

Thursday, August 4, 2011  
Sravana 13, 1933 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Eighth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Thursday, August 4, 2011/Sravana 13, 1933 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

### MEMBER SWORN

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam Speaker, I have given a notice...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is an oath taking.

Secretary General may now call Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy to take oath/affirmation.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy

Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy (Kadapa), Andhra Pradesh

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11.02 hrs.

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, Shri Daulat Ram Saran and Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer.

Shri Daulat Ram Saran was a Member of the Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas from 1977 to 1984 and of the Ninth Lok Sabha from 1989 to 1991 representing the Churu Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

Earlier, Shri Saran was a Member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1972. He served as

Deputy Minister Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cooperatives, Panchayat, Local Self Government and Irrigation in the Government of Rajasthan.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Saran served as a Member of various Parliamentary Committees during his long and illustrious political career. Shri Saran served as the Union Minister for Urban Development from 1990 to 1991.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Saran played a proactive role in the freedom movement of the country.

A well-known social worker, Shri Saran was the Founder of the Gramodhan Vidyapeeth, Sangaria, Rajasthan. He was actively associated with Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardar Shahar, Rajasthan.

Shri Saran was also associated with the movement for eradication of social evils like dowry and child marriage from the society. He was instrumental in opening numerous schools, libraries and organising camps for adult education in his Constituency.

Shri Daulat Ram Saran passed away on 2nd July, 2011 at Jaipur at the age of 87.

Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer was a Member of the Eighth Lok Sabha from 1984 to 1989 representing the Bangalore South Parliamentary Constituency of Karnataka.

Earlier, Shri Iyer was a Member of the Karnataka Legislative Council from 1970 to 1984.

Shri Iyer was a Member of the Rules Committee, Estimates Committee and Committee of Privileges during the Eighth Lok Sabha.

An able administrator, Shri Iyer was the Minister for Urban Development in the Government of Karnataka during 1984. He also served as the Deputy Chairman of the Karnataka Legislative Council from 1980 to 1982.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Iyer played a proactive role in the freedom movement of the country. He took part in the Quit India Movement of 1942. Shri Iyer, a champion of the causes of the masses, worked for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society throughout his political career spanning over a period of five decades.

...(Interruptions)



MADAM SPEAKER: I am reading the Obituary Reference please.

A committed social and political worker, Shri Iyer was Councillor, Bangalore City Corporation during 1960 and also served as the Mayor, Bangalore City Corporation during 1962. He was the President of the Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation. He also served as the President of the Karnataka Housing Corporation.

Shri Iyer was closely associated with a number of educational, cultural and social organisations in Bangalore. He took special interest in the cooperative movement and was instrumental in getting the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme sanctioned for Bangalore City.

Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer passed away on 25 July, 2011 at Bangalore at the age of 88.

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

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

**11.05<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.**

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

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 61, Shri Vilas Muttemwar.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam Speaker, we have given the notice. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not good. Why do you raise it time and again.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you raise it like that. You come with written placard and demonstrate, it in the House which is not good.

[English]

Please sit down.

Yes, you continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

**11.06 hrs.**

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Vilas Muttemwar, Now you may speak.

### Rail Accidents

\*61. + SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents, derailments, fire in trains, including goods trains reported during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured and value of property damaged in each of such cases during the said period;

(c) the details of Committees appointed to inquire into the causes of each such accident;

(d) the findings of the said Committees and the action taken thereon;

(e) the amount of compensation paid by the Railways to the victims as well as the details of those pending, zone-wise; and

(f) the various steps taken by the Railways in terms of safety measures, funding plans and imparting training of officials for averting such incidents in future?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

\*Not recorded.

**Statement**

(a) Number of consequential train accidents, *i.e.*, collisions, derailments, manned level crossing accidents, fire in train and Miscellaneous accidents, which took place during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year from April to July 2011, is as under:-

Type of Accident	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April to July, 2011)
Collision	13	9	5	3
Derailments	85	80	80	16
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	7	5	5	1
Fire in Train	3	2	2	1
Miscellaneous	7	4	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>21</b>

Note: The above figures do not include incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users.

Zone-wise details of these accidents are given in the enclosed Annexure. Cause-wise analysis of these accidents is as under:

Cause	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April to July, 2011)
Failure of railway staff	75	63	59	18
Failure of other than railway staff	14	10	10	1
Failure of equipments	0	6	2	0
Sabotage	13	14	16	1
Combination of factors	4	1	1	0
Incidental	5	4	4	0
Could not be established	4	2	0	0
Under investigation	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>21</b>

(b) Number of persons who lost their lives and sustained injuries in the above consequential train accidents is as under:

Type of Accident	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (April to July, 2011)	
	Died	Injured	Died	Injured	Died	Injured	Died	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collisions	9	53	44	115	239*	298*	0	50
Derailments	10	142	14	91	4	53	72@	320@

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	18	54	7	6	7	13	0	5
Fire in Train	31	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	12	42	3	35	0	0	0	0
Total	80	302	68	247	250	364	72	375

\*Includes death of 150 persons and injury to 171 persons in the derailment and collision of Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near Kharagpur caused due to sabotage.

@Includes death of 70 persons and injury to 253 persons in the derailment of Kalka Mail on 10.07.2011 in Uttar Pradesh.

Loss of railway property in the above consequential train accidents in 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year from April to July 2011, has been estimated to Rs. 60.65 crore (approx.), Rs. 53.71 crore (approx.), Rs. 71.93 crore (approx.) Rs. 15.78 crore (approx.), respectively.

(c) Each and every consequential train accident is inquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety under the Ministry of Civil Aviation or by a Departmental Enquiry Committee under Zonal Railways, depending upon the severity of the accident. Out of 329 consequential train accidents in the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the current year (upto July, 2011), 49 have been inquired into by the Commission of Railway Safety and balance 280 have been inquired into by the Departmental Enquiry Committees. These figures do not include cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road users and unusual occurrences.

(d) Findings/recommendations of the Commissioners of Railway Safety/Departmental Enquiry Committees are examined by the concerned departments of Indian Railways for compliance. During 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the current year upto July, 2011, major and minor penalties have so far been imposed on 200 and 273 erring officials, respectively. Out of these, 80 Railway officials have been removed/dismissed from Railway service during this period.

(e) The amount of compensation paid in train accident cases by Railway Claims Tribunals during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year upto July, 2011 was approximately Rs. 218.94 lakhs, Rs. 265.81 lakhs, Rs. 585.79 lakhs and Rs. 207.46 lakhs, respectively. This amount is over and above the *ex-gratia* paid by the Railways given as immediate relief to the victims after the accidents. The amount of *ex-gratia* paid by the Railways during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 was Rs. 124.06 lakhs, Rs. 258.18 lakhs and Rs. 1313.74 lakhs,

respectively. An *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 243.45 lakhs (approx.) has also been paid by Railways in various train accidents/incidents that occurred during April to July, 2011 where enhanced *ex-gratia* was announced.

The compensation paid in a year does not necessarily relate to the accidents in that year and it depends upon the number of cases finalised in a particular year. The details of compensation claims cases pending with Railway Claims Tribunals zone-wise as on 31.07.2011 are as under:

Railway	Pending compensation cases as on 31.07.2011
Central	8
Eastern	127
Northern	31
North Eastern	33
Northeast Frontier	1
Southern	1
South Central	6
South Eastern	114
Western	19
East Central	17
East Coast	74
North Central	36
North Western	2
South East Central	5
South Western	1
West Central	28
Konkan Railway	0
Total	503

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

After utilization of Special Railway Safety Fund of Rs. 17000 crore created in 2001 to clear the arrears of renewal and replacement of over aged assets, namely, tracks, bridges, rolling stock, signalling gears etc., year

after year adequate contribution is being made to Depreciation Reserve Fund for replacement of over aged assets as and when they become due. On an average, over the last five years, 17% to 18% of the total plan outlay of Indian Railways has been allocated to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

Indian Railways have well laid down training plan for each and every category of staff consisting of initial, refresher, promotional and special courses. Safety category staff are imparted mandatory refresher training at a periodicity of 3/5 years. Training Modules are also being periodically revised.

**Annexure**

Year	Railway	Collision	Derailment	Manned LC	Fire in Train	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008-09	Central Railway	1	5	1		2	9
	East Coast Railway		7				7
	East Central Railway	1	11		1	1	14
	Eastern Railway		7				7
	North Central Railway	3	9			1	13
	North Eastern Railway		7	1		1	9
	Northeast Frontier Railway		2	1			3
	Northern Railway	3	11	3		1	18
	North Western Railway		3				3
	South Central Railway	1	3	1	2		7
	South East Central Railway		1				1
	South Eastern Railway	3	6				9
	Southern Railway	1	3				4
	South Western Railway		4				4
	West Central Railway		4			1	5
Western Railway		2				2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>115</b>
2009-10	Central Railway		12			1	13
	East Coast Railway		6	1			7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	East Central Railway		14			1	15
	Eastern Railway	1	2				3
	North Central Railway	4	1		1		6
	North Eastern Railway		2				2
	Northeast Frontier Railway		4	1	1	1	7
	Northern Railway	1	8	1			10
	North Western Railway		3	1			4
	South Central Railway	1	7				8
	South East Central Railway		1				1
	South Eastern Railway		7				7
	Southern Railway	1	3				4
	South Western Railway		3			1	4
	West Central Railway		2				2
	Western Railway	1	5	1			7
	Total	9	80	5	2	4	100
2010-11	Central Railway		3				3
	East Coast Railway		8	1			9
	East Central Railway		11				11
	Eastern Railway	1	3	1			5
	Kolkata Metro		1				1
	Konkan Rail Corporation Ltd.		1				1
	North Central Railway		8				8
	North Eastern Railway		4				4
	Northeast Frontier Railway		6				6
	Northern Railway	1	12	2		1	16
	North Western Railway		3				3
	South Central Railway		5		1		6
	South East Central Railway	1					1
	South Eastern Railway	1	6	1			8
	Southern Railway		3				3
	South Western Railway		4				4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	West Central Railway	1			1		2
	Western Railway		2				2
	Total	5	80	5	2	1	93
2011-12 (April to July)	Central Railway		2				2
	East Coast Railway	1					1
	East Central Railway		1				1
	Eastern Railway	1	1				2
	Northern Railway			1			1
	North Central Railway			4			4
	North Eastern Railway			1			1
	Northeast Frontier Railway			3			3
	South Central Railway			1			1
	South East Central Railway	1					1
	Southern Railway			1			1
	South Western Railway				1		1
	West Central Railway			1		1	2
		Total	3	16	1	1	0

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Madam, Indian rail network is known as the largest network in the world. It is also called the life-line of the country. The number of passengers it carries daily to their destination is approximately 1.25 crore to 1.5 crore. The recent rail accidents causing loss of life and property is a matter of deep concern for the hon. Minister as well as for us. This concern multiplies when three rail accidents take place within an interval of 48 hours wherein 100 people die and hundreds of people get seriously injured.

Madam, these accidents have been taking place since 2007 and 1100 people have got killed in various accidents, and hundreds of people have got injured. Since, April, 2010 till date 475 people have lost their lives. As a consequence of all these accidents an environment of fear, despair and insecurity is prevailing among people. I did not receive any substantial reply to my Question from the Ministry of Railways as to what efforts are being

made to avert such accidents. Through you I would like to request the hon. Minister to take substantial action in this regard and through you I wish to know from the Ministry of Railways and the hon. Minister about that substantial action.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam Speaker, I am very thankful to the hon. Member for giving me an opportunity to speak and this is my maiden answer. This is a very serious matter.

[English]

and I think there is no disagreement in saying that we all are concerned, the country is concerned, because we also travel and those who get affected are our own kith and kin. It is a very serious matter. So, I need to have some time in peace to answer. I must say, at the beginning, we are all worked up. ...*(Interruptions)*

So, having said that, I would just like to reiterate that at this stage I must thank the Rail Pariwar. It is

because of this Rail Pariwar, right from the Gangman to the Board Member, they are all dedicated. There is definitely a lot of concern. But, I may tell you, even for a single death, there is no excuse. So, when I try to give you the figures, I am not trying to give any excuse. But the figures also speak.

Madam, we have travelled great length. I am not going back to 60s. In 60s, we used to have more than 2000 plus accidents. Today, that number has come down to 93. But, am I satisfied? The answer is 'no'. Even in the last decade, we had 269 accidents in 2002-03. In 2010-11, we have 93. There should not be even one accident. I am with you. But, if you want to give me at length as to what we are doing to have a safety augmentation, if you give me time, I can tell you what steps we are taking.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Madam Speaker, the answer given by the hon. Minister, he will take some time to understand all these points. Madam, recently China is putting its efforts to run train at the speed of 400 kilometre per hour, train is running at the speed of 300 kilometre per hour for many years in Japan and many other countries are also taking cue. In our country also 'Rail line bicchao pichdapan bhagao', such demands are made by the members of all the parties because passengers will get benefit from it and development will take place in the field of good transportation. In reply to the question that where such insecurity prevails, what effective measures are taken by the Ministry of Railways, he has replied that in order to avert accidents anti-collision devices is an effective measure. Despite all efforts, technical reforms and training and guidelines to the employees, accidents are not getting averted and innocent people are getting injured and killed. Many families are being ruined and many people are getting crippled who get tired of their lives. In order to avert accidents many measures have been discussed but an issue which has been frequently discussed which is related to rail operation, security and maintenance, as per an information more than one lakh vacancies related to security are lying vacant. Out of the said vacancies 7190 Loco-pilot positions are lying vacant. Whether all these accidents are taking place due to shortage of employees and modern technology. The most massive accident took place in the year 1995 at Firozabad in which 600 people were killed.

MADAM SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: While commenting on the Kalka Mail accident a few days ago the General Manager of North-Central Railway said that he never saw such a massive accident during his whole life.

Through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister and all the members have this concern that what substantial measures he is going to take in future as to make recruitment of the employees and introduction of new technology so that people may feel themselves safe. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: The hon. Member has raised many questions in a single question and all are appropriate. If you listen to me with patience I have answer for each question. First, you have talked about other countries of the world. If we compare Indian Railways with the railways of other countries then I would like to inform your countrymen with challenge that the railway tracks in India which you have called the life line, viewing that and the constraints we have I can submit with challenge that Indian Railways is the best Railways. I can submit it with data...*(Interruptions)*. If you are ready to listen I can provide the data. You listen to the data pertaining to accidents. You will be astonished by listening to it. I am sharing the statling points.

MADAM SPEAKER: First you listen to it.

*[English]*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, this House and the country will get a pleasant surprise when you compare us with Europe. Let me compare ourselves with Europe. ...*(Interruptions)* Are they interested? It means you are not interested in the answer...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

*[English]*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, in the year 2007 how many accidents were there?

*[Translation]*

How many accidents took place in the year 2007 in Europe? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: If you allow me to speak and maintain silence for two minutes.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a maiden reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down please.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, we are always available for debate. But pray, tell me one thing; we always hold ourselves in low estimation. We are not that pathetic: Take, for example, the advent of the term sabotage, terror as the reason behind rail accidents. ...(Interruptions) Which can hardly explain their occurrence because we have not stooped so low. Please listen to the statistics. ...(Interruptions) Please spare two minutes for us.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please continue to address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: There should be a debate on this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is his maiden speech.

[English]

It is a maiden speech. It is a maiden answer.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: These are not the statistics of revenue collection. Deaths cannot be compared in terms of statistics during various regimes.

[English]

Death is death. Even a single death is most despicable.

[Translation]

Please give your answer in that context.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sinhaji, I want to compare. We never said what happened in our rule. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We don't want this comparison. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: If you do not want to listen, there is nothing we can do ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know now. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You are not sitting even when I am on my legs. Please sit down. Mr. Minister is answering today for the first time. Therefore, please listen to him. Please listen to his answer. I understand that all of us are dejected about the accidents but please listen to him. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please address the Chair.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Thank you very much. I was only..... Because he talked about the world. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: If you would not listen,

[English]

I cannot answer like this. If they are interested in the answer, then I can answer. I am interested in a full-fledged debate, but if they are not interested in the answer, I cannot help. I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Honourable Madam Speaker, just now honourable Minister..... something. ...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.



[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Do they want my answer or do they want to create ...*(Interruptions)* If they are interested in the answer, I have the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak. Ask the question.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Honourable Madam Speaker, just now, the honourable Minister has replied in an answer to a question. Today, my question was related to this only. Accidents are taking place on a large scale in the railways. Just recently, there was a big accident in Kalka mail on the Malva station adjacent to our place. Despite Kanpur, Allahabad being nearby, people reached the accident spot four hours late. Honourable Minister was given an evasive answer, he has provided figures of the casualties, the number of people injured, this much aid was provided in figure. Departmental officers have their own figures and he has presented the figures.

I do not want to compare the number of accidents and casualties during Bhartiya Janta Party's term and during those of the other governments. The question is who is responsible for these accidents? The obsolete signal system used after independence is responsible for these accidents. The trains were slow in the past. There is no comparison between the present trains and the old trains. You are running the trains run by steam on those rails. Those rail tracks and signal systems were constructed before independence. Honourable Minister, there is a Banda Marg at the place of accident between the Manikpur Marg nearby Jhansi and Kanpur from my parliamentary constituency are a Bundelkhand where the rail tracks and signal system are outdated. You can go there and see the old systems installed there and when the train passes at high speed there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: That is exactly what I am doing. I am asking a question only. Hon. Madam Speaker, I am coming to the point. When the trains will be run on that outdated system installed in the cabin of station master..... he runs the train with the help of this system and you gave an example of countries in the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: You gave examples of the countries in the world. On the basis of technology and science today we are not able to implement the model technology in the area. Therefore, I want to ask the honourable Minister whether he would chalk out a plan of action to immediately change the I.C. Signal System and the worn out old railway lines in my parliamentary constituency area.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, it is a very good question. Let me tell you that if this Parliament is going to support me, I can guarantee you standing here that we can make the Indian Railways the safest railway in the world and the most credible railway also. I need your support. If you support me in terms of the resource and if you support me in terms of modernisation, then I can guarantee you that I can collectively make the Indian Railways the best Railways. I am saying this because we have the best brains in the world in India. I need your support. I would say with folded hands that let us have a discussion on this. Let us make sure that we are proud of the Indian Railways. I seek an opportunity, and I seek your support. Are you willing to give me that support? If you are willing to do it, then I will make the Indian Railways the best. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Is this the answer to the Question? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN: What kind of answer is this?

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down. You too sit down.

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate the new Minister of Railways. He has taken up a huge responsibility on his shoulders. I want to inform him, through you, that big rail accident took place at Badarwas in the Shivpuri district in September, 2010. Despite repeated assurances of railways officers to our Railways Parliamentary Committee about a year ago and the declaration of providing one job each to one family member of the deceased people, the promises have not been kept. Not even one person has been employed till now and when we ask the reasons for the same in front of Railway Parliamentary Committee, the honourable Chairman Sir says in front of Balu Sir that the file is under process and they are about to submit it the next day. I want to ask through you that it has been one year, when will this file stop and when will the 11 family members of the deceased persons will get employed?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: This is a very serious question. As this is a specific question give you the answer by today evening.

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Thank you, Madam Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)* At the outset, I must sympathize with my new Minister and my friend, Shri Dinesh Trivedi. I also sympathize with him because there was an incident of derailment at the start of his work itself. So, he should be careful of this as this is a warning to him.

The reply, which has been given by the Minister does not satisfy anybody in the House. He himself is very much convinced that it is not at all satisfactory because in this age of modern science and technology, the long pending issues of safety and security devices in the Indian Railways is being neglected due to paucity of resources. This is the most tragic thing in this country. I must express my concern because ...

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: More than five accidents took place till date between the year 2010 and 2011. In my State, two devastating accidents took place. One was at Jhargram subdivision of West Bengal, and another was in my district in Sainthia.

Hundreds of people have lost their lives in that accident. Every time we in the Committee have been briefed by the Railway Board officials ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please come to your question soon. Please ask your question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Every year, in the Budget Speech, the Minister is giving assurances that the Railway Board is taking effective steps for protection of lives and security of the passengers in our country. But till date no such steps have been taken, and accidents and derailments are going on. What is even most tragic, Madam, I must express that here, when two accidents took place in the month of July, one in Fatehpur and another in Assam, N.F. Railway...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please ask the question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: In that accident, hundreds of people were injured. But the then Minister of State, despite the instructions of the Prime Minister, could not find time to visit the accident spot. ...*(Interruptions)*

He openly defied the instructions of the Prime Minister. Is it not a shameful thing, Madam? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please are you question and sit down. You are giving a long introduction.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question. Do you have a question to ask?

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Every time, they blame the human factor. My pointed question is what steps the Minister is going to take to fill up the vacancies relating to safety and security. That is my pointed question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. The hon. Minister has understood what you are asking. Have you got his point, Mr. Minister?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, you will appreciate that an answer can be given to a question, but an answer cannot be given to a political speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: I have put a pointed question concerning filling up of vacancies relating to safety and security. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you that you provided me the opportunity to ask supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Madam, it is the truth that train accident is a very tragic incident. The Railway Minister usually visits the places where accidents occur. Make the announcement for giving some amount and jobs as compensation and these announcements are implemented. An accident occurred on 24 January, 2009 at Unchahar Railway crossing in Raebareli in Uttar Pradesh, in which 12 people died. The accident happened in Raebareli but

\*Not recorded.

the people, who died, were from my Parliamentary Constituency, Barabanki. The then Railway Minister announced Rs. one lakh and a Class-IV job to one family member of every victim. 12 people had to get job but no action has been taken so far. I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister as to the time by which the announcements made by the Railway Minister will be fulfilled. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Whatever announcement is made, immediately instructions are given to the Board. There is a process. But wherever there is an undue delay, the people are taken to task, and it is settled at the earliest. So, I am sure that this is also in the process. I am grateful that you have brought this to my notice. Today only I will look into it and give the specific reply.

[Translation]

#### Acquisition of Land

\*62. <sup>+</sup> SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the large scale agitations by the farmers in various parts of the country on account of the alleged forced acquisition of land;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the relevant statute for acquisition of land;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any mechanism exists which would ensure that fertile agricultural land is not acquired under the guise of development or public purpose(s); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

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

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) A draft Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 has been prepared and was put in the public domain on July 29th, 2011 for discussion. The draft has been shared with State Governments and political parties as well. Time has been given till August 31st for receiving comments and suggestions.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. This Department has formulated the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 which has been notified in the official gazette on 31st October, 2007. The Policy provides that only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project may be acquired and as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of Agriculture land for non-agriculture use in the project may be kept to the minimum, and multicropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land, if un-avoidable, may also be kept to the minimum. The Policy also provides comprehensive rehabilitation & resettlement benefits to the displaced persons. Further, Land Acquisition (companies) Rule, 1963 provide that wherever a company makes an application to the appropriate Government for acquisition of any land, the Govt. shall direct the Collector to submit a report on the matter that "Where the land is proposed to be acquired in good agricultural land, that no alternative suitable site can be found so as to avoid acquisition of that land."

