.

There are certain people in the society who go for incantation instead of medicine when bitten by snake, Scorpio or poisonous insects. There are various such superstitions where people destroy their life due to such incantation activities. Such Tantriks and sorcerers are exploiting the people and misleading the society. Television channels and Doordarshan are equally responsible for showing such programmes which are affecting the society and thus it should be banned. Such people who are making money by misleading the society and distorting the society through incantation activities and promoting human and animal sacrifices should be banned and faith and belief should not be associated with it. It is a different genre and art. I strongly oppose incantation and superstition. Stringent laws should be framed to curb such activities and evil practices and malpractices which have been settled in society which are not only prevalent among tribals, dalit, scheduled or people dwelling in forests but even so called elite people also follow such practices as an hon'ble member was saying that when we move out of our homes and if cat crosses the way, then people stop for a while and if some other animal crosses the way, then it is said that it is a good sign. Such evil practices are prevalent and will continue but superstition, incantation human and animal sacrifices and atrocities against the children as shown on television, other such activities are unfortunate

and it should be banned and stringent laws should be made in order to remove the malpractices of the society.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my colleagues have submitted interesting points regarding the Ban on Witchcraft Bill introduced by Shri Om Prakash Yadav. Today, we are discussing an important issue in the House. On one hand, we are touching new heights. It was said about the moon that an old lady is spinning the wheel there but the women of Indian origin Sunita Williams has spent six months in space and Ms. Kalpana Chawla also went into space. This is science. On the other hand, Mr. Hukmadeo and other colleagues have submitted that we have to consider science and religion as different entities.

We observe superstitions that have overtaken the society so much that if one sneezes, then, we say not to move out of the house. Our mothers do not put pickles outside the house after dark on the pretext that it will be contaminated. It is said that no new plans should be discussed on Fridays and iron items or vehicles should not be purchased on Saturdays. This is all superstition.

When we discuss about superstitions, there is one such road or valley outside the city, where coconut is offered before starting a journey in bus or truck. There is a valley near Indore city. Often it is reported on television that various accidents take place there if coconut is not offered. Such stories are found in several places of the country. Mr. Pandey and Hukmadeo ji have submitted that we lead the country in checking such practices and we have to take initiative to make the people aware about such malpractices. Recently, one of my family members was being treated at one of the major hospitals of Delhi, I came to know that a young person of very rich family was also being treated there. Doctors said that his chances of survival were very dim, then this family called a person to perform witchcraft. In spite of medical facilities available in the country superstition is deep rooted in the society that even we start believing in it. A number of my colleagues perform witchcraft while going for filing nominations. First, we have to take a decision in this regard. I have experienced such things. When I was going to file my nomination during the eleventh Lok Sabha elections, then somebody had put bones, turmeric and vermilion in front of my house at around 4 a.m. I told everyone that I did not believe in all this and just trampled over

it and moved ahead. I filed nomination for Lok Sabha election and won the election. Thereafter, I kept on winning elections. Many hon'ble Members have made a point here that lot of fear is being induced in children by horror serials and films and mothers are relying on witchcraft to allay such fear. Such horror serials should be strictly banned. Promoting different types of superstitions in society should also be banned.

As regards science and religion, we will have to treat both the things separately. Science was there in ancient time. It was there even at the time of Ramayana. That time concept of 'Pushpak Viman' was there which means that our technology was quite advanced then. Then there was concept of 'Divya Drishti' through which one could see beyond everything. Today we have computer and television. But, all these things were there in that era and these things were used to see things even far away from thousand kilometer. Today, we find that many people make a stone float on water and put fire in water with the help of science and claim that they have done some black magic our people belonging to tribal community and backward classes are not much literate. These things are done before these people and they are told that this is a black magic. Actually it is science. We have basil plant in the courtyards of our homes. This plant releases oxygen round the clock. It gives us spiritual power and it is believed that evil spirits cannot enter the home wherein such Basil plant is there in the courtyard.

We should treat both science and religion separately and so far as superstition is concerned, we should fight against it. Since we represent society as MPs we should take a initiative to eradicate such witchcraft. Until we take initiative it won't be eradicated.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this subject and also thank Om Prakash ji for introducing such an important private members bill. All the members have expressed their views on this subject with keen interest. With these words, I support the bill to ban witchcraft and want to say that it should be enforced strictly.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I specially thank Shri Om Prakash Yadav for introducing Ban on Witchcraft Bill, 2010. It is said that practice of witchcraft is prevalent only in lower strata of society but I disagree with it. It

is practical even by literate people, politicians, corporate sector and other people and it is prevalent in other countries as well. I think that people believe in witchcraft due to their ignorance. Witchcraft is mostly practiced in the places where people are not much literate.