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Madam Speaker, over the last few years, there have been several agitations and expressions of anger by farmers in various parts of the country in different States on account of their land being acquired at very low rates, and in many cases, the land is being sold to builders and industrialists at much higher rates.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, whether the Government is considering or contemplating some sort of investigation into all this in the interests of farmers, in to the wrongful use of acquisitioned land so that the farmers are compensated properly, and also whether it is thinking of applying the new Land Acquisition Act when it is passed. The draft of this is already in the public domain. Is the Government thinking of applying the new Land Acquisition Act with retrospective effect to rectify some of the problems affecting the farmers? The wrongs have been done and

continue to be done as the existing Acts are grossly inadequate in regard to the compensation given to the farmers.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I have just mentioned that there is a draft Land Acquisition and R & R Bill which is in the public domain. This Bill has been sent to all the Chief Ministers and Leaders of all the major political parties. We are inviting the comments and suggestions from all sections and only after that, will I be in a position to come to Parliament to bring the Bill forward. Right now, it is a draft Bill. It integrates the land acquisition as well as the R & R for the first time. One of the issues that we confronted while drafting this Bill is whether it should be with prospective effect or with retrospective effect. Normally, new legislation is with prospective effect although some times like in the Forest Rights Act, it was applied retrospectively with the cut off date. I wish to assure the hon. Member that I have received some suggestions that this new law that we bring should have a retrospective effect with the cut off date. We will examine the implications of this. We do not want to create too many controversies. It is a very fine dividing line. Hon. Members will know that land is a state subject. Land acquisition is a concurrent subject. We are coming forward with this Bill. It will repeal the 1894 Land Acquisition Act. As I mentioned, it will integrate land acquisition and R&R for the first time. I would request the hon. Members to wait for a few weeks. After I receive all the comments from various political leaders and Chief Ministers, I will hopefully bring the Bill in this session of Parliament itself.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Madam Speaker, land acquisition by Government for private companies as per the new draft Land Acquisition Bill will be done only for public purposes which is defined to include among others infrastructure and industry. However, the question is which segment of infrastructure and industry has not yet been well developed and is essential. We should say that it has already been well developed. It is another grey area which can be exploited by the private companies in collusion with State Governments so as to establish that company in that segment. Is the Government thinking of redefining or better defining this grey area and reducing it in the interests of the farmers?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I should mention here that for the first time, this Bill not only protects the interests of farmers and land owners but also protects the interests of landless artisans and other informal sector workers whose livelihoods depend on the land that is being acquired. We are providing for compensation not only for

farmers and land owners but also for those whose livelihoods will be lost on account of acquisition of land.

Secondly, I want to make it very clear that this Bill does not stop the private purchase of land for private purposes. Land is required for industrialisation; land is required for urbanisation; land is required for infrastructure. We are not interfering with the private purchase of land by private companies for private purposes. What this Bill does is that it provides the framework for land acquisition by Government for well-defined public purposes. There is a lot of controversy on what is a public purpose? We have defined public purpose to include industry, industrialisation and some forms of urbanisation. I know there are large grey areas. In fact, today, as I speak to you, there is a protest at Jantar Mantar against this concept of public purpose. Their criticism is that this definition of public purpose is too broad and we should actually narrow the definition of public purpose. I am meeting the protestors in the afternoon. I will listen to their point of view as well. But I do want to stress that in my view, public purpose means infrastructure, public purpose means railways, roads, highways and bridges. Public purpose does not mean malls, shopping complexes or private enterprise for private profit.

So, I would request the hon. Member once again to have a look at the Bill. This is an area in which we may have different views. But I am willing to be guided by the collective wisdom of the House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Madam Speaker, the farmers have become agitated because of the atrocities inflicted on them in the process of land acquisition. The agitating farmers are being lathicharged. But the Government is doing politics instead of making the law farmer friendly by amending the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 which was made in the British era. The leaders of the ruling party are playing fraud of caring the farmers by going to the States which are being ruled by the Opposition parties but they are silent spectator in all the Congress ruled states including Maharashtra on the atrocities inflicted on the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* There should not be any bias in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, put your question. Don't make it too long.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: I am asking the question only.

The Government has to come forward for framing a farmer friendly law ...*(Interruptions)*. Only 282 million hectare fertile land has remained in the country now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: I am asking the question only.

What are the details of the land acquired for setting up SEZs for various industries and mining project in the last three years? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have brought many question in writing. Don't read all. You come to the question now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Whether Government propose to bring an appropriate amendment prohibiting the acquisition of fertile and irrigated land?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, as I said earlier, it is 117-year old law. We had two options — either to amend the law or to change it completely. The Government decided to make a new law instead of amending the old law. A draft has been framed for land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. It is in public domain now. I personally have sent it to all Chief Ministers. I am in touch with the leaders of the political parties. Hone. Member has raised the matter as to what attitude the Government is adopting towards the fertile land. It is said in the draft that the multi crops irrigated land will not be acquired at any cost. The objections have been received from Punjab and Haryana. Many people of West Bengal have said that their state has got wide area of multi crop irrigated land. If you put blanket ban on it, then it will create problems. There are two opinions. It has been clearly said in this draft that multi-irrigated land and multi crop irrigated land will not be allowed to be acquired at any cost.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, the Parliament of this country understands the resentment of the farmers in whole country regarding the new Land Acquisition Law. ...*(Interruptions)* Our party has brought it to the notice of the Government in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask question. Don't give introduction.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I would like to bring it to your notice that the Government has resolved and assured us to bring this Bill after changing the Act of 1894 in this Session itself. The people and the ruling party of the state which was considered as role model in this regard have considered the new land acquisition bill and appreciated it. This House has to run till 8 September and the Government has sought suggestions till 31st August. I think that it is not possible to bring it as a Bill by taking to the Cabinet after considering the opinions ...*(Interruptions)*. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the farmers of Uttar Pradesh have appreciated the new land acquisition bill as a role model. Even if the Government is going to follow the new land acquisition will of Uttar Pradesh due to scarcity of time, whether the Government will implement it in its original form and it will be brought in this Session itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, be silent.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I have studied deeply the law of every state. Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan etc. have made their own laws. I have framed the draft after studying them. I cannot give the assurance here today that the Government will introduce this Bill before 8 September. But this is a very serious issue and I wish that no haste is shown here because it has a variety of issues. There are different opinions on this issue. As I said that different opinions are coming from Punjab and Haryana on multi crop irrigated land and it is being considered separately. There are different opinions on compensatory and rehabilitation and resettlement package regarding land acquisition. Some people say that it is very much and some people say that it is not enough. I know that many such agitations and incidents of firing have taken place in Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: What happened in Haryana and Maharashtra earlier? ...*(Interruptions)* What is happening in Bengal? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You keep silence please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister respond.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Uttar Pradesh is taken as role model. ...(Interruptions) Demonstration is being held in Delhi ...(Interruptions). What is happening in Delhi? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I know that land has been acquired in Uttar Pradesh for one purpose but it is being used for some another purpose ...(Interruptions). I know it too ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: You kindly inform when are you going to introduce the Bill? ...(Interruptions) For want of time you follow that ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I am very happy that the hon. Member is pressurizing me to introduce the Bill at the earliest. This hasteness was not visible one week ago ...(Interruptions). For the last four to five days he has been asking to bring the Bill as soon as possible. I assure him if his party give suggestion on the Bill, I am bring it at the earliest in this Session ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: You get those by requesting the Uttar Pradesh Government. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that 23 lakh hectare land has been acquired in this country during the last nine years. I do not want to discuss on that in detail but a big game in the name of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) has been started during the last two to four years. I do not know the number of industries set up but nothing wook place on land acquired for the SEZ. There are a few locations where something has been done and that land is in your possession. This may be feasible in China. They may create SEZ for exit. But this policy of SEZ is not beneficial into this country. It is neither good for industries nor for agriculture. It should be considered seriously as to how to get the land back which was acquired in SEZ but is lying empty. Only then agricultural land could be saved in this country. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps will he take in this direction?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the Central Government has framed laws under the Union list under which land can be acquired, SEZ is one of them. Railways, highways, SEZ etc. have got separate laws. One of the concerns we have is that when we will bring new Bill, then what will happen to those 18 different laws? We are delibeating over it but the issue which has been raised by your, is different. This Bill provides that if the land is not put to use to that purpose within five year, for which it had been acquired, it will be returned. This provision has been made in this Bill. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will it also be applicable on Railways?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not talking about railways, I am also not talking about SEZ. This is a different subject. This is a different Bill. A provision has been made in this Bill if land is acquired for public purpose and is not utilized for the said purpose within five years then the land will be returned to the land owners. ...(Interruptions)

Secondly, land acqusition is followed by land appreciation after one, two or three years. Another provision has been made in this Bill that when the value of land increases, then the profit from it should be given to the land owner and to those persons who earned their livelihood from that land. This provision is applicable for a period of ten year. But the issue of SEZ which has been raised by you is different one. Today, I am not in a condition to give you a clear reply. But this issue will definitely he raised when discussion will take place in the House. You will raise the issue as to what weill be the future of 18 different laws. We have not pondered over it so far whether it will be an overriding or a facilitating law.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: A lot has been said about utilization and misuse of the SEZ land, I would like to know. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we have taken up next question.

#### Hike in Prices of Petroleum Products

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\*63. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) the present prices of petroleum products in India in comparison to their prices in countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Malaysia, China and the United States and the reasons for higher price in India as compared to those countries;

(b) the number of times the domestic and international prices of petroleum and petroleum products have increased during the last three years;

(c) whether the domestic prices of petroleum products are not in consonance with the international prices;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to keep the prices of petroleum/petroleum products under check?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The prices of sensitive petroleum products *i.e.* Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene and Domestic LPG in India in comparison to other countries are as under-

(Price in Indian Rupees)

	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
India (Delhi)	63.70	41.29	14.83	399.00
Pakistan <sup>1</sup>	41.81	46.70	44.06	757.04
Sri Lanka <sup>1</sup>	50.30	34.37	24.67	863.40
Bangladesh <sup>1</sup>	44.80	27.32	27.32	469.24
Nepal <sup>1</sup>	63.24	45.38	45.38	819.60
USA <sup>2</sup>	43.59	46.60	NA	NA
France <sup>2</sup>	96.97	71.26	NA	NA
Germany <sup>2</sup>	98.20	75.01	NA	NA
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	98.67	84.64	NA	NA
Italy <sup>2</sup>	98.53	75.40	NA	NA

Sources:

1. Price of Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal are as per Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
2. Prices of Petrol and Diesel in USA, France, Germany, United Kingdom and Italy are as per International Energy Agency (IEA) report "End-use petroleum product prices and average crude oil import costs" for June 2011.

Retail selling prices of petroleum products in China and Malaysia are not available.

Whereas the retail selling prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in India are the lowest in comparison to neighboring countries, the retail selling price of Diesel is comparable with prices in neighboring countries and much lower than the prices in European countries.

(b) The prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the international market fluctuate on daily basis depending on several factors including demand and supply conditions in the world. The minimum, maximum and the annual average price of Indian basket of crude oil in the international market during the last 3 years and the current year (upto August 1, 2011) are given below:

	(\$/barrel)		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average
2008-09	35.83	142.04	83.57
2009-10	46.95	80.94	69.76
2010-11	68.06	113.09	85.09
2011-12 (upto 01.08.2011)	102.25	122.07	112.81

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 international prices of crude oil and petroleum products. However, in spite of the rising international oil prices, the domestic retail selling prices of sensitive petroleum products, such as Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in India are consciously being maintained at lower levels. The details of the revision in the retail selling prices of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at Delhi during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) and (d) In view of the high level of international oil prices, the retail selling prices of sensitive petroleum products in India have not been increased in line with the movements in international oil prices as is reflected in the Table below:

**Percentage increase in international oil prices and domestic retail selling prices of sensitive petroleum products**

Period	Indian Crude Basket	Changes in Domestic Retail Selling Prices			
		Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
May 2004 to July 2011	212%	89%	90%	65%	65%

Based on the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail level with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international prices and market conditions.

However, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic

LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. As a result, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recoveries ₹ 6.06 per litre on Diesel, ₹ 23.74 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 247 per cylinder of Domestic LPG. At these rates, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are incurring daily under-recovery of ₹ 246 crore and if the average price of the Indian Basket of crude oil remains at around \$110/bbl during 2011-12, their total under-recovery is expected to be of the order of ₹ 1,21,915 crore.

(e) To insulate the consumers from the high and volatile international oil prices, the Government has eliminated 5% Customs Duty on crude oil with corresponding reduction in Customs Duty on petro products and reduced Excise Duty on Diesel by ₹ 2.60 per litre effective 25.06.2011. The remaining Excise Duty of ₹ 2.06 per litre on Diesel is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.

**Annexure**

Date of Revision	Retail Selling Prices at Delhi					Reasons
	Petrol (₹/litre)	Diesel (₹/litre)	PDS Kerosene (₹/litre)	Domestic LPG (₹/Cyl.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
24.05.2008	45.56	31.80	-	-		
05.06.2008	50.56	34.80	-	346.30	Increase in price	
09.06.2008	-	-	-	304.70	Subsidy of Rs. 40/Cyl. by Delhi Govt.	
18.07.2008	50.62	34.86	-	-	Increase in Railway siding/shunting charges	
12.09.2008	-	-	9.22	-		
06.12.2008	45.62	32.86	-	-	Reduction in price	
29.01.2009	40.62	30.86	-	279.70	Reduction in price	
02.07.2009	44.63	32.87	-	281.20	Increase in prices	
08.09.2009	-	-	9.23	-	Increase in Dealers Commission	
27.10.2009	44.72	32.92	-	-	Increase in Dealers Commission	
13.01.2010	-	-	9.32	-	Increase in Railway siding/shunting charges	



1	2	3	4	5	6
27.02.2010	47.43	35.47	-	-	Changes in duties
01.04.2010	47.93	38.10	-	310.35	Introduction of Euro IV fuels and withdrawal of subsidy on LPG by Delhi Govt.
26.06.2010	51.43	40.10	12.32	345.35	Increase in prices
01.07.2010	51.45	40.12	-	-	Increase in Railway siding/shunting charges
20.07.2010	-	37.62	-	-	VAT reduction by Delhi Government
08.09.2010	51.56	37.71	-	-	Increase in Dealers Commission
21.09.2010	51.83	-	-	-	Increase in prices
17.10.2010	52.55	-	-	-	Increase in prices
02.11.2010	52.59	37.75	-	-	Increase in Railway siding/shunting charges
09.11.2010	52.91	-	-	-	Increase in prices
16.12.2010	55.87	-	-	-	Increase in prices
15.01.2011	58.37	-	-	-	Increase in prices
18.01.2011	-	-	12.73	-	Increase in transportation charges
15.05.2011	63.37	-	-	-	Increase in prices
25.06.2011	-	41.12	14.83	395.35	Increase in prices
01.07.2011	63.70	41.29	-	399.00	Increase in Dealers Commission

Petrol prices from 26.6.2010 onwards are as per Indian Oil Corporation.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is justifiable to sell petrol at the rate of Rs. 63.70/litre in the country which is imported at Rs. 37.50/litre and after refinement, Rs. 26.10/litre is charged as tax from the public. Further I would like to ask the hon. Minister that the country is confronting inflation due to constant price rise and maximum tax impositions, even then the petroleum companies are in loss. What steps are being taken by the Government in order to control prices and reduce the prices of petrol?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, the hon. Member...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, you speak Hindi very well. The question is asked in Hindi.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The international oil prices are rising. They are not under our control. The average price for the current fiscal year is 113 dollars per barrel. Therefore, keeping this phenomenon, which is beyond our control, in view we are compelled to increase the prices. This was a compulsion, not an undertaking which was done with pleasure. So, I want the hon. Member and the House to appreciate this.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: He has asked about tax. That has not been replied. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Keep silence please. Don't speak in this manner at all times.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, the question has not been replied. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What was your Question? Please repeat your Question....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: She is asking her second supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The question has been asked about tax. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You let her ask the question. A female Member is asking the question. There is no need to comment every time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Madam Speaker, before the economic recession the price of the crude oil was 150 US Dollar per barrel in the International Market. It come down to 50 US Dollar per barrel after the economic slowdown. Its current price is around 94 US Dollar per barrel. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many times the prices of petrol and diesel had been decreased and increased as a result of fluctuations in the international prices of crude oil.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: While, I will not be able to agree with her in...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Please, answer in Hindi. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, you keep silent.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I can speak in Hindi also.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: You speak good Hindi. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is being interpreted. You are listening.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I will try to reply in Hindi later on. At present

[English]

you may permit me to give my reply in English.

Madam, while I will not be able to endorse the figures given by the hon. Member, I would like to give reply to the substantive part of the question. In the last three years, the prices of diesel have been increased by four times. They were reduced two times. The prices of kerosene were increased twice and the prices of LPG were increased by four times and were decreased one time...(Interruptions). As a Minister, I would welcome and invite a full-fledged discussion. This discussion is much too big to be answered as part of the Question Hour. I welcome the discussion because it will give an opportunity...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Anurag Thakuji, please sit down.

[English]

Let the Member ask his question.

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Madam, I am asking a specific question about what is the system of price fixing of this Department? It is because other countries have been selling petrol and diesel at a low price. I would like to ask whether the Government is in consultation with the State Governments and planning to have parity about levying of tax on the petrol.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Broadly, the prices of petroleum products are fixed by keeping the global prices in view. We cannot consult the State Governments.

\*Not recorded.

However, the State Governments impose their own duties. As I have mentioned in my comprehensive answer, we have reduced customs duties, excise duties and we have also gone in for only a moderate increase. You may say how moderate is it?

In spite of these increases, this year in the current fiscal, oil companies will lose about Rs. 1,22,000 crore by way of under recoveries. Therefore, this increase was inevitable. I would like to ask the hon. Members to keep this fundamental fact in mind.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, but you have very little time. Just ask one question quickly.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: I just wanted to ask the hon. Minister when were the prices of petroleum products first de-regularised in India? There is one more small query.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. There is no time for any other question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The price of petrol alone — not other petrol products — was de-regulated on 26th June, 2010.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Leadership Development Programme for Minority Women

\*64. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had invited proposals from Non-Governmental Organisations/Institutions for implementation of the Scheme, 'Leadership Development of Minority Women';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought comments from the State Governments/Universities such as Aligarh Muslim University and Guwahati University on this project/scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response received thereon;

(e) whether the proposals for implementation under the scheme have been finalised; and

(f) 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Expression of Interest (EOI) inviting proposals from organisations/non-governmental organisations/institutions was advertised in leading newspapers on 5th March, 2010. Several proposals were received. On the basis of laid down criteria and qualifying requirements, 183 organisations were short listed.

(c) and (d) Comments were not sought from universities including Aligarh Muslim University and Guwahati University. Only the State Governments/UT administrations were requested to verify and comment, *inter alia*, on the projects submitted by 165 organisations working in their respective States/UTs. Comments were received from the States of Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala. Based on the comments received, proposals of 52 organisations were approved.

(e) and (f) Due to certain ambiguity and infirmity in the Expression of Interest, which were noticed later, the entire process and the action taken in terms of the advertisement have been cancelled and scrapped by the competent authority.

### Monitoring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

\*65. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) constituted at district-levels, to oversee the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been subjected to any review in the recent years;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received representations from various quarters for strengthening and equipping VMCs with statutory powers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to strengthen and empower VMCs?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The functioning of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) constituted at district level to review the implementation of rural development schemes was reviewed and the guidelines were revised in the year 2010, with a view to facilitate more Meetings. The number of Meetings reported at district level went up to 840 during the year 2010-11 from 529 in the previous year.

(c) and (d) The Government has received representations from Members of Parliament for empowering district level V&MCs. The suggestions include the following:

- (i) Enlarging the composition of the Committee;
- (ii) Separate office and vehicle for the Chairman;
- (iii) Empowering the Committee to select works/beneficiaries;
- (iv) Empowering the Committee to take action against erring officials;
- (v) Officials to accompany the Members of Parliament during inspections;
- (vi) The Ministry may obtain Action Taken Reports (ATRs) on the recommendations in the district level Meetings and take further follow up action, wherever required.

The Ministry of Rural Development has recently advised all States to include Lead Bank Manager and Senior Superintendent/Superintendent of the Postal Department in the district level Committee with a view to enable the Committee to effectively monitor the payment of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also been brought under the purview of the Committee for review.

#### **Electoral Reforms**

\*66. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring about comprehensive electoral reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core-Committee has been constituted on the 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of an Additional Solicitor General. The talking points of the Committee included (i) Criminalisation of Politics; (ii) Funding of Elections; (iii) Conduct and Better Management of Elections; (iv) Regulation of Political Parties; (v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties; (vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law, The omnixnttce under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Behgaluru and Guwahati, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been gathered. On the basis of the inputs received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course.

[*Translation*]

#### **Lift Irrigation**

\*67. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central assistance is provided for adopting lift irrigation particularly in the drought affected regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has prepared any action plan for promoting lift irrigation in various States including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details of Central assistance provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to States for major and medium lift irrigation schemes including

those benefitting drought prone areas (DPAP) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of Central assistance provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to States for surface minor lift irrigation schemes benefitting drought prone areas (DPAP) are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) and (d) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects including lift irrigation schemes are planned, executed and funded by State Governments as per their own priorities. Government of India does not prepare any action plan for promoting only lift irrigation in various States including Uttar Pradesh.

**Statement I**

*AIBP: Lift/Pump Irrigation Projects*

State	Sl. No.	Project Name	Year of Inclusion	Target Potential under AIBP (th. Ha)	Potential creation under AIBP (th. Ha)	CIA/CA Release upto 31.03.2011 (Rs. Crore)	OPAP/ Normal	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
	1.	Tadipudi LIS	2006-07	83.609	50.442	48.220	Normal	Ongoing
	2.	Pushkara LIS	2006-07	75.240	50.704	47.085	Normal	Ongoing
	3.	Alisagar LIS	2006-07	21.770	21.769	16.370	Normal	Completed
	4.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	2006-07	262.000	16.188	883.130	Normal	Ongoing
	5.	Guthpa LIS	2006-07	15.698	15.698	17.500	Normal	Completed
	6.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	2007-08	82.153	0.000	1165.671	DPA	Ongoing
Assam								
	7.	Hawaipur lift	1996-97	3.887	3.887	4.965	Normal	Completed
	8.	Intg. Irr. Scheme in Kallong Basin	1997-98	8.547	3.775	12.982	Normal	Completed
	9.	Burhi Dining US	1997-98	4.490	L911	4.224	Normal	Ongoing
Himachal Pradesh								
	10.	Changer Lift	2000-01	3.041	3.041	57.238	Normal	Ongoing
Jammu and Kashmir								
	11.	Marwal Lift	1996-97	11.420	3.560	0.300	Normal	Completed
	12.	Lethpora Lift	1996-97	2.658	2.656	3.316	Normal	Completed
	13.	Koil Lift	1996-97	2.830	0.150	0.500	Normal	Completed
	14.	Rajpora Lift	2000-01	2.430	1.593	45.634	Normal	Ongoing
	15.	Tral Lift	2000-01	6.000	0.910	50.997	Normal	Ongoing
	16.	Rafiabad High Lift Irr.	2001-02	2.932	0.900	35.323	Normal	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka								
	17.	Bhima LIS	2009-10	24.292	0.581	111.260	DPA	Ongoing
	18.	Guddada Malapura Lift	2009-10	5.261	0,000	57.243	DPA	Ongoing
	19.	Hipparagi US	2008-09	74.742	31.813	511.340	OPA	Ongoing
Madhya Pradesh								
	20.	Punasa LIS	2008-09	35.008	12.600	381.267	OPA	Ongoing
Maharashtra								
	21.	Tajnapur LIS	2005-07	3.622	4.471	6.430	DPA	Completed
	22.	Krishna Koyana Lift	2099-10	104.167	0.000	227.700	DPA	Ongoing
Uttar Pradesh								
	23.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	1999-00	1.5	1.5	30.9	Normal	Completed
	24.	Jarauli Pump Canal	2003-04	39.748	17.625	7.071	Normal	Completed

### **Statement II**

Total no. of 121 Lift Irrigation Surface MI schemes in drought prone area of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have been funded under AIBP so far. The details are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of LI MI schemes included under AIBP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40
2.	Himachal Pradesh	48
3.	Karnataka	3
4.	Maharashtra	30
	Total	121 LI MIS

[English]

### **Erosion along River Banks**

\*68. DR. TARUN MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the perennial problem of land erosion along the banks of rivers in the country including Sunderbans of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the land erosion caused by rivers; and

(c) the details of areas, where central assistance was released and funds were spent to control the erosion during the last three years alongwith the success achieved in this regard?

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

(b) The schemes for flood and erosion control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their own priorities, out of their State plan funds. In order to provide financial support to the State Governments, the Government of India also assists the flood prone States in flood management and anti-erosion works for critical reaches.

The Government of India set up Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) in 1972 for preparation of comprehensive master plans for flood control measures in the Ganga basin states. Detailed Comprehensive Master Plans for all the 23 river systems constituting the Ganga basin have been prepared by GFCC and circulated to the concerned State Governments for implementation. Thereafter, Brahmaputra Board was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1980 to prepare comprehensive master plans for flood control in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. The Brahmaputra Board has prepared the Master Plans of

the main stem of the Brahmaputra and Barak along with 52 major tributaries of the region.

The Government of India also having continuing dialogue with neighboring countries viz. Nepal, China and Bhutan on matters related to flood forecasting and construction of storage dams to check floods in Indian territory due to rivers flowing from their territories.

(c) During XI Plan period, central assistance is being provided to all the flood affected states for river management, flood control and anti-erosion works under a state sector scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)". A total of 353 works from 22 states with a total estimated cost of Rs. 6796.93 crore have been included under "FMP" during XI plan and central assistance amounting to Rs. 2669.01 crore (including Rs. 89.79 crore for spilled over works of X Plan) has been released to the concerned States as on 31.07.2011.

Out of 353 approved works, seven works with a total cost of Rs. 1390.65 Crore are from the Sunderbans of West Bengal and central assistance amounting to Rs. 552.63 crore has been released towards these schemes. A total of 218 works have been reported physically completed as on 31.03.2011 which includes two works of Sunderbans. The state-wise summary of works approved, funds released and works completed are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Besides the above, grants-in-aid is also being provided to Bihar, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal states for taking up flood protection works on International border rivers under the Central Sector Scheme "River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" during XI Plan. The grants-in-Aid released to the State Governments under "River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" during XI Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### **Statement I**

#### *State-wise Summary of Works Approved, Funds Released and Works Completed*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Works Approved under FWIP			Funds Released during XI Plan (as on 31.07.2011)					Works Completed (as on 31.3.2011)	
		Nos.	Total Cost	Central Share	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	67.80	61.02	-	16.39	12.93	28.52	-	57.85	11
2.	Assam	85	817.79	736.01		219.87	100.86	188.20	-	508.92	65
3.	Bihar	41	1226.51	919.88	46.81	117.08	210.94	127.17	-	502.00	26
4.	Goa	2	22.73	17.05	-	1.82	2.41	5.76	-	9.98	1
5.	Gujarat	1	7.94	5.96	-	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	-
6.	Haryana	1	173.75	130.31	-	-	46.91	-	-	46.91	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	218.94	197.04	-	-	43.20	74.25	-	117.45	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	308.79	277.91	6.75	30.02	41.18	58.09	-	136.05	-
9.	Jharkhand	1	20.12	15.09	-	6.00	4.53	-	-	10.53	-
10.	Kerala	2	143.61	107.71	-	-	-	22.43		22.43	-
11.	Manipur	22	109.34	98.41	-	17.16	7.16	28.34	-	52.65	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Mizoram	2	9.13	8.22	-	-	-	2.06	-	2.06	-
13.	Nagaland	5	13.90	12.51	-	6.95	2.73	1.53	-	11.21	5
14.	Odisha	70	204.02	153.02	-	45.90	25.87	22.98	-	94.74	59
15.	Puducherry	1	139.67	104.75	-	-	-	7.50	-	7.50	-
16.	Punjab	4	142.38	106.78	-	21.51	13.08	-	-	34.59	-
17.	Sikkim	24	86.21	77.59	-	15.76	29.96	17.85	-	63.57	22
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	635.54	476.66	-	-	1.11	58.71	-	59.82	-
19.	Tripura	11	26.57	23.92	-	5.00	2.98	8.24	-	16.22	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	21	557.19	417.89	5.25	-	128.94	69.50	-	203.68	5
21.	Uttarakhand	5	42.92	36.83	3.47	8.22	4.70	10.25	1.37	28.01	3
22.	West Bengal	17	1822.08	1366.57	1.00	10.08	221.40	358.60	-	591.08	7
	Total	353	6796.93	5351.13	63.28	521.76	900.86	1091.95	1.37	2579.22	218
	Spilled over works of X Plan					44.54	39.31	1.30	4.64	-	89.79
	Grand Total			5351.13	107.82	561.07	902.16	1096.59	1.37	2669.01	

**Statement II**

*Grants-in-Aid Released under the Central Sector Scheme "River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" during XI Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Funds Released (as on 31. 07.2011) during XI Plan					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1.	Bihar	9.69	72.90	53.05	28.32	--	163.96
2.	Uttar Pradesh	-	1.08	16.92	-	-	18.00
3.	West Bengal	-	-	17.51	71.31	-	88.82
4.	Tripura	-	-	12.51	-	-	12.51
	Total	9.69	73.98	99.99	99.63	-	283.29

**Sale of Gas by Reliance Industries**

\*69. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) whether the Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) has been permitted to sell thirty per cent stake in its exploration blocks to British Petroleum;

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

(c) whether RIL is not able to honour their commitment of gas supply during the period 2011-2012;



(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith its adverse impact; and

(e) the corrective action Government proposes in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) had applied to the Government of India in accordance with the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for granting consent for the proposed assignment of 30% of its Participating Interest (PI) in 23 blocks to BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited. This is permissible under provisions of PSCs. The Government has approved grant of consent for the proposed assignment in respect of 21 blocks as per Article 28 of PSC subject to fulfillment of certain conditions, such as providing financial and technical guarantee by the parent company of the assignee and an irrevocable, unconditional bank guarantee by the assignee and other documents as per PSC. As regards two blocks viz. AS-ONN-2000/1 and NEC-DWN-2002/1, this Ministry will subsequently take appropriate decision in respect of issues pending and based on such decision, this Ministry will decide to grant or refuse the consent to the assignment of 30% of PI in these blocks.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The average gas production during April-June 2011 from KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block is 48.60 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) as against the production profile of 70.39 MMSCMD under the approved Field Development Plan (FDP) for D1-D3 and MA fields during this period. Due to shortfall in production of about 22 MMSCMD, the gas consuming industries have not been able to avail required quantity of gas. The supply of gas to the core sectors has been maintained at about 45 MMSCMD by effecting cuts to non-core sectors to the tune of about 7.9 MMSCMD w.r.t. signed Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSPA).

(e) As the Contractor has not drilled the required number of wells as per the approved FDP, the Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) has advised the contractor to expeditiously drill them in D1 & D3 fields in order to enhance the gas production.

[Translation]

### Crimes in Railways

\*70. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken note of incidents of theft/robbery/chain snatching etc. in the trains especially under the West-Central Railway zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the safety and security of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The number of cases of theft, robbery and chain snatching etc. especially reported in trains over Indian Railways during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 (January to June) are as under:

Year	No. of Cases Reported in Trains		
	Theft	Robbery	Chain Snatching
2009	5477	198	494
2010	5995	302	564
2011 (January to June)	3527	126	338

Number of cases of theft, robbery and chain snatching etc. especially reported in trains over West Central Railway Zone during the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 (January to June) are as under:-

Year	No. of Cases Reported in Trains		
	Theft	Robbery	Chain Snatching
2009	916	18	10
2010	861	8	9
2011 (January to June)	439	9	7

(c) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police.

However, the following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the passengers:-

1. 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to 2200

trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.

2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
4. Public awareness against crime like Drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains.
5. An amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act to enable Railway Protection Force to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively is under active consideration.

#### **Prices of Fertilizers**

\*71. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the impact of Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme on the prices of urea and complex fertilizers;
- (b) whether the scheme has led to an increase in the prices of fertilizers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has finalized the modalities for direct subsidy to farmers on fertilizers;
- (e) if so, the steps proposed or being taken to expedite the same; and
- (f) the steps taken to make adequate and timely availability of fertilizers at reasonable prices to the farmers?

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

Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers has been implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

The NBS is applicable for 22 grades of P&K Fertilizers which include Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP, 18-46-0), Di-Ammonium Phosphate lite (DAP, 16-44-0), Muriate of Potash (MOP), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP, 11-52-0), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP, 0-46-0), Single Super Phosphate (SSP), 15 grades of complex fertilizers and Ammonium Sulphate (AS - (Caprolactum grade by GSFC and FACT). Primary nutrients, namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) & Potash(K) and Secondary nutrient Sulphur(S) contained in the fertilizers mentioned above are eligible for NBS.

Under NBS, the subsidy on decontrolled P&K fertilizers is determined for each nutrient on per kg basis and fixed by the Government on annual basis. NBS is fixed taking into the consideration the affordability of the farmer and prevalent price level of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs in the international market at that time. Since the subsidy for each grade of fertilizers is fixed for a year, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of fertilizers at farm gate level has been opened. Accordingly, the MRP of P&K fertilizers is decided and fixed by the fertilizer producing companies or the importers. However, they are required to print MRP along with applicable amount of subsidy on each fertilizer bag clearly. Any sale above the printed MRP is punishable under the Essential Commodities Act.

Since under NBS, subsidy is fixed for a year, the increase or decrease in prices of fertilizers and its raw materials will have an impact on the MRP of these fertilizers which is fixed by the companies. The international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials in the year 2011 have increased substantially as compared to the prices in the year 2010. This increase in international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials have been taken into account while fixing the subsidy rates under NBS Scheme for the Year 2011-12. However, any further increase or decrease in international prices of fertilizers and its raw material is expected to have some effect in the MRP of these fertilizers which is fixed by the companies.

Urea remains under Government control and its import is canalised by the Government through designated canalising agencies. NBS Scheme has not been implemented on Urea and it continues to be governed by New Pricing Scheme-III (NPS-III). The MRP of Urea

continues to be fixed by the Government and therefore NBS Scheme does not have any impact on the MRP of Urea. The MRP of Urea fixed by the Government is Rs. 5310 per metric tonne w.e.f 1st April 2010.

(d) and (e) A Task Force on direct subsidy in respect of Kerosene, LPG & fertilizers has been set up under the chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to examine and implement a solution for transfer of subsidy directly to the farmers. The mandate of the Department of Fertilizers is to make available fertilizers to the farmers at affordable prices. The Task Force is expected to give an implementable solution on how the direct transfer of subsidy to the beneficiary can take place. An Interim Report of the Task Force has been submitted to the Government on 5th July, 2011 and is available on the website of Ministry of Finance.

In respect of fertilizers, the Task Force has recommended a three stage approach to the issue of direct subsidy. Phase-I is to capture the information availability regarding fertilizers at the farm gate level, wherein the availability at the last point of sale will be captured. In Phase-II, which will be implemented after the Phase-I stabilizes, the subsidy is expected to be transferred to the last point sale and in Phase-III, when the Phase-I & II stabilize, the subsidy is expected to be transferred directly to the intended beneficiary once the AADHAR numbers are given to the beneficiaries and AADHAR enabled payment bridges are in place. The roll out of Phase-I will be in December 2011 and the roll out of Phase-II in June 2012. Phase-III will take place after AADHAR Numbers are given to all the eligible beneficiaries.

(f) As stated above, Urea is the only fertilizer, which is under price and partial movement and distribution control of the Government of India. All other fertilizers like DAP, MOP and NPKS complex fertilizers, SSP etc. are de-controlled. However, movement of 20% of quantity of P&K fertilizers is controlled by the Government. The demand of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complexes in the country is on the rise over the years. The increasing demand of fertilizers is bridged through imports. A statement showing the availability of fertilizers is enclosed.

The following steps are taken to meet the demand & supply of fertilizers:

- (i) Zonal conferences each for Kharif and Rabi season are held every year, wherein the

requirement and availability of fertilizers is assessed for all the States/UTs jointly by the State Governments, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Fertilizers.

- (ii) Monthly Supply Plan is given by Department of Fertilizers to each fertilizer company for the fertilizers supplied by them under the subsidy scheme. Monthly, Movement Orders are issued in respect of Urea. 20% of the price decontrolled fertilizers produced/imported are under the movement control under the Essential Commodities Act. DOF regulates the movement of these fertilizers to bridge the supplies in underserved areas. Freight subsidy is also given on the fertilizers under the Uniform Freight Subsidy Policy. 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](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised (i) to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies (ii) to review the railway rake points in their states and take up the issues with the Railways for improvements, if any, required to ensure availability of fertilizers in every nook and corner of the State;
- (iv) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of states;
- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture & Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture Department through Video Conferencing every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;
- (vi) The Department of Fertilizers contacts on phone the officials of major fertilizer consuming states on daily basis to find out any shortages of fertilizers in any part of the state and the corrective actions are taken immediately;

- (vii) In so far as decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers are concerned, subsidy is released on the receipt/sale of fertilizers;
- (viii) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports;

- (ix) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act.

**Statement**

*Cumulative Requirement & Availability of Urea, DAP/NPK & MOP during Kharif 2011 (April 2011 to June 2011)*

Qty. in ('000 MTs)

State	Urea		DAP+NPK			MOP		
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Stock Pre-positioned	Supply	Availability	Requirement	Availability
Andhra Pradesh	400.00	507.02	480.00	159.68	519.04	678.72	95.00	51.63
Karnataka	230.00	368.60	484.80	385.20	448.25	833.45	126.00	61.32
Kerala	42.75	50.21	71.00	11.81	60.05	71.86	43.66	45.14
Tamil Nadu	195.00	214.59	196.25	65.01	188.19	253.20	82.00	78.73
Gujarat	415.00	448.76	403.00	114.71	331.49	446.20	48.00	37.05
Madhya Pradesh	200.00	286.18	332.94	189.88	182.39	372.27	25.20	21.11
Chhattisgarh	210.00	176.03	173.75	64.47	92.35	156.82	34.00	18.63
Maharashtra	744.60	777.21	939.90	265.07	682.66	947.73	140.00	52.01
Rajasthan	193.00	245.09	162.40	70.45	97.48	167.93	13.00	6.52
Haryana	355.00	412.24	155.00	72.98	112.69	185.67	20.00	11.11
Punjab	750.00	801.36	256.00	51.95	172.43	224.38	26.00	19.40
Himachal Pradesh	27.50	25.72	7.80	2.00	7.96	9.96	0.30	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	42.00	31.48	25.00	0.99	17.74	18.73	6.50	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1525.00	1280.53	745.50	256.93	357.71	614.64	55.00	40.17
Uttarakhand	66.00	80.57	33.00	0.00	21.08	21.08	4.50	0.50
Bihar	305.00	289.22	180.00	0.40	101.10	101.50	30.00	15.18
Jharkhand	45.00	31.47	44.00	0.55	20.15	20.70	10.00	1.83
Odisha	73.10	107.24	111.53	7.88	106.50	114.38	34.50	19.88
West Bengal	160.10	253.64	266.65	27.11	211.14	238.25	59.45	26.37
Assam	60.20	54.37	11.83	7.50	9.16	16.66	25.80	10.60
All India	6091.12	6464.00	5100.50	1754.57	3744.00	5498.57	885.01	522.00

**Delays in Gauge Conversion**

- \*72. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI  
RADADIYA:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to gauge conversion and laying of new railway lines across the country is lagging behind its schedule;

(b) if so, the details of such works which are lagging behind schedule by three years or more, State/Zone-wise; and

(c) the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken for timely completion of these works?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) As on 01.04.2011, Indian Railways are executing 129 new line (Total length-14092 Km) and 45 gauge conversion projects (Total length-10543 Km). Railways have huge throwforward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. As a result projects are progressing as per availability of resources. Targets are fixed every year based on the progress of project, their relative priority and availability of funds.

During 2011-12, as of now, projects are progressing as planned. However, Gauge Conversion projects are experiencing resource constraints. Railways will strive to provide funds with the available Gross Budgetary Support and Tax-Free Bonds.

**National Water Projects**

- \*73. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare some of the major irrigation projects as National Projects and also provide ninety percent assistance to the projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh, have urged the Union Government to declare some irrigation projects as National Projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) The follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7.2.2008 approved the scheme of national projects and also approved 14 projects as national projects. The list of these 14 projects is enclosed as Statement-I. The criteria for selection of National projects is given as Statement-II.

As per the guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) The details of proposal received from State Governments including that from Madhya Pradesh and the follow up action taken by this Government are at Statement-III.

**Statement I***List of projects declared as National Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Teesta Barrage	(1) 9.23 lakh (2) 1000 MW (3) Barrage	West Bengal

1	2	3	4
2.	Shahpur Kandi	(1) 3.80 lakh (2) 300 MW (3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3.	Bursar	(1) 1 lakh (indirect) (2) 1230 MW (3) 1 MAF 1	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	(1) 0.32 lakh ha (2) 280 MW (3) 0.66 MAF	Jammu and Kashmir
6.	Gyspa project	(1) 0.50 lakh ha (2) 240 MW (3) 0.6 MAF	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	(1) 0.49 lakh (2) 420 MW (3) 0.325 MAF	Uttarakhand
8.	Kishau	(1) 0.97 Lakh (2) 600 MW (3) 1.04 MAF	Himachal Pradesh/Uttarakhand
9.	Renuka	(1) Drinking water (2) 40 MW (3) 0.44 MAF	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	(1) 8000 ha. (2) 75 MW (3) 0.26 MAF	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	(1) 23,900 ha. (2) 29 MW (3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Gosikhurd	(1) 2.50 lakh (2) 3MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14.	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh

**Statement II**

The criteria for selection of National Project is as under:

(a) International projects where usage of water in India is required by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.

(b) Inter-State projects which are dragging on due to non-resolution of Inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs, rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river interlinking projects.

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

**Statement III**

*The details of proposals received from the State Governments including that from Madhya Pradesh and the follow up action taken by the Government*

Sl.No.	State	Name of Project	Present status
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project, The State Government has been informed.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar canal Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project, The State Government has been informed.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Saryu Nahar Project	Under examination in the Ministry.
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghain Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajghat Canal Project Phase-II	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Restoration of capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal	Under examination in the Ministry.
7.	Odisha	Rengali Irrigation Project	Under examination in the Ministry.
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Polavaram (Indira Sagar) Project	Under examination in the Ministry.
9.	Andhra Pradesh	J. Chokkarao Lift Irrigation Scheme	Under examination in the Ministry.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	Under examination in the Ministry.
11.	Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project	Under examination in the Ministry.
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project	Under examination in the Ministry.

**Allocation of Fertilizers to States**

\*74. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the production, demand and supply of various fertilizers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and fertilizer-wise;

(b) whether there is shortage of fertilizers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has allocated less quantity of fertilizers to various States for the current season than the demands/requests made by the State Governments;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, State/Union Territory- wise;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the allocation of fertilizers to the States; and

(g) 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 State-wise production of Urea, DAP & NPK fertilizers are annexed at Statements-I to III. State-wise demand

(Requirement) and supply (Availability) of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the last three years and current year *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April, 2011 to June, 2011) are annexed at Statements-IV to VII respectively.

Availability of Urea and phosphatic fertilizers (DAP/NPK) during the current Kharif 2011 (April, 2011 to June, 2011) has been comfortable throughout the country. There is tightness in availability of Muriate of Potash (MOP) during current year. There is no economically viable source of Potash in the country. As such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports. During the current year, contracting for import of MOP could not materialize due to substantial increase of prices in the International market. The suppliers of MOP are demanding approx. US\$ 530 PMT, as against US\$ 470 PMT CFR finalized with China for the second and third quarter of the current year. Canpotex, Canada has indicated the willingness to supply of MOP at US\$ 470 PMT to India for second and third quarter of the current year provided India agrees for US\$ 530 PMT for the last quarter of the year 2011-12. Indian importers are negotiating the price of MOP with the foreign suppliers.

(d) to (g) The requirement, supply (availability) of Urea, phosphatic fertilizers (DAP/NPK) and MOP for current year *i.e.* 2011-12 (April, 2011 to June, 2011) for all States/Union Territory are annexed at 'G'. As can be seen from the Annexure 'G' that the availability of phosphatic fertilizers (DAP/NPK) and Urea is comfortable. There may be some stress in fertilizer availability in case of smaller States/Union Territories because of non availability of adequate warehouse capacity. As a result of this, the States lift fertilizer as and when required. The position regarding MOP has already been explained.