I would like to give some suggestions regarding the enactment of law for witchcraft. I am Doctor by profession. I would like to describe my own experience. I am a surgeon. A patient was brought to me for treatment. Patient was a minor girl. She was victim of witchcraft. She had been branded as witch by her family and villagers. She was shouting and vomiting. She was writhing in pains. Someone told her family members that she might have some medical problems. So her family members brought her to me. I examined her and found out that she was suffering from appendicitis. Due to this disease, she was writhing in pain. She was tossing and turning. She was vomiting and due to pain she was making different body postures. Her family members thought it otherwise and she was ostracized in the name of witchcraft. They brought her to me and I treated her.

18.00 hrs.

Today that girl has grown up and have two-three children. She still in contact with me. It is an example. I would like to submit that witchcraft is practiced due to ignorance of such people...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Solanki ji, your time is over. You may express your views next time. Now we are taking up Zero Hour-Shri Premdas ji.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Hon. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. There is an NTPC plant in Dibiyapur in my Lok Sabha constituency Etawah. This plant was installed there after acquiring large tract of fertile land of farmers. Whenever a plant is set up it spreads pollution in the entire area. NTPC plant releases smoke etc. in large amount. I have written to the hon. Minister several times. The hon. Minister also announced in the House that NTPC will provide electricity to villages falling in 5 km. of radius of NTPC plant. Two years have elapsed I wrote several letters and also got their reply, however, electricity is not being supplied even after two years of giving assurance.

With deep regret I have to state that Shri Shinde, a senior Minister of Power, who has now become leader of the House had given this assurance in this House. There are several such plants across the country through which power supply to villages within a range by 5 km. Avas announced. We are living in an era in which so much progress has been made in almost all the sectors. These devices like computers do not function without power. Electricity has become so vital in life that it is my demand that the Government make immediate arrangements to supply power to villages falling within 5 km. sphere of NTPC.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, I belong to Mahua, Hamirpur parliamentary constituency which is the most backward area of Uttar Pradesh. You will not believe it that not a single institution of the Government of India has been set up there. Since the year 1950, the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare recently gave an assurance of setting up hospitals on the lines of AIIMS in Uttar Pradesh and other states. There is no anesthetist in Mahua, district headquarter of Hamirpur. A woman in family has to cover a distance of 100-120 km. for medical assistance to deliver her baby and the nearest point from Hamirpur at a distance of 110 km. is Jhansi and 150 km. is Kanpur. A peculiar kind of socialism has developed in our country which is the rural India and urban India and this gap continues to increase. There are multi-specialty hospitals in Delhi or various specialty hospitals for different organs like heart, ortho, stomach, kidney, ENT etc. 150 doctors have been deputed in my districts. When I enquired from the CMO, he told me that only 44 doctors come to medical centres which is 30 per cent of total doctors deputed there. In 70 per cent dispensaries there is no doctor. I belong to agriculturist family. I have written to the Minister of Health also that I wish to donate 100 bigha land and I will not charge anything for it. It has been announced that an All India Institute of Medical Sciences would perhaps be set up in our Bundelkhand region. There is one medical college in Jhansi, another in Banda except in Hamirpur and Mahoba so I would like that an All India Institute of Medical Sciences should first be set up there, for which I am providing 100 bigha of land.

I further wish to submit that you are such a learned person and I am tempted to raise this point before you with reference to fundamental rights given in the Constitution of India. I would like to draw the attention

of the hon. Minister of law who is sitting here that we enjoy right to live under Article 21 and as explained by the Supreme Court.

[English]

Right to Live means decent living, not animal living.

[Translation]

In this context I am pained to submit that there is no anesthetist in my area. I visited Mahoba recently, there is a gynaecologist there, who told me that in the last two years of her posting there she could not perform any cesarian-delivery since there is no anaesthetist there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised your point.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Through you, I wish to submit that an All India Institute of Medical Sciences should be set up in Hamirpur and I am ready to donate required land for this purpose free of cost. I have given this assurance in writing to the hon. Minister and also to the hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Hon. Mr. Chairman, through you, I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards a matter of urgent public importance regarding National Highway No. 76.

This route passes from Mirzapur to Allahabad via Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Jhansi to Pindwara of Rajasthan near Pakistan border. The stretch of this route has completely been dilapidated from Allahabad to Chitrakoot, between Chitrakoot to Banda and Banda to Mahoba. A large number of potholes have made its condition deplorable. The stretch between Chitrakoot and Banda, Shivrampur, Atarda and Mahoba is quite deplorable as well. Chitrakoot which owes its importance to Lord Rama who lived there for 12 years is visited by a large number of pilgrims. It is also a tourist place, I got elected from there, it is my centre of activities, my birth place and there Allahabad is also a place of worship. If one ever happens to travel from Allahabad to Chitrakoot by car, it would take from 5 to 10 hrs. and you will feel tired a lot.