**Statement I**

*State-wise Production of Urea from 2008-09 to 2010-11 & Kharif 2011  
(April 2011 to June 2011)*

Name of State/Zone	('000' MT)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April, 11 to June, 11)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>SOUTH ZONE</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	1378.00	1480.10	1655.60	322.30
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	379.30	379.50	379.40	109.70
Tamil Nadu	405.70	435.90	778.80	296.70
Total (South Zone):	2163.00	2295.50	2813.80	728.70
<b>WEST ZONE</b>				
Goa	412.40	387.50	396.80	86.40
Madhya Pradesh	1803.80	1828.10	1878.10	459.40
Maharashtra	1903.30	2089.10	2124.50	407.00
Gujarat	3131.60	3264.00	3329.10	795.80
Rajasthan	2313.60	2413.00	2503.60	581.20
Total (West Zone):	9564.70	9981.70	10232.10	2329.80
<b>EAST ZONE</b>				
Jharkhand	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	189.20	309.60	285.00	49.40
Total (East Zone):	189.20	309.60	285.00	49.40
<b>NORTH ZONE</b>				
Haryana	488.30	512.90	470.00	136.00
Punjab	1052.00	988.70	1031.50	186.50
Uttar Pradesh	6464.90	7023.90	7048.10	1709.10
Total (North Zone):	8005.20	8525.50	8549.60	2031.60
Grand Total	19922.10	21112.30	21880.50	5139.50

**Statement II**

*State-wise Production of DAP for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 and Kharif 2011 (April, 2011 to June, 2011)*

(‘000’ MT)

Name of Zone/State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April, 11 to June, 11)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>SOUTH ZONE</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	518.20	520.60	434.30	98.10
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	158.30	198.10	177.80	32.70
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	30.40	41.20
Total (SZ):	676.50	718.70	642.50	172.00
<b>WEST-ZONE</b>				
Goa	205.00	351.80	151.60	81.10
Gujarat	1057.30	1826.30	980.40	210.30
Total (WZ):	1262.30	2178.10	1132.00	291.40
<b>EAST-ZONE</b>				
Odisha	906.70	1166.00	1572.10	386.30
West Bengal	147.80	183.70	190.30	57.30
Total (EZ):	1054.50	1349.70	1762.40	443.60
Grand Total:	2993.30	4246.50	3536.90	907.00

**Statement III**

*State-wise Production of complex Fertilizers for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 and Kharif 2011 (April, 2011 to June, 2011)*

('000' MT)

Name of Zone/State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April, 11 to June, 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>SOUTH ZONE</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	1194.50	1313.10	1789.00	1817.60	417.40
Kerala	425.00	605.30	758.10	643.80	94.60
Karnataka	33.70	74.30	84.10	45.70	17.80
Tamil Nadu	223.50	158.40	387.00	436.20	106.70
Total (SZ):	1876.70	2151.10	3018.20	2943.30	636.50
<b>WEST-ZONE</b>					
Goa	477.10	373.20	366.20	509.50	75.10
Maharashtra	519.70	528.90	603.90	727.40	158.70
Gujarat	1908.00	1960.30	2111.10	2902.80	569.70
Total (WZ):	2904.80	2862.40	3081.20	4139.70	803.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>EAST-ZONE</b>					
Odisha	676.80	1421.50	1544.90	1282.80	317.90
West Bengal	392.30	413.40	394.00	361.20	87.40
Total (EZ):	1069.10	1834.90	1938.90	1644.00	405.30
Grand Total	5850.60	6848.40	8038.30	8727.00	1845.30

**Statement IV**

*Cumulative Requirement and availability of Fertilizers during the year 2008-09 (April, 2008 to March, 2009)*

(Qty. in LMTs)

2008-09 State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	27.84	8.50	9.98	5.85	6.27	20.50	16.50
Karnataka	13.50	12.88	6.05	8.12	4.55	5.14	11.17	8.44
Kerala	1.49	1.68	0.31	0.24	1.33	1.53	1.72	1.85
Tamil Nadu	10.37	11.28	4.31	3.35	4.84	5.95	3.62	3.55
Gujarat	18.65	18.69	7.10	8.24	1.90	2.26	4.39	4.92
Madhya Pradesh	15.75	13.83	8.25	8.31	1.20	1.17	4.35	2.20
Chhattisgarh	5.40	5.23	1.75	2.31	0.77	0.95	1.31	1.23
Maharashtra	23.25	22.84	8.60	10.19	3.70	5.17	15.65	10.40
Rajasthan	15.10	13.21	5.60	5.90	0.33	0.32	1.42	0.67
Haryana	19.90	17.59	6.00	6.69	0.46	0.47	0.67	0.31
Punjab	25.50	26.28	8.10	8.82	0.95	0.98	1.01	0.59
Himachal Pradesh	0.65	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.44	0.40
Jammu and Kashmir	1.35	1.28	0.80	0.59	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	55.74	15.50	15.12	2.50	2.79	10.50	7.44
Uttarakhand	2.30	2.22	0.35	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.45	0.51
Bihar	21.25	18.33	4.25	4.12	1.90	2.28	3.60	2.59
Jharkhand	2.00	1.57	1.05	0.80	0.13	0.16	0.40	0.38
Odisha	5.50	4.74	2.00	1.89	1.35	1.53	2.88	2.66
West Bengal	13.00	11.94	4.86	4.03	4.15	4.80	7.49	7.29
Assam	2.40	2.30	1.03	0.14	1.06	1.08	0.30	0.06
All India	281.34	270.88	94.83	99.78	37.86	43.34	92.32	72.26

\$Excludes 10.4 LMT of urea extra sold in March, 2008

(March, 2008 requirement 10.36 LMT, the sales was 22.76 LMT)

Note: DOT started monitoring of complex fertilizer w.e.f. Kharif, 2008.

**Statement V***Cumulative Requirement and availability of Fertilizers during the year 2009-10 (April to March)*

(Qty. in LMT)

2009-10 State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	26.16	9.75	8.89	6.60	6.07	20.50	18.69
Karnataka	13.75	13.77	8.20	8.46	5.15	6.12	11.20	10.95
Kerala	1.63	1.53	0.35	0.30	1.54	1.57	1.90	2.12
Tamil Nadu	11.50	9.98	4.25	2.94	5.84	5.14	4.00	6.18
Gujarat	18.75	18.21	8.00	7.64	2.30	2.86	4.72	4.20
Madhya Pradesh	15.25	16.00	8.50	9.52	1.20	1.67	3.55	2.48
Chhattisgarh	5.48	5.27	1.77	2.65	0.84	0.96	1.42	1.04
Maharashtra	24.75	22.87	12.50	13.83	5.60	7.07	14.00	11.25
Rajasthan	15.10	13.37	6.50	5.86	0.35	0.55	1.37	0.78
Haryana	19.65	18.05	7.00	6.66	0.52	0.90	0.45	0.48
Punjab	25.50	24.65	8.50	8.08	0.91	1.00	0.55	0.57
Himachal Pradesh	0.67	0.54	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.50	0.38
Jammu and Kashmir	1.40	1.22	0.78	0.48	0.26	0.18	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	53.64	17.00	16.51	2.85	3.47	8.50	9.47
Uttarakhand	2.15	2.33	0.40	0.38	0.13	0.04	0.45	0.41
Bihar	19.00	17.04	4.50	3.98	2.10	2.26	3.10	2.68
Jharkhand	2.05	1.50	1.15	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.50	0.69
Odisha	5.75	4.61	2.25	2.24	1.70	1.31	3.00	2.28
West Bengal	13.00	11.71	4.80	4.56	4.15	4.97	7.50	8.39
Assam	2.60	2.56	0.35	0.22	1.26	0.97	0.06	0.06
All India	281.90	265.97	106.98	104.09	43.85	47.60	87.73	83.38

**Statement VI***Cumulative Requirement and availability of Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK during 2010-11 (April, 2010 to March, 2011)*

(Figures in LMT)

2010-11 State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
Andhra Pradesh	28.50	30.38	11.00	10.40	6.60	6.09	20.50	22.12
Karnataka	14.00	14.28	8.60	8.46	5.65	4.24	11.20	13.78
Kerala	1.90	1.44	0.35	0.42	1.55	1.58	2.50	2.28
Tamil Nadu	11.50	10.23	4.25	3.20	5.84	4.74	4.25	6.91
Gujarat	19.50	21.26	8.40	8.11	2.30	2.02	4.83	6.62
Madhya Pradesh	16.75	17.05	10.00	10.94	1.45	1.36	3.69	3.55
Chhattisgarh	5.70	5.56	2.84	2.41	1.06	0.96	1.40	1.32
Maharashtra	25.25	25.52	16.70	14.35	6.75	6.52	14.80	17.98
Rajasthan	15.60	15.73	7.00	7.20	0.55	0.35	1.18	1.40
Haryana	19.65	18.75	7.20	7.40	0.70	0.66	0.55	0.69
Punjab	26.00	27.61	9.25	9.04	1.06	1.06	0.70	1.05
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.50	0.41
Jammu and Kashmir	1.50	1.28	0.85	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	57.60	55.08	19.60	17.71	3.70	2.17	9.45	10.61
Uttarakhand	2.20	2.24	0.40	0.28	0.09	0.05	0.50	0.57
Bihar	19.50	16.96	4.75	4.60	2.30	2.00	3.35	3.14
Jharkhand	2.10	1.36	1.10	0.66	0.15	0.08	0.85	0.36
Odisha	5.75	4.74	2.50	2.20	1.90	1.36	3.00	2.33
West Bengal	13.00	11.26	5.10	4.64	4.00	3.29	8.25	8.95
Assam	2.60	2.50	0.60	0.29	1.30	0.96	0.05	0.11
All India	290.79	284.62	120.92	113.09	47.80	39.83	92.00	104.39

**Statement VII***Cumulative Requirement & Availability of Urea, DAP/NPK & MOP during Kharif 2011 (April, 2011 to June, 2011)*

Qty. in (000) MTs

2010-11 State	Urea		DAP+NPK				MOP	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Stock Pre- positioned	Supply	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	400.00	507.02	480.00	159.68	519.04	678.72	95.00	51.63
Karnataka	230.00	368.60	484.80	385.20	448.25	833.45	126.00	61.32
Kerala	42.75	50.21	71.00	11.81	60.05	71.86	43.65	45.14
Tamil Nadu	195.00	214.59	196.25	65.01	188.19	253.20	82.00	78.73
Puducherry	7.60	7.24	9.31	0.00	3.26	3.26	1.60	1.74
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.11	0.34	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
Gujarat	415.00	448.76	403.00	114.71	331.49	446.20	48.00	37.05
Madhya Pradesh	200.00	286.18	332.94	189.88	182.39	372.27	25.20	21.11
Chhattisgarh	210.00	176.03	173.75	64.47	92.35	156.82	34.00	18.63
Maharashtra	744.60	777.21	939.90	265.07	682.66	947.73	140.00	52.01
Rajasthan	193.00	245.09	162.40	70.45	97.48	167.93	13.00	6.52
Goa	1.63	1.03	3.49	0.00	2.71	2.71	0.25	0.48
Daman and Diu	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.76	0.62	0.78	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.03	0.00
Haryana	355.00	412.24	155.00	72.98	112.69	185.67	20.00	11.11
Punjab	750.00	801.36	256.00	51.95	172.43	224.38	26.00	19.40
Himachal Pradesh	27.50	25.72	7.80	2.00	7.96	9.96	0.30	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	42.00	31.48	25.00	0.99	17.74	18.73	6.50	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	1525.00	1280.53	745.50	256.93	357.71	614.64	55.00	40.17
Uttarakhand	66.00	80.57	33.00	0.00	21.08	21.08	4.50	0.50
Delhi	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	305.00	289.22	180.00	0.40	101.10	101.50	30.00	15.18
Jharkhand	45.00	31.47	44.00	0.55	20.15	20.70	10.00	1.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	73.10	107.24	111.53	7.88	106.50	114.38	34.50	19.88
West Bengal	160.10	253.64	266.65	27.11	211.14	238.25	59.45	26.37
Assam	60.20	54.37	11.83	7.50	9.16	16.66	25.80	10.60
Tripura	18.95	7.85	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	2.65
Manipur	18.50	5.04	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
Meghalaya	1.50	0.06	1.50	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.14	0.00
Nagaland	0.42	0.18	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.33	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Mizoram	1.24	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	6091.12	6464.00	5100.50	1754.57	3744.00	5498.57	885.01	522.00

\*Includes pre-positioning stock of phosphatic fertilizers in February/March 2011 to be consumed during Kharif 2011.

[English]

#### Education among Minority Communities

\*75. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of educational backwardness amongst the minority communities including Muslims in the country at present;

(b) the number of girls belonging to minority communities who have been awarded scholarships by the Maulana Azad Education Foundation during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to promote education amongst these communities;

(d) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the implementation of various schemes being undertaken by the Government for the welfare of the minority communities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

KHURSHEED): (a) Literacy rate is one of the most important indicators of educational status. As per 2001 census figures, the literacy rate of minority community are as follows:

Religion	Literacy Rate		Average
	Literacy Rate (Males)	Literacy Rate (Females)	
Muslims	67.6	50.01	59.1
Christians	84.4	76.2	80.3
Sikhs	75.2	63.1	69.4
Buddhists	83.1	61.7	72.7
Zoroastrians	NA	NA	NA
All India	75.3	53.7	64.8

Muslims have a lower literacy rate as compared to all India average for both males and females.

(b) The Maulana Azad Education Foundation under the scheme of Maulana Azad Scholarship for Meritorious Girl Students have awarded scholarship to 44,460 girls belonging to minority communities, during the last three years. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. The last date for receipt of applications for the current year is 30th September, 2011.

(c) The Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities focuses on enhancing opportunities for education amongst other things. Under this programme, the following issues are being addressed to promote education among minority communities:

- (i) Improving access to school education.
- (ii) Greater resources for teaching Urdu.
- (iii) Modernizing Madrasa Education.
- (iv) Award of Scholarships to meritorious students from minority communities.
- (v) Improving educational infrastructure through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation.

Maulana Azad Education Foundation awards scholarships for girl students and extends financial assistance for infrastructural development in educational institutions run by Non-Government Organizations.

Further, under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the persons belonging to the minority communities, assistance is provided to students by way of coaching for various jobs and for various entrance examinations.

Besides, a Special Area Development Programme, known as Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)

for Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) is being implemented since 2008-09. Since then, 12140 additional class rooms (ACRs), 637 school buildings, 28 Industrial Training Institutes and 210 hostels for students have been approved for construction in several Minority Concentration Districts.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) To ensure that the benefits of the schemes go to the intended beneficiaries, Ministry of Minority Affairs reviews the overall progress under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities on a quarterly basis with the nodal officers of the other Ministries. The progress is reviewed once in six months by the Committee of Secretaries and thereafter, a report is submitted to the Union Cabinet. Monitoring and review is done at the State level and at district levels through the State Level Committees and the District Level Committees constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and the Deputy Commissioner/Collector respectively.

In addition the Ministry of Minority Affairs has introduced the system of National Level Monitors (NLMs). These NLMs visit the Districts periodically and give their report.

### **Statement**

*State-wise Sanction of Scholarship by Maulana Azad Education Foundation during the last three years (i.e., 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11)*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Beneficiary to whom Scholarship Sanctioned			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	828	1072	924	2824
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	419	346	429	1194
5.	Bihar	680	1159	1425	3264
6.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	13	15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman and Diu	3	6	0	9
10.	Goa	0	3	5	8
11.	Gujarat	623	709	610	1942
12.	Haryana	7	7	28	42
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	2
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	25	7	53
15.	Jharkhand	670	691	556	1917
16.	Karnataka	355	913	546	1814
17.	Kerala	2884	2402	2338	7624
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	371	217	400	988
20.	Maharashtra	1390	1570	1394	4354
21.	Manipur	19	14	11	44
22.	Meghalaya	3	1	4	8
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
25.	NCT of Delhi	72	171	228	471
26.	Odisha	49	41	43	133
27.	Puducherry	1	6	10	17
28.	Punjab	8	83	1685	1776
29.	Rajasthan	408	470	561	1439
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	990	1188	1176	3354
32.	Tripura	1	0	3	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	839	2518	3676	7033
34.	Uttarakhand	35	38	32	105
35.	West Bengal	1386	1416	1219	4021
	Total	12064	15070	17326	44460

[*Translation*]

**National Rural Drinking Water Programme**

\*76. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

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

(c) the success achieved under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether safe drinking water is still not available in most of the villages covered under the scheme;

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

(f) the funds released and utilised under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(g) the number of additional villages likely to be covered during the next two years under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation reviews the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) periodically by conducting national

and regional review meetings and video conferences of the States with respect to rural water supply. A Conference of State Secretaries incharge of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation was held on 1st June 2011 wherein the progress achieved under NRDWP and Total Sanitation Campaign was reviewed. In the Conference good practices adopted in various states were also shared. Senior Officers/Area Officers/Technical Officers of the Ministry visit the States to observe the progress of implementation of the programme. The review meetings and visits provide information about the implementation of the Programme and enables the Government of India and State Governments to focus on the areas where progress is lacking.

(c) A Statement-I showing the achievement of coverage of habitations during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(d) and (e) As on 1.4.2011, out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, about 1,21,046 habitations have some sources of drinking water affected with chemical contamination. The details are enclosed at Statement-II. Under NRDWP, the Government of India has given priority to cover quality affected habitations with provision of safe drinking water. In this regard up to 65% of allocation to States can be utilized for coverage of quality affected habitations with safe drinking water.

(f) Statement showing the release and expenditure for the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(g) The target for coverage of habitations in a year is decided in the beginning of that year in the Annual Action Plans prepared by the States and discussed with the Ministry. Figures for the next 2 years are yet to be finalized.

**Statement I**

*Achievements in coverage of Habitations under NRDWP during last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09 Coverage	2009-10 Coverage	2010-11 Coverage	2011-12 Coverage*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15647	5374	6971	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	905	567	601	0
3.	Assam	8703	12004	6467	402

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	25785	26622	14221	601
5.	Chhattisgarh	8178	12002	7847	1784
6.	Goa	4	0		0
7.	Gujarat	2374	1441	1079	133
8.	Haryana	965	835	752	82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6390	5204	5094	457
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2234	424	903	0
11.	Jharkhand	6832	14605	11399	704
12.	Karnataka	5586	11625	6130	624
13.	Kerala	7650	241	405	40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5362	10781	13937	5743
15.	Maharashtra	17128	7465	8987	690
16.	Manipur	116	158	227	77
17.	Meghalaya	1116	407	380	101
18.	Mizoram	46	124	121	3
19.	Nagaland	584	84	128	0
20.	Odisha	13507	9525	7525	811
21.	Punjab	1523	1874	1658	118
22.	Rajasthan	7434	10388	7254	511
23.	Sikkim	27	110	100	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	9097	8206	7039	18
25.	Tripura	555	843	976	77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1190	1874	1879	16
27.	Uttarakhand	1351	1200	1324	139
28.	West Bengal	2747	4806	5967	108
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0		
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0		
31.	Daman and Diu				
32.	Delhi				
33.	Lakshadweep			10	
34.	Puducherry	15	40	12	
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Total		152990	148879	119393	13388

\*As on 30.6.2011.

**Statement II**

*No. of Habitations in which some Drinking Water sources are affected with Water quality problem*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total No. of Habitations as on 1.4.2011	Total Quality affected Habitations remaining as on 1.4.2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	491	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72407	585
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	7
4.	Assam	86976	18683
5.	Bihar	107642	18427
6.	Chandigarh	18	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	72329	7845
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0
9.	Daman and Diu	21	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	347	0
12.	Gujarat	34415	323
13.	Haryana	7385	30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	0

1	2	3	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	26
16.	Jharkhand	120154	808
17.	Karnataka	59532	7599
18.	Kerala	11883	969
19.	Lakshadweep	9	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	2917
21.	Maharashtra	98842	2696
22.	Manipur	2870	4
23.	Meghalaya	9326	102
24.	Mizoram	777	0
25.	Nagaland	1432	166
26.	Odisha	141928	14810
27.	Puducherry	248	0
28.	Punjab	15338	55
29.	Rajasthan	121133	31698
30.	Sikkim	2498	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	94500	509
32.	Tripura	8132	6196
33.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	1038
34.	Uttarakhand	39142	14
35.	West Bengal	95395	5546
Total		1664186	121053

**Statement III**

*Financial Progress uUnder NRDWP during Last 3 Years and Current Year*

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		O.B.	Release	Expend.	O.B.	Release	Expend.	O.B.	Release	Expend.	O.B.	Release*	Expend.**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	395.05	398.05	0.00	537.37	397.46	139.91	558.74	423.38	275.27	0.00	148.25
2.	Arunachal Padesh	25.97	162.46	160.97	27.47	178.20	195.55	10.12	199.99	176.55	33.56	31.95	4.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	77.83	187.57	265.40	0.00	83.50	275.07	48.43	487.46	480.55	55.36	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	202.37	452.38	73.30	671.45	186.11	284.87	572.68	170.73	425.91	317.50	0.00	23.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.76	125.26	112.42	27.59	128.22	105.17	50.65	122.01	109.51	63.15	0.00	13.44
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	0.50	2.82	0.00	1.16	1.66	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	6.62	369.44	289.33	86.73	482.75	508.98	60.51	609.10	610.49	69.12	121.28	67.91
8.	Haryana	0.00	117.29	117.29	0.00	206.89	132.35	74.54	276.90	201.57	149.87	0.00	36.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	141.51	141.49	0.02	182.85	154.18	28.69	194.37	165.59	57.47	21.19	9.72
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.09	396.49	176.67	237.91	402.51	384.25	256.17	468.91	506.52	218.56	0.00	145.82
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	80.33	18.85	61.48	111.34	86.04	86.78	129.95	128.19	88.54	0.00	8.98
12.	Karnataka	3.35	477.85	449.15	32.05	627.86	475.17	184.74	703.80	573.93	314.61	0.00	2.98
13.	Kerala	0.79	106.97	106.56	1.19	151.89	151.85	1.23	159.83	137.97	23.09	37.54	19.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.55	380.47	368.61	33.50	379.66	355.03	58.09	388.33	324.94	121.48	2.56	56.82
15.	Maharashtra	55.08	648.24	511.06	192.26	647.81	617.42	222.65	718.42	713.48	227.59	0.00	34.15
16.	Manipur	17.79	45.23	36.33	26.69	38.57	41.17	24.10	52.77	69.27	7.60	11.86	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	11.30	63.38	74.50	0.18	79.40	69.57	10.01	84.88	70.48	24.41	0.39	0.09
18.	Mizoram	8.72	54.19	45.48	17.43	55.26	52.21	20.48	61.58	58.02	24.04	0.00	10.30
19.	Nagaland	26.68	42.53	39.60	29.61	47.06	72.08	4.59	77.52	80.63	1.48	13.43	1.99
20.	Odisha	0.00	298.68	273.12	25.56	226.66	201.85	50.37	294.76	211.11	134.02	0.00	24.53
21.	Punjab	16.05	86.56	95.68	6.54	88.81	95.35	0.00	106.59	106.59	0.00	20.61	17.59
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	971.83	967.95	3.88	1012.16	673.92	342.12	1099.48	852.82	588.78	0.00	408.30
23.	Sikkim	6.73	32.45	28.85	10.33	20.60	24.00	6.94	23.20	19.51	10.63	0.00	0.94
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	287.32	230.58	57.24	317.95	370.09	5.10	393.53	303.41	95.22	62.24	6.54
25.	Tripura	13.84	41.01	36.99	17.85	77.40	78.07	17.18	74.66	67.20	24.64	0.00	16.93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	72.48	615.78	514.54	173.71	956.36	970.60	159.47	848.68	933.28	74.87	177.56	88.21
27.	Uttarakhand	12.28	65.87	61.03	37.06	124.90	63.83	98.13	136.41	55.44	179.10	0.00	12.50
28.	West Bengal	3.18	389.39	371.62	20.94	394.30	368.77	46.47	499.19	420.22	125.44	15.36	3.34
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.78	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	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	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh												
	Total	740.94	7056.02	5998.28	1798.69	7989.72	7205.43	2582.97	8941.81	8227.72	3297.06	515.97	1169.43

\*As on 29.7.2011

\*\*As on 30.6.2011

### Pilferage of Petroleum Products

\*77. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether cases of pilferage of petroleum products from the oil refineries, oil pipelines, oil depots, LPG depots etc. have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the action taken by the authorities in such cases; and

(d) the steps being taken to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAPIAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The number of cases of pilferage/attempted pilferage of petroleum products from the oil pipelines, oil depots and LPG depots during the last three year is 230 as reported by Public Sector Oil Companies.

(c) It has been reported that in each case of pilferage/attempted pilferage, FIR has been lodged with the respective Police Station. In some of the cases, the offenders have been apprehended at site and kept in police custody for further necessary action. The cases are pursued by the concerned PSU with the State Administration and police authorities at different levels.

(d) Following steps have been taken by the oil companies to prevent pilferage of petroleum products:

- Round the clock monitoring of Pipeline flow and pressure through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for all the pipelines.

- Monitoring of Leak Detection System (LDS) based on flow and pressure measurements indicates any major leakage or pilferage on the pipelines.
- Daily foot patrolling by Line Patrolmen (LPMs) and DGR guards.
- Continuous interaction & sensitizing of villagers along pipeline ROW etc.
- Continuous monitoring of RCP's (Repeater cum Cathodic Protection System) through CCTV based surveillance system
- Issue of pilferages taken up at the highest level of the Police Officials in all the states. Also regular interaction maintained with Civil Administration
- Directorate General of Rehabilitation nominated security personnel deployed at Depots/Terminals and LPG Bottling plants for round the clock surveillance & security of the locations.
- All operation at Depots/Terminals and LPG bottling plants carried out under strict & continuous supervision of competent officers.
- Round the clock manning of Refinery units by CISF;
- Checking of wagon & tankers by CISF;
- CISF Crime & Intelligence persons patrolling the plant round the clock;
- Electronic Surveillance; and
- Patrolling by local police.

Besides, an Amendment Bill has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 16th March, 2010 for amendment of Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 to make it more stringent with provisions of deterrent punishment for offenders engaged in pilferage and sabotage of petroleum and gas pipelines.

*[English]***Revival of PSUs**

\*78. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended unlocking of surplus assets including land as a part of revival of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether BRPSE has quantified the amount to be realized from such unlocking of assets in each case of revival;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether unlocking of surplus land has been opposed by the State Governments and the employees;

(e) if so, whether the revival plans of the PSUs could not materialize due to such opposition; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to overcome the situation?

THE THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended unlocking of surplus assets in case of 16 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to part finance for their revival.

(b) and (c) BRPSE has not quantified the amount to be realized from unlocking of assets. The identification and quantification of the amount to be realized from the assets is done by the concerned CPSE depending upon the availability of surplus assets and requirement of funds for revival. However, BRPSE recommended, based on the proposals, for unlocking of surplus assets. The details of amount recommended to be raised out of sale/disposal of assets for infusion of funds in CPSEs for their revival are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) No, Unlocking of surplus land has not been opposed by the State Governments and the employees. However, in some cases, State Government permission for disposal of land is awaited. The concerned administrative ministries/departments of the CPSEs prepare proposals for revival of sick companies after due consultations with all the stake holders.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Recommendation of BRPSE
1	2	3
1.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	GOI to provide Bridge loan of Rs. 361 crores to be repaid from the funds generated from sale of scrap and surplus assets (including land).
2.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	HAL to raise Rs. 56 crores through sale of surplus land in order to part fund the One Time Settlement (OTS) with Banks/FIs/PSUs.
3.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	The VRS should be partly funded by the sale of surplus assets amounting to Rs. 35 crores
4.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Interest free GOI bridge loan of Rs. 151.46 crores against the surplus land available with the Company. The loan would be repaid from the cash receipts of the sale of surplus land/assets of BIC Ltd.
5.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Infusion of funds of Rs. 310.33 crores for VRS, arrears of salary, pressing creditors, CAPEX and working capital requirements to restart Kinnison & Khardah mills, to be refunded from 2009-10 to 2015-16 from the sale proceeds of entire assets of remaining mills that are not viable and the Surplus land of mills at Kinnison & Khardah and internal generation.

1	2	3
6.	Elgin Mills Company Ltd.	A part of the land for which permission for sale/conversion is not required from Government of UP could be sold to reduce the requirement of bridge loan and negotiate with D/o Expenditure for the balance bridge loan to be repaid from sale of land. (total Rs. 225 crores)
7.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.	Recommended the modernization of 15 mills which are performing at a near total capacity at a cost of Rs. 250 crore to be funded through sale of surplus assets.
8.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	The Board agreed with the proposal of BLL/MP&NG for sale of freehold land at Mayurbhanj after relocating the Electrical repair unit and utilizing the proceeds of about Rs. 22 crores for working capital as well as for repayment of loan.
9.	Praga Tools Ltd., Hyderabad	Infusion of funds of Rs. 10 crores for capital expenditure & technology up-gradation to be repaid out of sale of surplus assets. Further utilization of money to be realized from sale of surplus assets for OTS and repayment of ICD, etc. Rs. 17.66 crore.
10.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	The realization of land value at Muland by open bid should also be explored simultaneously while pursuing revival through Joint Venture with PEs or disinvestment in favour of private ownership.
11.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Issue of Zero Coupon Preferential Shares for Rs. 443.00 crores redeemable after 3 years from sale of surplus land to meet (i) Repayment of VRS related loans - Rs. 255 crores, (ii) Repayment of long-term loans - Rs. 138 crores and (iii) discharge of earlier liabilities on interest payment made from Working capital - Rs. 50 crores.
12.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	<p>Sale of Assets of all seven non-functional units (estimated realization of Rs. 618 crores) through the Asset Sale Committee constituted by BIFR based on a fresh valuation and use for-</p> <p>(a) Repayment of Non-plan loan of Rs. 153.62 crores from GOI recommended in the revival package for OTS of dues of Secured/ Unsecured Creditors, banks, VRS/VSS &amp; retrenchment compensation to the Employees &amp; workers</p> <p>(b) expansion/modernization of Bokajan and Tandur units Rs. 110.44 crores)</p>
13.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	<p>(a) To utilise the amount generated from disposal of assets for CAPEX, settlement of SBI dues, sales tax dues and employees dues as well as repayment of the bridge loan of Rs. 102 crores.</p> <p>(b) Settlement of electricity dues of Jharkhand State Electricity Board (GOJ) of Rs. 500.00 crores by transferring commensurate amount of land of the company to the State Government.</p> <p>(c) To settle the liability of Rs. 73 crores of CISF by transferring commensurate amount of land of the company to the CISF.</p> <p>(d) To mobilise resources (approx. Rs. 330.00 crores) by transferring residential and non-residential buildings already on rent with the state government to the Jharkhand Government, settlement of residences on long term lease, settlement of commercial and institutional areas and privatization of schools and hospital.</p>



1	2	3
14.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	To allow AYCL to sell 228390 shares to TWOL, 301269 shares of DPSCCL and 11943074 shares in PYL held by it in Group companies and to plough back Rs. 46.21 crores being the estimated sale proceeds from same to fund restructuring requirements.
15.	HMT Watches Ltd.	GOI to infuse Rs. 103.00 crores for VRS/VSS by way Redeemable Zero Coupon Preference Shares of three years to be redeemed by HMTWL out of the proceeds from sale of NPA-land.  Ranibagh unit shall be offered to Uttarakhand Government before its closure; and that disposal of assets by a transparent method will be ensured in the case of closure of Bangalore unit.
16.	HMT Ltd.	In case, the Government is not able to mobilize funds through equity dilution, the funds required for CAPEX (Rs. 50 crores), VRS (Rs. 50 crores), working capital and repayment of loan (Rs. 95.60 crores) would be met by the HMT through sale of some more surplus land.

[Translation]

#### **Blackmarketing of Kerosene and LPG**

\*79. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether cases of alleged blackmarketing of kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any nexus between the oil companies and oil mafia in blackmarketing of kerosene and LPG has come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against those officers responsible for the same and to prevent occurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The possibility of black marketing of PDS Kerosene and domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) by some unscrupulous elements to

derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG.

(b) PDS Kerosene supplies to Kerosene Dealers are done on Ex-MI (Marketing Installation) basis by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Further Distribution of PDS kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is controlled by the State Government. The State Civil Supplies Authorities carry out inspection at Kerosene dealers to ensure that the product uplifted is delivered to the fair price shops and to the intended beneficiaries. Public Sector OMCs have reported that based on the advice of respective District/State Authorities, 137 cases of irregularities like pilferage, adulteration and black marketing of PDS kerosene were detected during the last three years and current year (April-June, 2011). During this period, 12 kerosene dealers were terminated against proven cases of diversion/black marketing of kerosene.

Further, Public Sector OMCs have reported that 452 established cases of black marketing of LPG were detected during the last three years and current year (April-June, 2011). In all established cases of black marketing/pilferage or any other malpractices, action is taken against the erring distributors as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines/LPG Distributorship Agreements.

(c) and (d) There are no established cases of any nexus between the officials of Public Sector OMCs and

Oil Mafia in black marketing of kerosene and LPG during the last three years and in the current year (April-June, 2011).

(e) Does not arise, in view of the (c) & (d) above.

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of MEGA Chemical Industrial Estates**

\*80. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up mega chemical industrial estates in the coastal States with adequate port facilities to turn the country into South Asia's Petrochem-hub;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the setting up of such estates;

(d) whether the proposal to have a mother complex in order to provide the proper linkage to other allied units has been considered and implemented; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, the Government of India is not setting up any Mega Chemical Industrial Estates in the coastal States, however, the Government of India has announced the Policy for setting up of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) in April, 2007. A PCPIR is a specifically delineated investment region having an area of about 250 sq. kms (with at least 40% area earmarked for processing activities). The initiative in this regard is to be taken by the concerned State Government. There will be an anchor tenant, based on which the entire development of the region will have to be planned. As per the PCPIR policy, the external physical infrastructure linkages to the PCPIR by way of rail, national highways, port, airport, telecom etc. is provided for through Public Private Partnerships, to the extent possible, by way of the viability gap funding under existing schemes. Wherever necessary, requisite budgetary provisions for creation of these linkages through the public sector are also made under existing schemes. 4 PCPIRs have been approved till now, *i.e.* in (i) Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Haldia

in West Bengal, (iii) Dahej in Gujarat and (iv) Paradeep in Odisha. Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) have been signed in case of 3, *viz.* (i) Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Haldia in West Bengal, (iii) Dahej in Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Complaints on Land Acquired for Government Schemes**

691. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have come to light where State Governments have allotted lands to private companies which were acquired for Government schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make provisions under which private parties can purchase land directly from the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Land for the private companies is being acquired & handed over to them by the appropriate Government as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Details of such acquisitions & transfers are available with the respective States/UTs.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) In view of (c) above does not arise.

#### **GRP Railway Station**

692. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations in the country with no Government Railway Police (GRP) stations/posts;

(b) whether the Railways propose to open GRP station in such railway stations including Khajuraho and Harpalpur stations under North Central Railway; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There are 7083 railway stations over Indian Railways. GRP Thana/Chowkies are functioning from 1051 railway stations. However, each Thana/Chowki has a number of stations in its jurisdiction.

(b) and (c) Government Railway Police (GRP) functions under the control of respective State Governments and railways bear 50% of the cost. For creation of any GRP unit, proposal is initiated by State Government. On receipt of a proposal Railway consider it on merit. At present there is no proposal for creation of GRP Thana/Chowki at Khajuraho Railway Station. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) Out Post is already functional at Khajuraho Railway Station. Railway Administration of North Central Railway has sanctioned space for GRP Chowki at Harpalpur Station. Superintendent of Railway Police/Jabalpur is making efforts to obtain sanction of State Government for establishing GRP Chowki at Harpalpur.

[English]

#### Investigation of Sesa Goa Ltd. Company by SFIO

693. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has recommended prosecution against mining company 'Sesa Goa Ltd.';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action on the recommendation of SFIO;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The investigation report indicates violations of sections 147, 211, 395 and 240 of the Companies Act, 1956. Further, contraventions of Sections 408, 409, 415 and 418 read with 120B of Indian Penal Code have also been pointed out. The investigation report is under examination.

[Translation]

#### New Railway Lines in Bihar

694. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new railway lines sanctioned, completed and pending for completion during the last three years, location-wise, in the State of Bihar; and

(b) the reasons for delay and steps taken by the Railways for timely completion of these lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) During last 3 years *i.e.* 2008-09 to 2010-11, 11 new line projects falling fully/partly in Bihar State have been sanctioned. All these projects are in various stages of progress. Location-wise details of project indicating length and latest anticipated cost is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Length (in Kms.)	Latest anticipated cost (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ara-Bhabua Road	122	490.8
2.	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj)	92	304.41
3.	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda)	97	549.75
4.	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj	136.09	445.25

1	2	3	4
5.	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj	50.08	359.86
6.	Jogbani-Biratnagar (Nepal)	18	238.83
7.	Kursela-Bihariganj	35	192.56
8.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	66.9	281.3
9.	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai-Janakpur Road	66.55	228.05
10.	Sitamarhi-Jaynagar-Nirmali via Susand	188	678.62
11.	Nawada-Laxmipur	137	620.57

Railways have huge throforward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. The projects are progressed as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like Public-Private Partnership, funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries. To reduce delay on account of land availability, security issues and forestry clearances, etc meetings with State Government/ Central Government Officials are held from time to time. Contract conditions have been modified to bring in efficiency in contract management and field units have been further empowered.

[English]

#### **Economic Census**

695. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to commence Economic Census next year;

(b) if so, the extent to which the above Census would help in micro level planning and policy formulations, particularly in unorganised sector; and

(c) the time by which the final results of Census are likely come out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes Madam, the Government is planning to conduct Sixth

Economic Census in collaboration with State/UT Governments during 2012.

(b) The above Census envisages to cover all establishments or enterprises engaged in various economic activities both in the organised and unorganised sectors of the economy. The information on establishments so collected during the Census would not only provide updated frame for detailed follow-up surveys but would also give entrepreneurial data at village/ward level for planning and development, especially for unorganised sector of the economy.

(c) As per Plan of the Census scheme, the Ministry plan to release the Quick Results within 60 days of completion of field work by State/UTs and the All-India report within one year of completion of field work.

#### **Civic Needs of Minority Communities**

696. SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a high level inter-Ministerial task force to look into the civic needs of the minority communities in towns and cities where they live in large numbers;

(b) if so, whether the task force has also been asked to review the existing scheme, flow of funds to these towns and cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time fixed for the said task force to submit its report to the Government;

(d) whether the Government has identified the cities and towns where the civic needs of the minorities are to be addressed;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the areas likely to be covered by the task force in the name of civic amenities; and

(g) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to get the report of the task force for early 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) and (b) Yes Madam.

(c) The task force was given an extended time upto 31st October, 2007 to submit its report. The task force submitted its report on 08.11.2007. The terms of the task force were as under:-

- (i) to identify towns/cities having a substantial concentration of minority population requiring special attention;
- (ii) to formulate the approach for a multi-sectoral plan for provision of basic civic amenities such as housing, schools and educational facilities, health facilities and employment opportunities for urban localities having a substantial concentration of minority population, within such towns/cities;
- (iii) to identify existing schemes/programmes from which funds could be channelized to such localities for implementation of multi-sectoral plans;
- (iv) to suggest special schemes for funding the resource gap of projects included in the multi-sectoral plan and also for funding specific projects which are not covered under any of existing schemes/programmes.

(d) and (e) The Task Force in its report has identified 338 towns/cities, of which 251 towns/cities are relatively more backward in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities parameters. Both lists 338 such towns/cities and 251 more backward ones are enclosed in the Report which is available on the website of the Ministry-[www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

(f) and (g) The areas covered by the Task Forces were housing, schools and educational facilities, health facilities and employment opportunities. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in these 338 towns.

### **Dispute Resolution Panels**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a special dispute resolution panels and courts to resolve economic offences and dispute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it would also help in early delivery of these cases?

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.

### **Rail Bandhu**

698. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have launched Rail Bandhu on board magazine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An On-Board Monthly magazine named 'Rail Bandhu' has been launched in May 2011 for distribution on Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express trains and AC Classes of Duronto Express trains. The objective of publishing Rail Bandhu is to showcase the Railways achievements, in addition, to providing interesting reading material for Rail Travellers during their journey.

### **Frequency of Trains in Gujarat**

699. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations received from Gujarat to increase the frequency of various trains running to/from Gujarat;

(b) the action taken thereon by the Railways;

(c) the details of trains available for the passengers of various places of pilgrimage like Dakor, Palitana, Somnath, Ambaji and Junagarh;

(d) whether the Railways propose to increase the frequency of these trains; 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) and (b) Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Ministers/organizations/associations/different levels of State Government, including that of Gujarat etc. are received at various levels of railway administration. These are examined and action as found feasible and justified, is taken.

(c) At present, Dakor, Palitana and Somnath are served by 4 pairs of trains (2 pairs of Passenger & 2 pairs of MEMU trains), 3 pairs of passenger trains and 4 pairs (3 pairs of Express and 1 pair of passenger trains) respectively. Poonam special trains are also run for Dakor from Vadodara and Ahmedabad every month. Pilgrims desiring to visit Ambaji can avail of trains going towards and having stoppage at Abu Road. Junagadh is being served by 6 pairs of Express/Passenger trains and 3 pairs of passenger trains on Broad Gauge and two pairs of Metre Gauge trains.

(d) and (e) Increase in the frequency/introduction of trains serving Dakor, Palitana, Somnath and Junagadh is not feasible at present due to operational and resource constraints. However, a new train *i.e.* 59297/59298

Porbandar-Veraval Passenger serving Junagadh will be introduced during 2011-2012.

#### **Automatic System for Voters**

700. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Election Commission is planning to introduce an automatic system of providing acknowledgement to voters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any panel has been formed to study the proposed system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The Election Commission has intimated that it had a meeting with all political parties on 4th October, 2010. At the meeting, some political parties suggested the introduction of voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) in the Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) to further enhance voters' confidence and satisfaction. Based on the suggestions received at the meeting, the Commission has referred the issue to its Technical Expert Committee to give its views after wide consultation. The Technical Expert Committee has the following members:-

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Specialization
1	Prof. P V Indiresan	Former Director of IIT, Madras	Field of Communication
2	Prof. D T Shahani	Professor of IIT Delhi	Electronic Instrumentation, Electromagnetics, Antennas
3	Prof. A K Agarwala	Chief Design Engineer (S.G.) of IIT Delhi	Electronic Design, Instrument Design
4	Prof. Rajat Moona	Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, IIT of Kanpur.	Computer Architecture, VLSI Design, Embedded systems, Storage Architectures, Security, Smart Card and RFID.
5	Prof. D K Sharma	Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT of Mumbai.	Semiconductor Devices, VLSI Design, MOS Device and Embedded Systems.

The Expert Committee had several rounds of meetings with Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore (BEL) and Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad (ECIL) on this issue and then had met the political parties and other civil society members who were engaged with

the Commission on the issue of EVMs to explore the possibility of introducing the VVPAT system in the EVM. On the direction of the Expert Committee, the BEL and ECIL had made a prototype and demonstrated before the Committee and the Commission. The Expert

Committee had recommended that the prototype should be tested in field in extreme environmental conditions to get an actual assessment of the trial. The trial should be in real election like condition.

Based on the recommendation of the Expert Committee on EVM & VVPAT system, the Commission had conducted simulate election for field trial of VVPAT system in the district of the States mentioned below:-

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Location	Date of Poll
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ladakh	24.07.2011
2.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	24.07.2011
3.	Meghalaya	Cherrapunjee	26.07.2011
4.	NCT of Delhi	East Delhi District	4.07.2011
5.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	24.07.2011

The Commission also requested all the recognised National and State Political Parties, Civil Societies, citizens of India to witness the trial to have a first hand experience of the system.

*[Translation]*

#### **Exploration Work of Inflammable Gas**

701. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exploration work of inflammable gas Jawalamukhi in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh is going on for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether indications of release of large quantum of gas has been found/received there recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the commercial production of gas is likely to be started at the said location?

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, ONGC is carrying out exploration work in Phases, in Jawalamukhi area of Kangra in Himachal Pradesh since 1956.

(c) to (e) No indications of large scale gas emissions have been found from this area.

*[English]*

#### **Establishment of New Urea Plants**

702. DR. KIRITBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish some new urea plants at Haldia with a view to increase the production capacity of urea in the country to meet the domestic and international demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount to be invested to establish the said plants and improve their production capacity;

(d) whether the country will be self-reliant in demand and supply of urea after these plants start producing urea; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Cabinet approved, in principle, the proposal for revival of closed units of HFCL including its Haldia unit in April, 2007. In October 2008, the Cabinet approved the constitution of an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (F) with the mandate to evaluate all options for revival of closed units of HFCL and make suitable recommendations for consideration for CCEA. ECOS has considered the

various options and finalized its recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a note for consideration of CCEA has been finalized and forwarded to Cabinet Secretariat on 10th June, 2011 for placing it before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. The capacity of the proposed urea plant is 1.15 MTPA and is estimated to cost Rs. 4500 crores.

(d) and (e) Presently there is demand supply of gap of approximately 7.5 MTPA. The country will be self-reliant in urea once the proposed projects of revival, revamp, expansion and Greenfield projects are commissioned.

[*Translation*]

### **Corporate Identity Number**

703. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Corporate Identity Number (CIN) is mandatory for all types of companies registered in India;

(b) if so, the details of the number of private, public undertakings and statutory companies which have obtained CIN in the country as on date; and

(c) the action taken by the Regulatory Authority in case any company does not obtained CIN?