This route is completely damaged having lot of potholes. I have constantly written to the hon. Minister in this regard, however, N.H. 76 is not being repaired.

Through you, I demand the Government to upgrade N.H.-76 immediately and fill all the potholes as deep as 3 feet. We are running in Bhadrapad month and a grand fair would be organized there. Several tourists and religious people would be visiting there on Bhadavi Amavasya. It is therefore requested that there are several 3-3 feet deep potholes there, which disrupt traffic movement. Those potholes should be immediately fixed. If the budget is not sufficient it may be done temporarily otherwise may cause major accidents during the coming 'Amavasya'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may give it in writing.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: I have given it in writing. I have even spoken to the hon. Minister. If the potholes are not repaired till this Bhadvi Amavasya I would be compelled to sit on dharna during this on going Lok Sabha Session, so through you, I demand the hon. Government to repair the National Highway immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your sentiment. Therefore, nothing will go on record.

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh is allowed to associate himself with Shri R.K. Singh Patel.

[*English*]

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is fast becoming a country which records most crimes against women. According to a report of the National Crimes Records Bureau, last year there were 2,61,000 cases of crimes against women, including sexual harassment, cruelty by in-laws and husband, kidnapping and human trafficking. During the same period, there were 42,000 cases of molestation of women. Compared to previous years, during 2011, there was a rise of upto 870 per cent in rape cases. We have such cases even in the Capital of Delhi, needless to talk about the far off and remote places. The NCRB reports that rape is the fastest growing crime in India.

With all these records, India is fast becoming 'the Crime Capital' of the world. There are also surveys, which point out that India is ranked better only to Pakistan and Afghanistan, in its treatment towards women.

Under the circumstances, women have very little to celebrate. The perpetrators of the crimes also seem to believe that they can get away with these crimes.

Hence, I urge upon the Home Minister to bring forward a comprehensive strict law to deal with the problem of crimes against women.

SHRI M. RAJAMOHAN REDDY (Nellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with deep sorrow I am mentioning the tragic incident of fire that broke out in a coach of Chennai bound Tamil Nadu Express near Nellore in Andhra Pradesh in the early hours of 30/07/2012, where 30 innocent persons including women and children were charred to death. Nellore, being my Parliamentary Constituency, I personally visited the site immediately after the accident. The scene was so pathetic and horrible that Railway Authorities could not identify and furnish the details of all the dead.

Hon. Railway Minister along with Minister of State and top Railway officials also visited the spot and ordered an enquiry. Though the exact cause of the fire will be known only after the Committee Report is received, there are apprehensions of the cause like overcrowding of unauthorized and unreserved passengers in the ill-fated reserved coach carrying inflammable material.

Every time any mishap occurs, an inquiry is ordered, recommendations are made and Railway raise the question of paucity of funds to update the safety measures. It is pertinent to mention here that Government has already a set of recommendations in its possession, submitted by early Inquiry Committees dealing with each and every possible aspect of said mishaps. But, the Railway could not carry out the reforms because of insufficient funds and requirement of budgetary support from the Planning Commission.

Since the matter concerns the lives of passengers' safety and protection of Railway property, I would appeal to the Government to provide liberal funds enabling Railways to carryout up-dating safety measures by modernization, maximizing the security mechanism and gradual withdrawal of flammable material used in bogies for safety and security of passengers.

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on an important topic. There is extreme variation in rainfall this year. There has been heavy rain in many states causing

devastation and many states are facing drought. I hail from Gujarat. There has been very little rain in Gujarat and there is a situation of drought presently. There has been only 15% to 5% of rain in Gujarat till now. The people of Gujarat, particularly the farmers, are facing difficulties due to this.