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) As on 25.07.2011 the total number of private and public companies are as under

Private companies	:	1029363
Public companies	:	116603

(c) Since a company cannot function without CIN, this does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Reducing Government Litigation**

704. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that non-implementation of court orders and judgement promptly are the main reasons behind second round of litigation;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the issue; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to cut down on Government litigation as the departments themselves are the major litigants?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Government proposes to evolve a National Litigation Policy which is based on the recognition that the Government and its various agencies are the pre-dominant litigants in courts in the country. The Policy envisages that the Central Government shall conduct litigation in a responsive manner to reduce Government litigation in courts. The Policy also lays down the principle to be followed by the Central Government while filing appeals in the courts, with special emphasis on challenge to orders of tribunals, service matters and revenue matters.

[*Translation*]

### **Capital Holdings of PSUs**

705. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings have huge capital which is not being directly invested in the production work;

(b) if so, the quantum of the capital with these undertakings by the end of March, 2011;

(c) the average annual growth rate of this capital during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government have prepared any policy to invest this extra capital again in the production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (e) The total capital holdings in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in terms of 'net worth' and their annual growth rates during the last three years are shown below (Table 1):



**Table 1**

(₹ in crore)

Years	Net worth	Growth rate (%)	Net Fixed Assets (+ capital-work-in Progress)	Growth rate (%)
2009-10	660245	12.53	677450	18.74
2008-09	587286	12.74	570513	16.29
2007-08	520923	14.71	490615	11.91

Source: Public Enterprises Survey (2009-10).

Table 1 also shows the net fixed assets (+ capital-work-in progress) or the investments made in CPSEs during the last three years. Both these figures are very close to each other in absolute values as well as in terms of growth rates.

Utilisation of capital holdings by the enterprises (CPSEs), moreover, depends upon their corporate plans, market conditions and the best judgment of their respective managements/Board of Directors.

*[English]***Funds for the Welfare of the Minorities**

706. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of plan funds under the Eleventh Five Year Plan spent for the welfare of minorities;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enhance the allocation of funds for the said purpose;

(c) whether the Government has identified the bottlenecks for the under- utilization of funds allocated for the welfare of minorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The 11th Five Year Plan allocation for the Ministry of Minority Affairs as approved by the

Planning Commission was Rs. 7000 Crores. The Ministry up to March 2011 incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 4540.61 crores representing 64.86% of the total allocation. With the allocation of Annual Plan 2011-12 of Rs. 2850 crore, the Government has already enhanced the 11th Five Year Plan allocation.

(c) There are no bottlenecks that impede full utilization of funds budgeted for the Ministry.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Involvement of Private Sector in PURA Scheme**

707. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to engage private sector in implementing the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme;

(b) if so, the response from the private sector in this regard; and

(c) the measures being taken to implement the Scheme effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme for implementation on pilot basis during 11th Five Year Plan. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The scope of the scheme is to select private partners to develop livelihood opportunities, urban amenities and infrastructure facilities and to be responsible for maintenance of the same for a period of 10 years in selected Panchayats/cluster of Panchayats.

For selecting the private sector partners, a notice was issued inviting Expression of Interest (EoI) from private sector entities on 15.04.2010 in leading national and financial dailies. In response, 93 EoIs were received out of which 45 organizations had qualified at the EoI Stage. These 45 organizations were asked to submit the detailed bid alongwith concept plan by 07th October 2010. In response, 09 organizations had submitted 14 detailed bids out of which 11 proposals had qualified. The concerned private entities, whose proposals had qualified,

were asked to submit to Detailed Project Report (DPR) to this Ministry by 22nd February 2011. In response, 5 organizations had submitted 8 DPRs which are under evaluation.

A Concession Agreement will be signed between the Gram Panchayat as the Grantor and the private developer as the concessionaire. It shall include details of minimum service level standards, performance guarantees, etc. State Support Agreement will also be signed between Ministry of Rural Development, State Government and private developer. The commitment of State Government for delivering the core facilities like roads, bulk water and power to the PURA area shall be made as part of this agreement. Besides, wide consultations/workshop are being held with private sector partners, State Governments, District Rural Development Agencies and other stakeholders for effective implementation of the scheme.

#### **Video Conferencing for AGMs**

708. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make Video Conferencing mandatory in Annual General Meetings (AGMs) of listed companies to facilitate the stakeholders to participate in the meetings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has recognized participation by shareholders in the Annual General Meetings under the Companies Act, 1956 for all companies through video conference. Vide Circular dated 06.06.2011 issued by the Ministry, it is proposed to be mandatory for all listed companies for financial year 2012-13 and onwards.

#### **Operation of New Trains**

709. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new trains announced in the last Railway Budget, Zone-wise;

(b) whether all these trains have started service;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) 131 pairs of new trains were announced in the last Railway Budget in February 2011. On the basis of primary maintenance of the rakes, the Zone-wise distribution of these 131 pairs of new trains is attached at Statement-I. 33 pairs of new trains announced in the last Railway Budget have been introduced and their Zone-wise detail is at Statement-II. New trains announced in the last Railway Budget 2011-12 are introduced during the same financial year 2011-12.

#### **Statement I**

Sl.No.	From	To	Nature	Railway
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nagpur	Bhusawal	Express	Central
2.	Sawantwadi Road	Mumbai	Rajya Rani Express	Central
3.	Nagpur	Kolhapur	Express	Central
4.	Vasai Road	Diva	DEMU	Central
5.	Allahabad	Mumbai	AC Duronto	Central
6.	Pune	Ahmedabad	AC Duronto	Central
7.	Pune	Secunderabad	Shatabdi Express	Central

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Manmad	Mumbai	Rajya Rani Express	Central
9.	Visakhapatnam	Koraput	Intercity Express	East Coast
10.	Digha	Puri	Express	East Coast
11.	Kendujhargarh	Bhubaneswar	Fast Passenger	East Coast
12.	Koraput	Sambalpur	Passenger	East Coast
13.	Varanasi	Singrauli	Intercity Express	East Central
14.	Saharsa	Patna	Rajya Rani Express	East Central
15.	Howrah	Darbhanga	Express	East Central
16.	Barkakhana	Dehri-on-sona	Passenger	East Central
17.	Howrah	Azimganj	Kavi Guru Express	Eastern
18.	Bardhaman	Rampurhat	Express	Eastern
19.	Kolkata	Agra	Express	Eastern
20.	Sealdah	Puri	Non AC Duronto	Eastern
21.	Howrah	Bolpur	Kavi Guru Express	Eastern
22.	Asansol	Gorakhpur	Express	Eastern
23.	Malda Town	Digha	Express	Eastern
24.	Asansol	Gonda	Express	Eastern
25.	Asansol	Tatanagar	Express	Eastern
26.	Bhagalpur	Ajmer	Express	Eastern
27.	Kolkata	Jaisalmer	Express	Eastern
28.	Sealdah	Jangipur	DEMU	Eastern
29.	Sealdah	Bhagwangola - Lalgola	DEMU	Eastern
30.	Krishnanagar	Behrampur Court	DEMU (MEMU)	Eastern
31.	Ranchi	Asansol	MEMU	Eastern
32.	Gorakhpur	Yesvantpur	Express	North Eastern
33.	Lucknow	Bhopal	Express	North Eastern
34.	Haridwar	Ramnagar	Link Express	North Eastern
35.	Dibrugarh	Kanniyakumari	Vivek Express	North East Frontier
36.	Silghat	Dhubri	Rajya Rani Express	North East Frontier
37.	Guwahati	Dimapur	Express	North East Frontier
38.	Silghat	Chaparmukh	Passenger	North East Frontier

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Siliguri	Dinhata	Passenger	North East Frontier
40.	New Jalpaiguri	Balurghat	DEMU	North East Frontier
41.	Radhikapur	New Jalpaiguri	DEMU	North East Frontier
42.	Rae Bareilly	Jaunpur	Express	Northern
43.	Delhi	Farukhnagar	Passenger	Northern
44.	Delhi	Puducherry	Express	Northern
45.	Ludhiana	Delhi	Shatabdi Express	Northern
46.	Meerut	Lucknow	Rajya Rani Express	Northern
47.	Mumbai	Chandigarh	Express	Northern
48.	Abohar	Fazilka	Passenger	Northern
49.	Jodhpur	Hissar	Fast Passenger	North Western
50.	Nizamuddin	Ajmer	Non AC Duronto	North Western
51.	Jaipur	Delhi	Double Decker	North Western
52.	Jaipur	Agra	Shatabdi Express	North Western
53.	Guwahati	Jaipur	Kavi Guru Express	North Western
54.	Bikaner	Delhi	Superfast Intercity Express	North Western
55.	Shalimar	Udaipur	Express	North Western
56.	Kolkata	Ajmer	Express	North Western
57.	Jodhpur	Delhi	Express	North Western
58.	Pune	Nanded	Express	South Central
59.	Hyderabad	Darbhanga	Express	South Central
60.	Nasarpur	Nagarsol	Express	South Central
61.	Secunderabad	Visakhapatnam	AC Duronto	South Central
62.	Tirupati	Amravati	Express	South Central
63.	Howrah	Nanded	Express	South Central
64.	Tirupati	Guntakal	Passenger	South Central
65.	Faluknama	Medchhal	DEMU	South Central
66.	Mriyalguda	Nadikudi	DEMU	South Central
67.	Kacheguda	Raichur	DEMU	South Central
68.	Raichur	Gadwal	DEMU	South Central
69.	Jalna	Nagarsol	DEMU	South Central

1	2	3	4	5
70.	Nizamabad	Secunderabad	DEMU	South Central
71.	Kacheguda	Mriyalguda	DEMU	South Central
72.	Faluknama	Bhongir	MEMU	South Central
73.	Bilaspur	Ernakulam	Superfast Express	South East Central
74.	Bilaspur	Katni	Passenger	South East Central
75.	Raipur	Korba	Passenger	South East Central
76.	Gondia	Ballarshah	DEMU	South East Central
77.	Santragachi	Tirupati	Express	South Eastern
78.	Puri	Shalimar	Express	South Eastern
79.	Digha	Visakhapatnam	Express	South Eastern
80.	Shalimar	Patna	Duronto	South Eastern
81.	Santragachi	Mangalore	Vivek Express	South Eastern
82.	Bankura	Shalimar	Rajya Rani Express	South Eastern
83.	Jharsuguda	Bhubaneswar	Rajya Rani Express	South Eastern
84.	Howrah	Secunderabad	Express	South Eastern
85.	Hatia	Pune	Express	South Eastern
86.	Howrah	Mysore	Express	South Eastern
87.	Shalimar	Visakhapatnam	Express	South Eastern
88.	Baripada	Bangriposi	DEMU	South Eastern
89.	Midnapore	Jhargram	MEMU	South Eastern
90.	Jhargram	Purulia	MEMU	South Eastern
91.	Coimbatore	Tuticorin	Link Express	Southern
92.	Coimbatore	Mettupalayam	Passenger	Southern
93.	Chennai	Shirdi	Express	Southern
94.	Ernakulam	Bangalore	Express	Southern
95.	Madurai	Chennai	AC Duronto	Southern
96.	Chennai	Thiruvananthapuram	AC Duronto	Southern
97.	Nilambur Road	Thiruvananthapuram Link	Rajya Rani Express	Southern
98.	Kharagpur	Viluppuram	Express	Southern
99.	Purulia	Viluppuram	Express	Southern
100.	Mangalore	Palakkad	Intercity Express	Southern

1	2	3	4	5
101.	Ernakulam	Kollam	MEMU	Southern
102.	Kollam	Nagercoil	MEMU	Southern
103.	Mysore	Bangalore	Rajya Rani Express	South Western
104.	Yesvantpur	Mysore	Express	South Western
105.	Bangalore Cantt	Bangarapet	DEMU	South Western
106.	Dharmapuri	Bangalore	DEMU	South Western
107.	Marikuppam	Bangarapet	DEMU	South Western
108.	Kolar	Bangalore	DEMU	South Western
109.	Bangarapet	Koppam	MEMU	South Western
110.	Mysore	Chennai	Express	South Western
111.	Vasco	Velankani	Express	South Western
112.	Damoh	Bhopal	Rajya Rani Express	West Central
113.	Jabalpur	Indore	Intercity Express	West Central
114.	Indore	Kota	Intercity Express	West Central
115.	Ratlam	Nimach	DEMU	Western
116.	Ratlam	Chittaurgarh	DEMU	Western
117.	Vasai Road	Panvel	MEMU	Western
118.	Mumbai Central	New Delhi	AC Duronto	Western
119.	Ahmedabad	Mumbai	Double Decker	Western
120.	Dwarka	Tuticorin	Vivek Express	Western
121.	Bandra (T)	Jammu Tawi	Vivek Express	Western
122.	Porbander	Howrah	Kavi Guru Express	Western
123.	Ahmedabad	Yesvantpur	AC Express	Western
124.	Bhavnagar	Kochuvelli	Express	Western
125.	Bhuj	Dadar	Express	Western
126.	Porbander	Kochuvelli	Express	Western
127.	Puri	Gandhidham	Express	Western
128.	Udaipur	Bandra (T)	Express	Western
129.	Varanasi	Ahmedabad	Express	Western
130.	Bhuj	Palanpur	Passenger	Western
131.	Ahmedabad	Patan	DEMU	Western

**Statement II**

Sl.No.	From	To	Nature	Railway
1.	Nagpur	Bhusawal	Express	Central
2.	Sawantwadi Road	Mumbai	Rajya Rani Express	Central
3.	Nagpur	Kolhapur	Express	Central
4.	Vasai Road	Diva	DEMU	Central
5.	Varanasi	Singrauli	Intercity Express	East Central
6.	Howrah	Azimganj	Kavi Guru Express	Eastern
7.	Bardhaman	Rampurhat	Express	Eastern
8.	Kolkata	Agra	Express	Eastern
9.	Rae Bareilly	Jaunpur	Express	Northern
10.	Delhi	Farukhnagar	Passenger	Northern
11.	Delhi	Puducherry	Express	Northern
12.	Jodhpur	Hissar	Fast Passenger	North Western
13.	Pune	Nanded	Express	South Central
14.	Hyderabad	Darbhanga	Express	South Central
15.	Nasarpur	Nagarsol	Express	South Central
16.	Santragachi	Tirupati	Express	South Eastern
17.	Puri	Shalimar	Express	South Eastern
18.	Digha	Visakhapatnam	Express	South Eastern
19.	Coimbatore	Tuticorin	Link Express	Southern
20.	Coimbatore	Mettupalayam	Passenger	Southern
21.	Chennai	Shirdi	Express	Southern
22.	Ernakulam	Bangalore	Express	Southern
23.	Mysore	Bangalore	Rajya Rani Express	South Western
24.	Yesvantpur	Mysore	Express	South Western
25.	Bangalore Cantt	Bangarapet	DEMU	South Western
26.	Dharmapuri	Bangalore	DEMU	South Western
27.	Marikuppam	Bangarapet	DEMU	South Western
28.	Kolar	Bangalore	DEMU	South Western
29.	Bangarapet	Koppam	MEMU	South Western
30.	Mysore	Chennai	Express	South Western
31.	Ratlam	Nimach	DEMU	Western
32.	Ratlam	Chittaurgarh	DEMU	Western
33.	Vasai Road	Panvel	MEMU	Western

**Bridge at Zadeshwar**

710. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct an additional bridge across the River Narmada at Zadeshwar, Gujarat; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Railway Crossings in Odisha**

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

(a) the total number of railway crossings in Odisha;

(b) the number of over-bridges and under-bridges on these railway crossings; and

(c) the other measures taken by the Railways to solve the traffic jam problem prevailing in most of these crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There are 1091 Nos. of level crossings (449 manned and 642 unmanned) in Odisha.

(b) There are no over-bridges and under-bridges on these level crossings. However, there are 82 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and 78 Road Under Bridges (RUBs) in Odisha.

(c) The following measures are being taken to solve the traffic jam problem:-

1. Concerned State Governments have been requested to submit proposals for construction of ROB/RUBs on cost sharing basis in lieu of busy level crossings, where train vehicle unit (TVU) is more than 1 lakh and also in lieu of level crossings situated in various station yards/suburban areas even where TVU is less than 1

lakh. On receipt of proposals, the same are processed for sanction, and subsequently the works are taken up.

2. To eliminate the manned/unmanned level crossings, subways costing up to Rs. 2.5 Crore are being constructed at Railway's cost where the site is technically feasible, subject to consent of State Government for closure of the level crossings.

**Petrol Pumps Opened in Bihar**

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

(a) the number of petrol pumps opened in Patna and Darbhanga districts of Bihar during the last three years and the current year, company-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the petrol pumps for which screening was held during the last three years are yet to be set up;

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

(d) the time by which they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have commissioned 19 Retail Outlets in Patna district and 10 ROs in Darbhanga district of Bihar during the last three years and the current years. The details of these ROs are available with Director (Marketing) of OMCs.

(b) and (c) 39 ROs, for which interviews were held for these two districts, are yet to be commissioned due to various reasons such as obtaining approval from statutory authorities, procurement of land, investigation of complaints, court cases etc.

(d) OMCs have informed that it is not possible to indicate a definite time-frame for commissioning of RO dealerships as the process of setting up of RO dealerships involves various steps such as release of advertisements, scrutiny of applications and documents, holding of



interviews of the eligible candidates for selection of dealers/distributors, release of merit panels, field investigation in respect of selected candidates, issue of Letter of Intent, obtaining of various approvals/No Objection Certificates from various statutory authorities, etc.

[English]

#### Under Trial Prisoners

713. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Mission Mode Programme for the release of under trial prisoners;

(b) if so, the progress made so far under the programme; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure speedy justice delivery system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Law & Justice has launched a 'Mission Mode Programme for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms - Undertrials Programme' with effect from 26th January, 2010 with an aim to reduce the congestion in jails. As per information received from the Registry of the High Courts/State Governments, 5,62,397 undertrial prisoners have been released on bail and 77,940 undertrial prisoners has been discharged during the period from 26.01.2010 to 31.05.2011.

(c) In order to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases in all the Courts, Government has taken a number of measures as mentioned below:

I. The Government has approved setting up of 'National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms'. The major goals are:

- Increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system.
- Enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities

A Mission Mode approach to infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary is among the major initiatives under the National Mission for Justice Delivery which is approved by the Government. Inadequacy of infrastructure in subordinate courts has been one of the bottlenecks in the speedy delivery of justice.

Keeping this in mind in the financial year 2011-12, the allocation for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for infrastructure development has been increased fivefold from R 100 crore to R 500 crore. Funding pattern has also been increased from 50:50 to 75:25 for the states and to continue 90:10 for the NE states.

- II. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to provide a grant of ₹ 5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country over a five year period 2010-15. A grant of ₹ 1000 crore has already been released to the States during the year 2010-11. With the help of these grants, the States can, *inter-alia*, set up morning/evening/shift/special magistrates' courts, appoint court managers-establish ADR centres and provide training to mediators/conciliators, organise more Lok Adalats to reduce pendencies. The grants also provide for training of judicial officers, strengthening of State Judicial Academies, training of public prosecutors and maintenance of heritage court buildings.
- III. In order to computerise the justice delivery system Government is implementing e-Courts Project for the District and Subordinate Courts in the country and up gradation of ICT infrastructure in superior courts at an estimated cost of 935 crore. The target is to computerize 12000 Courts by 31st March, 2012 and 14249 Courts by 31st March, 2014. Court Management and case management can be done through National Arrears Grid created under the project.
- IV. The Thirteen Finance Commission while recommending a grant of ₹ 5000 crore made a condition for release of 2nd year installment only after formulating State Litigation policy. State Litigation policy is to be formulated with the aim to transform government into an efficient and responsible litigant. If the cases involving government are reduced then the courts will have time to dispose of a large number of cases to achieve the target of reducing the pendency.
- V. Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 which provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to marginalised. The current year allocation has been increased from ₹ 40 crore to ₹ 150 crore. So far 151 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified by the states.

VI. The Ministry of Law & Justice has requested all the Chief Justices of High Courts to launch a campaign to reduce pendency of cases in court from July-December, 2011 and also for filling up vacancies of judges in the High Courts and Subordinate Courts during the same period. Vacancies and delays are inevitably correlated, hence a campaign mode approach for filling vacancies need to be launched. At least 50% of the vacancies could be filled up in respect of subordinate courts by December 2011.

[Translation]

### Gauge Conversion

714. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work of gauge conversion from Sakri to Jhanjharpur and Jhanjharpur to Nirmali and Jhanjharpur to Laukaha under East Central Railway Hajipur;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised on these projects so far, year-wise;

(c) whether it is also proposed to elevate the tracks and stations and also modernise stations along these routes;

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

(e) whether it is a fact that Passenger Reservation System (PRS) facilities not working properly at Nirmali, Ghohardhiha and Jhanjharpur; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Earthwork and work on minor/major bridges between Sakri-Nirmali-Jhanjharpur is in progress. The work of important bridge over River Kamala Balan has also been taken up.

(b) Funds allotted	-	Rs. 170.30 cr.
		(deposit)
Funds utilized during 10-11	-	Rs. 38.78 cr.
Funds utilized during 11-12	-	Rs. 23.87 cr.
Total		Rs. 62.65 cr.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Track & Stations are being modernised & upgraded. Track structure has provision of

1660 sleepers per Km. and 250mm ballast cushion and signalling will be colour light signalling.

(e) Nirmali, Ghohardhiha and Jhanjharpur PRS locations are situated in an area where electricity supply and link connectivity is very poor. Thus, sometimes, the services are affected.

(f) Generator and solar panel has been installed to improve power supply. Also, for link problem, close coordination is kept with BSNL authorities.

[English]

### 20-Coach Rajdhani Express

715. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the Railways propose to run regular Twenty-Coach Rajdhani Express on Ahmedabad-New Delhi route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to run twenty coach Rajdhani Express on Ahmedabad-New Delhi route as it is presently not operationally feasible.

### LPG Consumed by Automobile Owners

716. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of LPG consumed by automobile owners in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number of LPG retail units which have been established for automobile users in Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more LPG retail units in the State to cater to the demand of automobile sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The sales of Auto LPG through

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the State of Gujarat during the last three years were 30764 Metric Tonne (MT).

(b) As on 01.07.2011, OMCs are operating 47 Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS) in the State of Gujarat.

(c) and (d) Since the demand for Auto LPG continuously decreasing due to expansion of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) infrastructure in all the regions of Gujarat, OMCs do not have any plan to set up any more ALDS in the State due to demand constraint of Auto LPG.

[Translation]

#### Pharmaceutical Companies

717. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the public sector pharmaceutical companies under the administrative control of his Ministry;

(b) the details of profit earned/loss suffered by them during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether some companies have submitted schemes to enter into new business sectors; 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) Following public sector pharmaceutical companies are under the administrative control of this Ministry:-

1. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pimpri, Pune
2. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata
3. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon
4. Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bangaluru
5. Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Jaipur
6. Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL), Kolkata

7. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), Kolkata

(b) Details of Profit earned/Loss suffered by them during last three years and the current year are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of PSU	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
KAPL	5.19	6.00	11.50	18.70
RDPL	3.84	0.23	1.19	1.92
IDPL	(438.88)	(481.40)	(526.74)	(477.10)
BCPL	(9.80)	(5.35)	(5.33)	(6.30)
HAL	(20.71)	(22.09)	(49.98)	(42.42)

\*Provisional

Note: Figures in bracket denote loss.

The Companies at Sl. No. 6 & 7 are closed.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### New Trains

718. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to extend the new railway service from Delhi to Jodhpur via Pali which is likely to be introduced after gauge conversion of Degana-Ratangarh railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose to introduce new trains and increase the frequency of existing long distance trains in Western Railway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) 22481/22482 Jodhpur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express (bi-weekly) has been announced in Railway Budget 2011-12. There is no proposal to run this train upto Pali Marwar.

(c) and (d) Introduction of 20 pairs of Mail/Express, 1 pair of MEMU, 4 pairs of DEMU and 47 suburban trains and increase in frequency of 8 pairs of train has

been announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 on the Western Railway system. Out of these, 1 pair of MEMU, 3 Pair of DEMU have been introduced and frequency of 3 pairs of trains has been increased till date. Besides the Railway Budget 2011-12 announced trains, it is also proposed to introduce 1 pair of DEMU, 1 Pair of Passenger train and increase frequency of 1 pair of passenger train during 2011-12.

[English]

### Electrification of Railway Lines

719. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on electrification of Railway lines in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of lines proposed for electrification across the country during the current financial year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of financial implications involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railway projects are not sanctioned on the basis of State boundaries, however, the details of total and balance route kilometers of on-going electrification works, railway-wise, are as under:

### ON-GOING RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION WORKS

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Route Kilo meter (RKM) TOTAL	Balance RKM as on 01.04.11	Covering State(s)
1.	Central	681	681	Maharashtra, Karnataka
2.	Eastern	284	284	West Bengal, Jharkhand
3.	East Central	480	200	Bihar
4.	East Coast	801	651	Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
5.	Northern	2039	1054	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
6.	North Central	362	275	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan
7.	North Eastern	549	362	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
8.	Northeast Frontier	661	661	Bihar, West Bengal, Assam
9.	North Western	151	151	Rajasthan, Haryana
10.	Southern	1160	605	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka
11.	South Central	1024	741	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
12.	South Eastern	94	94	West Bengal
13.	South East Central	250	250	Maharashtra
14.	South Western	356	345	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
15.	Western	274	139	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
16.	West Central	0	0	
Total		9166	6493	

(b) The details of railway lines proposed for electrification during 2011-12 are as under:-

Sl.No.	Zonal Railway	Sections	RKM	State(s)
1.	Central	Manmad- Vambori & Puntamba-Shirdi	140	Maharashtra
2.	Eastern	Sainthia-Nalhati	40	West Bengal
3.	Eastern	Pandabeswar-Sainthia	50	West Bengal
4.	East Central	Begusarai-Narayanpur	80	Bihar
5.	Northern	Muhiuddinpur-Ghaziabad	37	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Northern	Nagaria Sadat-Rampur	37	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Northern	Pathankot-Hiranagar	56	Punjab/Jammu and Kashmir
8.	Northern	Jammu Tawi-Baja Lata	14	Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Northern	Sultanpur-Sri Krishnanagar	53	Uttar Pradesh
10.	North Central	Ait-Lalpur	90	Uttar Pradesh
11.	North Eastern	Varanasi-Suriawan	60	Uttar Pradesh
12.	North Eastern	Gonda-Babhnan Jyotia	50	Uttar Pradesh
13.	North Eastern	Siwan-Bhatni	50	Bihar
14.	Northeast Frontier	Katihar-Kumedpur-Barsoi	57	Bihar/West Bengal
15.	Northeast Frontier	Katihar-Mukuria	33	Bihar
16.	Southern	Kadambur-Vanchi Maniyachchi-Tuticorin	53	Tamil Nadu
17.	Southern	Vanchi Maniyachchi-Tirunelveli	27	Tamil Nadu
18.	Southern	Tirukkivilur-Polur	70	Tamil Nadu
19.	Southern	Shoranur-Tirunnavaya	35	Kerala
20.	South Central	Malkhiad Road-Wadi	23	Karnataka
21.	South Central	Kondapuram-Gooty	20	Andhra Pradesh
22.	South Western	Hejjala-Channapatna	35	Karnataka
Total			1110	

(c) Sufficient funds have been allotted to meet the requirements of on-going and targeted electrification works during 2011-12.

[Translation]

#### **Judicial Residential Building**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Chhattisgarh for construction of judicial and residential buildings under ten years prospective plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed amount for the construction of new court rooms and reconstruction of old court rooms and residential buildings for first two years have been sanctioned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Department of Justice is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary since 1993-94 to augment the resources of the State Governments/UTs in this regard. The scheme covers construction of court buildings and residential accommodation of judicial officers/judges covering Subordinate Courts.

During preparation of Eleventh Five Year Plan, information regarding requirement of funds for construction of Court Buildings and Residential Quarters was called from all States/UTs for the next ten years under Ten Years Perspective Plan. The Government of Chhattisgarh had projected a total requirement of ₹ 67.27 crore for construction of Court Building and Residential Quarters for a period of ten years, out of which ₹ 29.56 crore was for the first two years. Against the total projected requirement of 3000 crore for all the States/UTs, Planning Commission had provided ₹ 701.08 crore for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

(c) and (d) During the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an amount of ₹ 9.56 crore was released to the Government of Chhattisgarh. The total releases made to the Government of Chhattisgarh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan upto 31.7.2011 is ₹ 39.39. crore, including an amount of ₹ 16.78 crore released in 2011-12.

[English]

#### Impact of International Prices on Fertilizers

721. SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of fertilizers due to high international prices triggered by the Arab uprisings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cost of di-ammonium phosphate is likely to cost more and push up the food prices due to the shortage of fertilizers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Generally India imports Ammonia, Urea, DAP, some grades of complex fertilizers, Sulphur and raw material/intermediates from Arab Countries. Arab uprisings have impacted the supply of these fertilizers and raw materials from these countries. It is a fact that International Prices of fertilizers and inputs have increased during the last one year. A table giving prices of various fertilizers and raw materials in the International Market for the period of last one year, is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The prices of DAP in international market is dependent on international demand supply scenario, and cannot be predicted. The Government has already increased the per tonne on DAP in 2011-12 to Rs. 19,763 per tonne as compared to Rs. 15,968 per tonne only in 2010-11.

#### Statement

Month	US\$ Per Metric Ton						
	DAP (C&F)	MOP (FOB)	Urea (FOB)	Phos Acid	Amm. (C&F)	Sul. (C&F)	Rock (C&F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
April, 2010	536.60	347.50	285.00	775.00	398.80	192.10	145.80
May, 2010	528.00	338.75	256.25	775.00	365.63	159.88	159.00
June, 2010	510.13	330.00	239.00	775.00	349.13	116.00	159.00
July, 2010	508.60	330.00	261.90	780.00	336.10	93.40	160.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
August, 2010	547.38	330.00	285.00	780.00	346.38	141.13	162.50
September, 2010	581.90	336.00	316.50	780.00	375.30	177.30	162.50
October, 2010	617.38	361.25	343.75	780.00	411.88	186.88	162.50
November, 2010	628.75	380.00	380.63	780.00	431.25	192.75	163.63
December, 2010	637.38	380.63	384.50	780.00	434.00	189.50	164.88
January, 2011	640.00	382.50	391.00	830.00	434.13	179.75	167.50
February, 2011	673.20	385.00	387.50	830.00	453.25	206.50	162.63
March, 2011	673.20	409.50	357.10	830.00	485.00	223.10	161.00
April, 2011	663.75	437.57	343.25	980.00	507.00	234.83	168.88
May, 2011	659.00	437.50	404.38	980.00	510.38	242.50	192.50
June, 2011	680.75	462.50	495.50	980.00	527.40	240.10	194.50

**Integrated Watershed Management Programme**

722. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects sanctioned under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), during each of the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the total amount of funds sanctioned under the said programme during the said period State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the current status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) was launched in 2009-10. Therefore, no projects were sanctioned during 2008-09 under IWMP. The details of number of projects sanctioned and central assistance provided under IWMP State-wise and Union Territory-wise during last two years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The projects sanctioned under IWMP are in preparatory phase of implementation.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of projects sanctioned and central funds released under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) during 2009-10 & 2010-11*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10		2010-11		Total	
		No. of projects	Central funds released	No. of projects	Central funds released	No. of projects	Central funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	30.68	171	119.8	281	150.48
2.	Bihar						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Chhattisgarh	41	13.69	71	50.38	112	64.07
4.	Goa						
5.	Gujarat	151	50.23	141	161.73	292	211.96
6.	Haryana						
7.	Himachal Pradesh	36	16.51	44	57.77	80	74.28
8.	Jammu and Kashmir						
9.	Jharkhand	20	7.64	22	24.1	42	31.74
10.	Karnataka	119	81	127	70.96	246	151.96
11.	Kerala			26	11.01	26	11.01
12.	Madhya Pradesh	116	43.48	99	113.25	215	156.73
13.	Maharashtra	243	67.77	370	208.14	613	275.91
14.	Odisha	65	21.77	62	73.47	127	95.24
15.	Punjab	6	2.29	13	3.45	19	5.74
16.	Rajasthan	162	69.92	213	257.47	375	327.39
17.	Tamil Nadu	50	16.17	62	60.16	112	76.33
18.	Uttar Pradesh	66	22.68	183	132.13	249	154.81
19.	Uttarakhand			39	15.97	39	15.97
20.	West Bengal						
	<b>NE STATES</b>						
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	5.45	32	20.08	45	25.53
22.	Assam	57	32.53	86	40.83	109	73.36
23.	Manipur			27	10.37	27	10.37
24.	Meghalaya	18	2.43	29	9.88	47	12.31
25.	Mizoram	16	5.06	16	17.14	32	22.2
26.	Nagaland	22	8.56	19	26.71	41	35.27
27.	Sikkim	3	1.17	3	3.88	6	5.05
28.	Tripura	10	2.45	10	8.16	20	10.61
	Grand Total	1324	501.47	1865	1496.84	3155	1998.31

\*No projects were sanctioned under IWMP during 2008-09.

Note: Launching of IWMP in Union Territories is under process.



[Translation]

**Additional Trains Coaches for Amarnath Pilgrimage**

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

(a) whether the Railways have made any arrangement of additional trains and coaches for the devotees travelling to the holy Amarnath cave;

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone/State-wise, including West Central Railway Zone (WCR), Jabalpur; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Special trains are run and additional coaches are attached in regular trains on various sectors for clearance of extra passenger traffic during peak seasons, festivals and special events including for the devotees travelling to the holy Amarnath cave keeping in view the pattern of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources. Separate data of special trains run and additional coaches attached for the specific group of devotees is not maintained.

[English]

**Units of Instrumentation Ltd.**

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

(a) whether any unit of Instrumentation Limited (IL) is making profit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the problems faced by Palakkad unit of IL due to fund diversion by Kota Corporate Office;

(d) if so, whether the Government has intervened to prevent fund diversion that causes financial problems for a profit making unit of the company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Instrumentation Limited (IL) is a loss making company having a combined annual account for all its operations. The operations of Palakkad Unit of IL are profitable.

(b) Performance of the Palakkad Unit in terms of sales turnover and profit during last 3 years is as below:-

(Rs. in crore)		
Financial year	Turnover	Profit
2008-09	91.74	16.03
2009-10	100.21	15.89
2010-11 (prov.)	101.96	13.48

(c) Fund transfer from the units of the company is taken up by the corporate office keeping in view the overall fund requirements of the company. However, adequate funds to Palakkad unit are being provided by the corporate office as per their cash flow requirements.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Appointment of Statutory Auditors**

725. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statutory auditors of listed companies are appointed by the companies in its Annual General Meeting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to have the statutory auditors appointed by a Regulatory Authority in respect of listed companies like in the cases of Banks and Government companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, the statutory auditors of the companies incorporated under the Companies Act are appointed u/s 224 of the Act.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) N.A.

#### **Training to Rural Youth**

726. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: 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 get sizable 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 workers are being improved in fields like constructions, hospitality, apparel, security services etc;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), State-wise which are involved in the implementation of infrastructure creating schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Presently there is no proposal to give training to rural educated youth for developing expertise in running of institutions like panchayats.

(c) and (d) Under the SGSY Special Projects Placement Linked Skill Development Training is imparted to rural BPL youth in the fields of construction, hospitality, apparel, security services etc. Placement linked skill development projects are being implemented through Public Private Partnership model. The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial support to the Implementing Agencies (IA) by way of grants to the extent of 75% of the total cost of the project. Remaining 25% is borne by the IA or the concerned State Government. So far the Ministry has sanctioned 148 placement linked skill development projects to cover 11.50 lakh rural BPL youth.

(e) Information regarding SHGs involved in implementation of infrastructure creating schemes is not being maintained.

[*Translation*]

#### **CSIR Laboratories in Rajasthan**

727. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up any laboratory under Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) in Rajasthan;

(b) If so, the details thereof during the last three years alongwith total number of such laboratories operational in Rajasthan at present;

(c) the details of achievements of these laboratories situated in Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make these laboratories more effective?

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. Government has setup "Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI)" at Pilani in Rajasthan in 1953. It is a Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) constituent laboratory.

(b) During the last three years; no new laboratory has been set up. CEERI is the only CSIR laboratory in Rajasthan.

(c) CEERI is a pioneer research institute which has developed knowledgebase in the field of electronics. Some significant technologies/know-hows developed by CEERI during the last three years and the current year are at enclosed Statement.

(d) The focus is on achieving high science; innovation and developing transdisciplinary human resource for which laboratories are provided with necessary mechanisms and support.

**Statement**

Achievements of CEERI during the last three years and the current year include: Development of thermionic emission microscope; multi-ceramic RF window; a Dielectric barrier discharge (DBD) based VUV/DV excimer source; design of 140 watt space TWT; a technology for mitigation of disaster in coal mines; a X-ray imaging based automated machine for sorting alphonso mangoes with internal defects (seed weevil and spongy tissue); electronic instrumentation for community based RO plants; a solid state versatile pulser for high voltage high power applications; Design of India's first Gyrotron tube (200 kW; 42 GHz for use in thermo nuclear fusion); Development of the first prototype of S-band 6MW pulsed klystron; Development of a NIR based plastic waste sorting machine; Development of NIR based electronic chemometric instrument for on-line determination of free fatty acids and peroxide value in edible oil for edible oil manufacturing industry; development of an electronic tongue for detecting synthetic milk; MEMS based acoustic sensor for ISRO; MEMS based pressure sensors for ISRO; and ISFET based pH and ion-selective sensors.

[English]

**Swajaldhara Scheme**

728. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of funds allocated to various States including Maharashtra under the Swajaldhara Scheme alongwith the funds utilized during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise and Union territory-wise;

(b) whether any irregularities in the implementation of the said schemes have come to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, the corrective action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Swajaldhara Scheme has been discontinued from 2007-08 and no funds were allocated to the States thereafter. Government of India has not allocated funds towards Swajaldhara during the

last three years and the current year. The details of Utilisation of funds in the said period, is maintained at the State level.

(b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is not aware of any irregularities in the implementation of Swajaldhara Scheme in the States during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

**Funds Sanctioned/Released under MSDP**

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

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned and released by the Government under the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) for minorities for the financial year 2010-2011, State-wise;

(b) the details of the unutilized funds under MSDP in the minority concentration districts in each State of the country alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure optimum utilization of these funds by all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The State wise details of funds sanctioned and released by the Government under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for 90 minority concentration districts (MCDs) in 20 States/UTs for the year 2010-2011 are in column no. (vii) of enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The details of unutilized funds under MsDP in 20 State/UT of the country which have minority concentration districts (MCDs) for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement. Utilization certificates for 2010-11 will be due after 12 months of the end of the financial year. To speed up the implementation of projects particularly construction activities and to optimize utilization of funds by the States/UTs, this Ministry has held several meetings with the concerned State/UT Governments and all pending issues were taken up including submission of utilization certificates.

**Statement**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Released by Centre	Utilized by State/UT	Unutilized by State/UT	Released by Centre	Utilized by State/UT	Unutilized by State/UT	Sanctioned/ Released by Centre	Utilized by State/UT till 31st July, 2011	To be utilized by 31st March, 2012
1.	Uttar Pradesh	12442.11	12393.39	48.72	29436.33	14965.1	14471.23	21106.29	12.00	21094.29
2.	West Bengal	4327.59	4311.09	16.50	23539.13	16910.52	6628.61	23105.55	1252.47	21853.08
3.	Haryana	1401.23	951.55	449.68	460.45	450.45	10.00	1186.17	600	586.17
4.	Assam	4226.65	4226.65		15192.08	9623.95	5568.13	9611.71		9611.71
5.	Manipur	3011.78	3011.75	0.03	6004.25	2701.18	3303.07	371.25	137.61	233.64
6.	Bihar	1675.20	536.91	1138.29	10503.92	5793.58	4710.34	12250.15	539.86	11710.29
7.	Meghalaya				1086.82	798.17	288.65	1519.83		1519.83
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				1.04		1.04	621.71		621.71
9.	Jharkhand				4429.83	4168.38	261.45	5533.46	2328.46	3205.00
10.	Odisha				1041.24	1026.92	14.32	1517.24	751.35	765.89
11.	Kerala				76.5	52	24.50	641.63		641.63
12.	Karnataka				580.18	507.76	72.42	2129.39	126.84	2002.55
13.	Maharashtra				2227.11	1536.47	690.64	2953.59		2953.59
14.	Mizoram				403.04	403.04		1456.78		1456.78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir				599.58	446.02	153.56			
16.	Uttarakhand				811.85	609.30	202.55	2229.65		2229.65
17.	Madhya Pradesh				645.6	645.60		752.7	263.75	488.95
18.	Delhi				155		155.00	48.75		48.75
19.	Sikkim							568.88		568.88
20.	Arunachal Pradesh							4319.50	845.76	3473.74
Grand Total		27084.56	25431.34	1653.22	97193.95	60638.44	36555.51	91924.23	6858.10	85066.13

**Notaries in Kerala**

730. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had requested the Union Government to enhance the existing number of notaries to be appointed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**ROB on Barabanki Dewa Sharif Road**

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

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct Railway Over-Bridge (ROB) on Barabanki-Dewa Sharif Road; and

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work of said bridge is likely to be started and the time frame stipulated for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) U.P. Government had proposed construction of one ROB in lieu of two level crossing (LC) No. 176-A at Railway km. 1066/3-4 and LC No. 1AS at Railway km. 745/3-4. However, undertaking from the State Government for closure of LCs after completion of ROB has not been received. Northern Railway has approached District Admin. for the same.

(b) Proposal for construction of ROB will be processed for sanction in Railway Works Programme, after receipt of undertaking from State Government regarding closure of level crossing gate.

[English]

**Schemes for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Maharashtra**

732. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various developmental programmes undertaken by the Govt. for the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the amount allocated and utilised by Maharashtra under the said schemes during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is any delay in the implementation of these programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Government is implementing various Schemes for development of MSMEs in the country including in the State of Maharashtra viz. Credit Guarantee Scheme,

Cluster Development Programme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Marketing Development Assistance, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, ISO 9000/14000, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Skill Development Programme. For implementing these schemes, allocations and expenditure of Plan funds by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during the last 3 years & current financial year are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Years	Allocations	Expenditure
2008-09	1794	1658.05
2009-10	1794	1376.83
2010-11	2400	2272.04
2011-12	2700	408.95
		(Upto June 2011)

The funds for this purpose are directed towards the intended beneficiaries/enterprises under these schemes and no specific allocations are made for the States/UTs except Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

Allocation and expenditure for Maharashtra under PMEGP from 2008-09 to 2011-12 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Years	Allocations	Expenditure
2008-09	66.29	24.56
2009-10	50.11	47.55
2010-11	47.94	62.57
2011-12	47.30	4.98
		(Upto July 2011)

There is no delay in implementation of these schemes.

**National Litigation Policy**

733. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether Government has recently unveiled a National Litigation Policy to make Government departments more responsible in filing and pursuing cases;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether the policy would curb the huge backlog of pending cases in various courts; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The Government proposes to evolve a National Litigation Policy with a view to conduct litigation by the Central Government in a responsive manner. The purpose underlying the proposed policy is to reduce Government litigation in courts. The Central Government has also urged the State Governments/Union Territories to evolve similar policies. The salient features of the National Litigation Policy are as under:

- (i) The Policy is based on the recognition that Government and its various agencies are the pre-dominant litigants in Courts and Tribunals in the country. Its aim is to transform the Government into an efficient and responsible litigant,
- (ii) Government must cease to be a compulsive litigant. The philosophy that matters should be left to the courts for ultimate decision has to be discarded.
- (iii) The policy is also based on the recognition that it is the responsibility of the Government to protect the rights of citizens and to respect their fundamental rights.
- (iv) All stake holders viz. Ministry of Law & Justice, Heads of various Departments, Law Officers, Government Counsel, and individual officers connected with the concerned litigation will have to play their part in ensuring the success of this policy.
- (v) The Nodal Officers, proposed to be appointed under this policy, have a crucial and important role to play in the overall and specific implementation of this Policy. Every Ministry must appoint proper Nodal Officers who have legal background and expertise. Nodal Officers must

also be subjected to training so that they are in a position to understand what is expected of them under the National Litigation Policy.

- (vi) Accountability is the touch-stone of this Policy, which will be at the level of officers in charge of litigation and those responsible for defending cases, including Attorney General for India, Solicitor General of India, Additional Solicitor Generals and Assistant Solicitor Generals, all other lawyers concerned and Nodal Officers.
- (vii) There will be Empowered Committees at the national level and regional levels to monitor the implementation of this Policy and accountability.
- (viii) Screening Committees for constitution of Panels of Government Counsels will be introduced at every level i.e.. Supreme Court, High Court, District Courts/Lower Courts/Sub-ordinate Courts, Tribunals etc., to assess the skills and capabilities of people who are desirous of being on Government Panels before their inclusion on the Panel. Emphasis will be on identifying areas of core competence, domain expertise and areas of specialization.
- (ix) Continuing legal education for Government advocates including training programs, seminars, workshops and refresher courses with particular emphasis on identifying and improving areas of specialization.