A high-powered delegation under the chairmanship of a Union Minister had toured Gujarat to take stock of the situation and allocated Rs. 45G crore for drinking water for which I thank the hon. Minister and the Government. To deal with the present condition of drought the state government has made an assessment that Rs. 14,673 crore is required. In my view the amount given by the Central government is meagre. The period of daily supply of electricity to be made by the Government of Gujarat to deal with the drought has been extended. The supply of water from river Narmada for irrigation has also been increased. That is why I appreciate the Government of Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat has demanded more Central assistance which should be allocated and changes in the procedure for providing immediate drought relief and the norms of Central assistance from state disaster relief fund and Natural Disaster Relief Fund should be carried out immediately. The water from Narmada River is flowing into ocean in the absence of Central approval. I, through you, demand that Sardar Sarovar Project be completed at the earliest. The Central provision in drought relief and the right to spend as per local needs be given to the states and the right of discretionary expenses of thirty percent amount of SDRF be also given to the states.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Meghwal associates himself with the issue raised by Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki during zero hour.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, many many thanks to you for allowing me to speak. A cargo ship MV-2 was hijacked by the pirates of Somalia on Nov. 26, 2011. There were 23 crew members at this ship out of which 7 members were from Pakistan, 7 from Srilanka, 6 members were from Bangladesh, 1 from Iran and two members were from India. The pirates of Somalia have earlier demanded 8 million dollar and later on 2-8 million dollar as ransom to release the ship. Pakistan has got its crew members released by paying 1.20 million dollar. The Government of Bangladesh and Srilanka are holding

talks with them to get their nationals released. But what the Government of India is doing in this regard? The country wants to know about it. Their demands include release of 61 Somalians captured the Indian Navy.

Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the two citizens of India has been killed on 25 June, 2011. Now an ultimatum of 45 days has been given for the other citizen. The second citizen belongs to my parliamentary constituency district Kangra. He is Shri Aman Kumar S/o Shri Kawal Kishan, village-Kadyal, Tehsil Jwali, district Kangra. He was working in the Merchant Navy.. *.(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your demand.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: He has now sent a message on August 2 that his life is in danger requesting to get him freed. He has begged for his life.

It is my request to the Government of India especially hon'ble Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and hon'ble Leader of the Opposition to protect this Indian citizen of Himachal Pradesh and get him released from the pirates who have taken him hostage and he be brought to India.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the land of farmers was acquired at the time of setting up of Hindustan Copper project at Malanjkhanda in Balad district of Madhya Pradesh, At the time when their lands were acquired their wards were minor. Hence, no jobs were provided to their wards. Now their wards have become major but now reluctance is--being shown in providing jobs to their wards due to dictatorial attitude of the Hindustan Copper Project. The dependents of employees, who died in service, are also not being provided jobs on compassionate ground. As a result, their families have been pushed on the verge of starvation. Due to this, there is resentment among employees.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I demand from hon'ble Minister of Mines that employment be provided to the major members of displaced families and the dependent of employees, who died in service, on compassionate ground. I also demand from Government to conduct a high level inquiry into the irregularities being committed in Hindustan Copper Project Malanjkhanda by sending a team there.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that percentage of handicapped persons is increasing due to road accidents and various diseases. These people are neither getting proper pension nor any special provision has been made at block or district level to impart education to them under welfare programme being run by the Government of India. They are being deprived of education due to non-provision of proper schools by the Union and State Governments.

Private institutions want to provide lot of facilities to these handicapped persons. They want to educate them in order to bring them at par with others in the society. But if those people who are conducting programmes to move handicapped person self reliant opening schools for handicapped persons do not have proper land, then Government of India should provide financial assistance to such institutions. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put forth your demand.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: For such handicapped of people there is an institution like ALIMCO in Kanpur where walking stick, tricycle or artificial limbs are manufactured for handicapped but these equipments should be provided to them force of cost. Many people come to MP's like us and request to provide them tricycle and artificial limbs. ...(*Interruptions*)

Through you, I would like to submit that the pension being provided to these persons is insufficient. The Government has made a provision for disabled pension, which is applicable to the persons having 50 per cent disability. This norm should be relaxed. There should be no discrimination among disabled persons. Pension of Rs. 1000 should be provided to person having 25 to 100 percent disability.

Through you, I urge the Union Minister of Social Justice to make adequate provisions of education, pension and reservation keeping in view the interests of handicapped persons so as to make these persons self reliant. They should also be provided crutched tricycle and artificial limbs.

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): Mr. Chairman, Sir, more than twenty thousand retired employees of Central Government reside in Indore, Ujjain, Devas and Malwa cities of Madhya Pradesh. Ujjain is a pilgrimage and Indore has emerged as commercial and cultural

capital of Madhya Pradesh. Retired employees have to go to Bhopal for treatment and for this they have to cover a distance of 200 k.m. due to which they are facing problems. The Central Government Welfare Co-ordination Committee had filed a public interest petition in High Court of Indore in this regard. The hon'ble High Court in its ruling dated 17.09.2008 had directed the Health Ministry that CGHS facilities should be provided to them in Indore or Ujjain on priority basis.

There is no CGHS dispensary in and around Indore, Ujjain and Devas. Department of Personnel and Training of Government of India and Central Government Employees Welfare Co-ordination Committee have time and again raised demand for Central Government employees in this set regard. ...(*Interruptions*). They have requested to set up CGHS dispensary.

Through you, I would like to submit to set up a CGHS dispensary in Indore or Ujjain. Thousands of Government employees will benefit from the same...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Orchha, Niwadi and Harpalpur railway stations in my Parliamentary constituency are very important for the citizens of Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur from the point of view of boarding trains because these districts are quite backward even today in the matter of availability of railway facilities in Bundelkhand. Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh and Panna districts do not have any railway line. The Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line for connecting these districts with rail services in long awaited. The railway line from Lalitpur to Tikamgarh has been laid. However, the Lalitpur-Tikamgarh train has not been introduced so far despite being announced in the budget. Therefore, besides introducing the Lalitpur-Tikamgarh train, stoppage of Tulsi Express, Bundelkhand Express and Uttar Pradesh Sampark Kranti including Udaipur-Khajurao Express train should be provided at Orchha, Niwadi and Harpalpur railway station so that the tourists of the important tourist centres like Khajurao and Orchha can directly get linked with Udaipur Tourism spots and the citizens of Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur can reach these tourism places easily by boarding trains from Niwadi and Harpalpur stations.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, you have held this portfolio. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to provide the stoppage of Tulsi Express,

Uttar Pradesh Sampark Kranti Express and Udaipur-Khajurao Express including Bundelkhand Express at Orchha, Niwadi and Harpalpur railway stations in order to extend rail services to the citizens of Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur districts.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, on 15 August, 2012 the farmers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands will register their protest by wearing black badges. They will protest because when the Tsunami had struck the Islands in the year 2004, the hon. Prime Minister had declared to reconstruct a new Andaman island. Thousand-crores of rupees were given but the farmers did not get even a single penny. Afterwards, when Shri Chidambaram visited Andaman, the Lieutenant Governor appealed to provide compensation to the farmers without acquiring their land. Later, hunger strike took place and the farmers crowded the jails but the Government did not pay any heed. The farmers had a meeting with the minister but Shri Chidambaramji reneged on the assurance. Today, the land of the farmers is being acquired at throwaway prices....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please put your demand.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: We have two demands. One is of constructing a Sluice gate as recommended by Swaminath Group and providing the appropriate compensation to the farmers simultaneously. If this demand is not fulfilled, a protest rally will be held against the Government on 15 August from the Andaman and Nicobar Island raising the slogan of providing funds, sluice gate and compensation for land instead of Shastriji's slogan of "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan".

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, a railway track from Gwalior to Indore via Guna, Beawarr and Maksi passes through my parliamentary constituency Rajgarh. This track passes Pachor railway station also from where Shujalpur is at a distance of 40 km. There is no rail line on that route. Shujalpur falls on the Indore, Ujjain, Bhopal rail track.

Sir, I would like to request the government to sanction laying of a new rail line between Pachor Road and Shujalpur as it will benefit not only the Rajgarh Parliamentary Constituency but also a number of towns and cities in the neighbouring state of Rajasthan which will get the benefit of a direct rail service for Bhopal.

The government is requested to soon sanction the survey of this new rail line which will help in saving the time and money of the general public. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to raise a very important issue during the zero hour. I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the rise in the number of attacks on media people, journalists and reporters. I had asked an Unstarred Question No. 439 on 02 August, 2012 about the number of such incidents and in reply the Information and Broadcasting Ministry had acknowledged the said fact and said that information of the number of such incidents was being collected. Almost an year passed by thereafter. I belong to the Bikaner parliamentary constituency in Rajasthan. An incident occurred there as well. A similar incident occurred in Jodhpur too. Journalists were mistreated there also. An incident of journalists being shoved around by Team Anna also occurred....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your point.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I am doing that. A campaign in Alwar in Rajasthan—the Aravalli Bachao Campaign—a very important public campaign was held on 3 August, 2012...(*Interruptions*) It also had approbation of the Supreme Court. ETV reporters were attacked there as well. I would like to point out, through you, that there is no security for journalists. There should be adequate security arrangements. The system in other countries can also be studied. For example there is a regulatory board for journalists in America.(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your demand.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: The government provides for insurance for journalists and some part of their salary goes towards insurance premium. I feel that the kind of social security and security for the family provided in America and the U.K. should also be provided for the journalists in India so that democracy is strengthened and the fourth estate is able to state the truth fearlessly. This is my request to the government, through you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 13th August, 2012 at 11 a.m.

18.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clcok on Monday, August 13, 2012/Sravana 22, 1934 (Saka).

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