#### **Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal**

734. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests for intervention in Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal in solving the problem regarding distribution of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Members of Parliament during January 2011 in a letter addressed to Minister of Water Resources raised some apprehensions on the issues of length of

yield series, dependability and sharing of surplus waters that have been adopted by Second Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT) while giving its report on 30.12.2010.

(c) In reply, the Union Minister of Water Resources vide letter dt. 18th March, 2011 informed that "The KWDT has forwarded its report under Section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 to Central Government on 30.12.2010. As per section 5(3) of the Act, the Central Government or concerned State Government within three months of the date of the decision, can seek explanation and guidance from the tribunal on its report and decision dated 30.12.2010 and in that case, the tribunal may forward to the Central Government a further report giving such explanation or guidance as it deems fit. Therefore, the Government of Andhra Pradesh can seek explanation and guidance from the Tribunal."

#### **Power to National Commission for Minorities**

735. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to give more powers to the National Commission for Minorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) To confer constitutional status on the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in December, 2004.

(b) The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee. The recommendations of the Standing Committee regarding the Bill were considered and notice for moving official amendments was given to Lok Sabha on 11.5.2007, which however, lapsed with the conclusion of the budget Session in that year. Thereafter, certain representations were received regarding the amendment, which were duly considered. Notices were again given to the Lok Sabha on 5.2.2009. However, these could not be taken up till the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha. The notices are yet to be reintroduced

#### **Menace of Touts**

736. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the incidents wherein touts used to book mass train tickets for devotees bound for Amritsar and in another incident wherein a man used to pose as an RPF officer and extort money from passengers travelling without tickets thereby causing huge financial loss to the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the officials, if found guilty;

(c) whether the Railways have taken any steps to safeguard the innocent passengers from the menace of touts and miscreants and to punish the culprit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No incident of touts booking mass train tickets for devotees bound to Amritsar has come to notice. However, 16 passengers were detected travelling on transferred tickets from New Delhi to Amritsar and back in train No. 12030, Swaran Shatabdi Express and railway dues amounting to Rs. 40,800/- recovered from them. One more case of an imposter, posing a Railway Protection Officer, was detected on Northern Railway and action has been taken under Sections 170, 171 and 468 of Indian Penal Code by Government Railway Police.

(c) and (d) To curb the activities of touts, checks are conducted by Commercial and Vigilance Departments in and around reservation offices, stations and also in trains in association with Railway Protection Force. This is a continuous/ongoing process. Checks against touts are intensified during peak rush and festival periods. In addition, travelling public are educated through various media to desist from procuring tickets from unauthorized people. Touts apprehended are prosecuted under the provision of the law.

[Translation]

#### **Self Employed Persons under SGSY**

737. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of self-employed persons under Swarnajayanti Gram Swaraj Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned and released under SGSY during last three years in Rajasthan, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government has requested to release additional funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Mobile Courts in Gujarat**

738. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any step to establish mobile courts in backward region of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where such courts have been established;

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The decision to establish mobile court is to be taken by the State Government of Gujarat in consultation with High Court of Gujarat. So far no such court has been established in the backward region of Gujarat.

#### **Publication of Constitution of India**

739. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding latest publication of the Constitution of India made available in the market;

(b) the total number of amendments that have been made so far in the constitution of India and the dates of latest version of the constitution made available to the common people;

(c) the steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government to ensure its availability after including all the amendments; and

(d) the reasons for its delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The text of the Constitution of India has been brought up-to-date by incorporating therein all the amendments up to and including the Constitution (Ninety-fifth Amendment) Act, 2009 and published in diglot form (English and Hindi versions together) in A-4 size and pocket size and published on 1st September, 2010 and 1st February, 2011 respectively. Both these editions are available for public sale as priced publications and are now available in the market for the common people.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Health Insurance Scheme**

740. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any Health Insurance Scheme for its license holding porters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of license holding porters insured under the scheme as on date, division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The scheme for extension of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to licensed porters, licensed vendors and licensed hawkers has been finalized in consultation with Ministry of Labour & Employment and instructions have been issued to Zonal Railways on 27.01.2011 for implementation through the State Government Nodal Agencies. As per the scheme, 75% of the premium will be borne by the Railways and the balance 25% to be contributed by the beneficiaries.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

#### **Submission of Annual Returns and Balance-Sheets by Companies**

741. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory, under the Companies Act, 1956, for all companies to submit annual returns, balance-sheet, etc. to the Government;



(b) if so, the number of companies which have not submitted their annual returns, balance-sheet, etc. to Government during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

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

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

(b) As per Statement attached.

(c) As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, Company and its officers in default are liable for penal action for non-filing of its Balance Sheet and Annual Return.

In addition to penal action, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has initiated debarring such defaulting companies, their directors and Company Secretaries from filing their documents with the Ministry, except certain event based information, till they make the default good.

#### **Statement**

*Number of companies, as on 31st July, 2011, which have not submitted their annual returns and balance sheet to Government during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise*

State	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58	65	83
Andhra Pradesh	26792	29512	34273
Arunachal Pradesh	18	24	52
Assam	370	485	865
Bihar	3496	3748	4386
Chandigarh	2092	2238	2618
Chhattisgarh	390	535	861
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64	75	123
Daman and Diu	51	49	62
Delhi	35893	40487	50359
Goa	1252	1646	2047
Gujarat	13027	13961	16303
Haryana	2456	2639	3272
Himachal Pradesh	705	795	991
Jammu and Kashmir	1125	1208	1375
Jharkhand	1001	1142	1441
Karnataka	10462	12146	15548
Kerala	3142	3744	5612
Lakshadweep	2	2	4

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	2056	2366	3316
Maharashtra	44458	48577	59891
Manipur	29	33	42
Meghalaya	35	53	87
Mizoram	6	6	21
Nagaland	37	41	58
Odisha	1442	1585	2201
Puducherry	288	332	472
Punjab	4533	4847	5585
Rajasthan	2579	3061	4456
Tamil Nadu	21905	24511	29640
Tripura	18	26	38
Uttar Pradesh	6392	6952	8419
Uttarakhand	431	494	659
West Bengal	3915	5203	8407
Total	190520	212588	263567

[*Translation*]

**Job Cards under MGNREGS**

742. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons working under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have not been provided with job cards in some parts of the country including Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether there has been difference between the number of people provided with job cards and the number of people who demanded employment under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to provide guaranteed employment to each family under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b): 69 complaints regarding job cards not being provided to workers under MGNREGS have been received in the Ministry of which three relate to Maharashtra. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 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 as per law. In complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deputed National Level Monitors (NLMs) to investigate the complaints. Reports of the NLMs are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action.

(c) to (e) Para 1 of Schedule-II of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled

manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. Therefore, the number of households having job cards and provided employment has to be seen against the number of households who demanded employment. Details of the number of households possessing job cards and the number of households provided employment during the last 3 years as furnished by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I***Report as on 26.07.2011*

Sl.No.	State	Number of complaints regarding job card not provided
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	6
4.	Bihar	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	4

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Lakshadweep	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4
16.	Maharashtra	3
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	3
22.	Punjab	2
23.	Rajasthan	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21
27.	Uttarakhand	1
28.	West Bengal	1
29.	Sikkim	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0
Total		69

**Statement II***Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Employment Details*

Sl.No.	State	Job cards issued up to FY 2010-11	No. of HH demanded employment (In No)			No. of HH provided employment (In No)		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11991323	5699557	6158493	6200423	5699557	6158493	6200423
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	170350	110259	72606	151574	80714	68157	134527

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	4369561	2155349	2139111	1807788	1877393	2137270	1798372
4.	Bihar	13044879	3822484	4127330	4763659	3822484	4127330	4738464
5.	Chhattisgarh	3911126	2271194	2025845	2485581	2270415	2025845	2485581
6.	Gujarat	3955998	850691	1596402	1097483	850691	1596402	1096223
7.	Haryana	582737	171794	156410	237480	162932	156406	235281
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1050602	453724	499174	447064	445713	497336	444247
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1001681	214385	352287	497617	199166	336036	492277
10.	Jharkhand	3920922	1576857	1703243	1989083	1576348	1702599	1987360
11.	Karnataka	5294245	906503	3626437	2414441	896212	3535281	2224468
12.	Kerla	2915670	698680	957477	1186356	692015	955976	1175816
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11384370	5207862	4714916	4445781	5207665	4714591	4407643
14.	Maharashtra	5832823	907783	591611	453941	906297	591547	451169
15.	Manipur	444886	381109	418564	437228	381109	418564	433856
16.	Meghalaya	398226	239630	302537	357523	224263	300482	346149
17.	Mizoram	170894	172775	180140	170894	172775	180140	170894
18.	Nagaland	350815	296689	325242	350815	296689	325242	350815
19.	Odisha	6025230	1220596	1416560	2030029	1199006	1398300	2004815
20.	Punjab	821076	147336	272684	278567	147336	271934	278134
21.	Rajasthan	9274312	6375314	6522264	6156667	6373093	6522264	5859667
22.	Sikkim	73575	52554	54156	56401	52006	54156	56401
23.	Tamil Nadu	7347187	3345648	4373257	4969140	3345648	4373257	4969140
24.	Tripura	584900	549145	577540	557413	549022	576487	557055
25.	Uttar Pradesh	13052850	4338490	5667644	6581786	4336466	5483434	6431213
26.	Uttarakhand	974529	298741	522304	542391	298741	522304	542391
27.	West Bengal	10731538	3025854	3489363	5011657	3025854	3479915	4998239
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44406	8131	20634	17937	5975	20337	17636
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11135	1919	3741	2290	1919	3741	2290
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	21032	NR	6613	13997	NR	6604	13897
32.	Lakshadweep	7787	3024	5192	4507	3024	5192	4507
33.	Puducherry	63769	12264	40377	38574	12264	40377	38118
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		119824434	45516341	52920154	55756087	45112792	52585999	54947068

[English]

### Distribution of Subsidised Fuel

743. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present system of distribution of subsidized fuel does not differentiate between the needy and those who can afford to pay market price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether even billionaires get the fuel at subsidized rates in the present system; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Central Government to bring reforms in distribution system so that the benefits of subsidy reach the needy persons?

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 the present system of distribution of subsidized fuel, petroleum products *viz.* Diesel and domestic LPG are available to all classes of customers at the same rate of subsidy without any differentiation. However, distribution of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene is a restricted supply available only to valid Ration Card holders. Further, the subsidy on PDS kerosene is limited to the quota allocated to the States/UTs who have their own parameters of distribution varying from State to State.

(d) The Government has constituted a Task Force on Direct Transfer of subsidies on kerosene and LPG to recommend an implementable solution.

[Translation]

### Stoppage of Trains at Sagar

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

(a) whether the Railways have received representations regarding stoppage of trains at railway stations based at Sagar, Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Representation has been received for stoppage

of proposed 13423/13424 Ajmer-Bhagalpur Express (weekly) at Saugor station. The same has been examined but not found feasible.

### Compensation to Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

745. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claimants of Bhopal gas tragedy who have been paid partial/full compensation as on date and the number of claimants still have to get the compensation;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in payment of compensation to such claimants;

(c) whether the Group of Ministers constituted to investigate all the issues relating to Bhopal gas tragedy have submitted its recommendations to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Out of 10,29,517 registered cases, compensation has been awarded in 5,74,376 cases, after adjudication. A total sum of ₹ 1549.15 crore has been disbursed in 5,73,914 cases upto 30.6.2011. A further sum of ₹ 1510.21 crore has been paid as pro-rata compensation to 5,62,727 of these cases upto 30.6.2011 as per the order of the Supreme Court. In remaining 11,649 cases, *pro-rata* amount is yet to be disbursed.

(b) The remaining claimants have not approached the Welfare Commissioner's office for receiving the claim amount. The work of payment of compensation is in progress. A list of remaining claimants was notified in newspapers advising the claimants to approach the Welfare Commissioner to receive compensation. Besides this, this list was also supplied to the NGOs as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. An application filed in the Supreme Court by the Welfare Commissioner for treating the absentee cases as closed is pending decision.

(c) to (e) The recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) reconstituted on 26th May, 2010 to examine all the issues relating to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster including remediation measures and to make

appropriate recommendations regarding relief and rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims and their families, are enclosed as Statement. The Cabinet has approved

all the recommendations of the GoM with the modification that 'enhanced compensation' recommended by the GoM will be paid as '*ex-gratia*'.

### **Statement**

*A gist of the Recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to examine all the matters related to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster*

Compensation to the following categories of claims of victims and their families may be enhanced as under:

Category	Compensation
Death (5295)	₹ 10 lakh (less amount already received)
Permanent disability (3199+ 1703 = 4902)	₹ 5 lakh (less amount already received)
Cancer cases (about 2000)	₹ 2 lakh (less amount already received)
Total Renal Failure Cases( about 1000)	₹ 2 lakh (less amount already received)
Temporary disability (33,672 + 1783 = 35455)	₹ 1 lakh (less amount already received)
Injury of utmost severity (42)	₹ 5 lakh (less amount already received)

In order to facilitate the payment of this additional compensation an amount of ₹ 650-700 crore may be provided by Government of India. Another amount of ₹ 71.28 crore has been recommended by GoM for payment of *ex-gratia* to additional cases of identified categories of victims.

(ii) CBI may be directed to put together additional material in support of the request for extradition and MEA be directed to press the request for extradition with the US Government.

(iii) A curative petition may be filed in the Supreme Court for reconsideration of the judgement dated 13.9.1996 by which the charges under the graver sections of the IPC were quashed and the trial was confined to the offence under Section 304 A;

(iv) A Revision Application may be filed in the High Court under Section 397 of the Cr.P.C. against the judgement of the trial court praying that the judgement be set aside and the trial court be directed to refer the case under Section 323 of Cr. P.C. to the Sessions Court to try the case for offences under Sections 304 Part II, 324, 326 and 429 read with Section 35 IPC.

(v) An appeal may be filed in the Sessions Court against the judgement of the trial court to correct the

errors in the sentences imposed on the accused under different sections.

(vi) The Attorney General may be requested to examine whether a curative petition could be filed in the Supreme Court for reconsideration of the compensation amount earlier settled at US \$ 470 million.

(vii) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and CBI may be directed to file appropriate applications/motions before the Courts concerned to expeditiously decide the question of liability of Dow Chemicals Company and/or any other successor to UCC/UCIL

(viii) The GOI may approach the Supreme Court to allow takeover of the BMHRC by the Government of India through the Department of Bio-Technology and the Department of Atomic Energy. The hospital can then be strengthened, upgraded and run as a super-speciality and research hospital.

(ix) ICMR should establish a full-fledged Research Centre in Bhopal itself in 90 days. An Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare and including other officers of the Ministries/Departments concerned may be set up to approve all proposals, including purchases and appointments, relating to the proposed ICMR

Research Centre to facilitate setting up of the Centre within 90 days.

(x) ICMR should conduct epidemiological studies and clinical research in areas identified by ICMR including following areas:

- (i) Respiratory diseases
- (ii) Eye-related diseases
- (iii) Cancer
- (iv) Total Renal Failure
- (v) Genetic disorders
- (vi) Congenital disorders
- (vii) Women-related medical issues
- (viii) Second-generation children related medical issues.

(xi) Once the reports of NEERI, NGRI and 1ICT are submitted, they will be subjected to a peer review by scientists jointly appointed by the Department of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals and Ministry of Environment and Forests will also share the main conclusions of the reports with selected NGOs and invite their suggestions/comments in writing within a period of 30 days.

(xii) The responsibility for remediation actions be entrusted to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Government of Madhya Pradesh will suitably empower the Department of Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation.

(xiii) An Oversight Committee will be established at the level of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Minister for Environment, GoI as the chair and the Minister for Gas Relief, GoMP, as the co-chair. Besides, NEERI, NGRI, 1ICT and CPCB will be associated in a suitable capacity. The Oversight Committee will provide oversight and support to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in taking the necessary remedial actions.

(xiv) Without prejudice to its legal rights to claim restitution, Government of India will bear the cost of remediation of approximately ₹ 310 crore in the first instance. Government of India will also take steps to claim restitution from the persons/companies found liable for the damage on the principle of "polluter pays".

(xv) The remediation works including disposal of the stored hazardous residues, dismantling the contaminated structure and remediation of contamination of water and soil will be taken up and completed by 31.12.2012.

(xvi) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals may file an application before the High Court, Jabalpur, to discharge the Task Force appointed by the High Court.

(xvii) In the first instance, ₹ 272.75 crore be approved for the New Plan of Action and funds provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh as additional central assistance on 75:25 basis.

[English]

#### **Unaccounted Rolling Stocks**

746. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the rolling stocks spread along the track throughout the country are lying unaccounted;

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

(c) whether the Railways have any mechanism to take into account these rolling stocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that many cases of the theft of rolling stocks have been reported; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Madam, sometimes in case of railway mishaps, rolling stock is thrown off the track, which has to be then recovered or disposed off, as the case may be, at a later date. However, all rolling stock spread along the track throughout the country is properly accounted for.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Rolling stock lying along the track is regularly monitored by Railways. It is either recovered or condemned, as the case may be, through Railways' laid down procedures.

- (e) No, Madam.  
 (f) Does not arise.

#### **Conference for Legal Framework on Ground Water**

747. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a conference of Ministers was held recently to evolve a political consensus to frame new ground water frame work laws to preserve the scarce natural resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the deliberations made in the said conference; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) No Conference of Ministers was held recently to evolve a political consensus to frame new ground water frame work laws to preserve the scarce natural resources by the Ministry of Water Resources.

(c) to (d) Question does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

#### **Development of SAFAR**

748. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed a System of Air Quality Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) in the country;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the above system has earned praise from United Nations and other world agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the above system will monitor air-quality on an hourly basis; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam. The Pilot Project is operative in New Delhi, Since September, 2010.

(b) The SAFAR provides site specific information on Air Quality in near real time and its forecast for the next 24 hours. It is complemented by the weather monitoring and forecasting system designed by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) for the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi. SAFAR is the first air quality forecasting (AQF) system for India.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) A report of the World Meteorological Organisation's (WMOs) Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW) Strategic Plan 2008-2015 released in May 2011 identifies SAFAR as a successfully demonstrated pilot project implemented under the facilitator and catalyst role of the GAW Urban Research Meteorology and Environment (GURME) Program. GURME was launched by WMO to assist in enhancing the capabilities in handling meteorological and related aspects of urban pollution.

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) The SAFAR system provides a continuous monitoring platform for different air pollutants on hourly basis. The air quality information is provided for the following key pollutants namely O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, Black Carbon, and Benzene.

#### **Khadi and Village Industries**

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

(a) the number of Khadi and Village industrial units functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to develop the Khadi and Village industrial units; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Government through an Act of Parliament had established



in 1956 a statutory Body named "Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)" for the development of khadi and village industries.

According to KVIC, at present, there are 2065 khadi institutions functioning in the country and assistance has been provided for setting up of around 4.33 lakh units under the erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and the present Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) upto July 2011. The state-wise number of such units is provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Since the establishment of KVIC, Government of India has been making various interventions from time to time through KVIC for the development of the khadi and village industries sector including the following:

- (i) Enhanced budget allocation over the years for the khadi and village industries sector.
- (ii) Replacing the erstwhile Rebate scheme with more flexible, growth stimulating and artisans oriented scheme of Market Development Assistance from 2010-11.
- (iii) Taking up development of 79 clusters in khadi and village industries sector for their regeneration.
- (iv) Introduction of three new schemes in the sector namely 'Enhancing productivity and competitiveness of khadi industry and artisans', 'workshed scheme for khadi artisan' and 'Scheme for strengthening infrastructure of existing weak khadi institutions and Assistance for marketing infrastructure'.

- (v) To build up entrepreneurship in the sector, a credit linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme has been launched in 2008-09 under which margin money assistance is provided to first generation entrepreneurship to set up new units.
- (vi) Introduction of a comprehensive Khadi Reform and Development Programme in 2009-10 with an assistance of US \$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank to benefit 300 khadi institutions.

(c) The year-wise funds released by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to KVIC and Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI) during last three years is shown below, which indicates that the government is increasingly putting more emphasis on the development of the KVI Sector:-

Year	Funds (in ₹ crore) released to KVIC/MGIRI		
	KVIC	MGIRI	Total
2008-09	1104.94	3.00	1107.94
2009-10	824.06	3.00	827.06
2010-11	1444.16	5.85	1458.31
2011-12 (Target)	1581.00	10.00	1591.00

The state-wise allocation of Margin Money subsidy under PMEGP for last three years the current year is indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

### **Statement I**

#### *State-wise Number of Khadi Institutions and REGP/PMEGP Units*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Khadi Institutions	No. of REGP units assisted upto 2007-08	No. of PMEGP units assisted upto July 2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	UT Chandigarh	0	170	74
2.	Delhi	8	268	214
3.	Haryana	86	9522	2218
4.	Himachal Pradesh	13	4994	1806

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	13673	4736
6.	Punjab	19	13554	2310
7.	Rajasthan	151	34064	4812
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1244	319
9.	Bihar	82	3568	8746
10.	Jharkhand	23	1735	3128
11.	Odisha	28	6769	6951
12.	West Bengal	277	31509	18855
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	772	503
14.	Assam	19	10253	8736
15.	Manipur	12	1121	474
16.	Meghalaya	1	4073	903
17.	Mizoram	1	3715	536
18.	Nagaland	2	5875	301
19.	Tripura	0	1792	988
20.	Sikkim	0	624	148
21.	Andhra Pradesh	95	22354	7335
22.	Karnataka	166	19324	4786
23.	Kerala	40	12868	4175
24.	Lakshadweep	0	42	36
25.	Puducherry	0	1556	355
26.	Tamil Nadu	53	10962	7420
27.	Goa	0	2807	196
28.	Gujarat	232	2938	3281
29.	Maharashtra	103	29619	9600
30.	Chhattisgarh	19	4311	2905
31.	Madhya Pradesh	48	22887	4057
32.	Uttarakhand	37	4376	2299
33.	Uttar Pradesh	517	23390	12822
Total		2065	306729	126025

**Statement II***State-wise position of Margin Money Subsidy released under PMEGP*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	6159.93	7443.94	5203.30
2.	Bihar	5152.18	900.00	3504.32	7417.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1952.54	2983.58	2775.97
4.	Goa	86.59	136.59	391.71	430.43
5.	Gujarat	3474.30	234.52	3042.54	2541.97
6.	Haryana	1431.16	1066.22	1887.82	1261.25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	567.79	1374.78	929.28
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	1820.00	2544.81	1362.57
9.	Jharkhand	2366.52	300.00	1562.68	3620.64
10.	Karnataka	3571.24	1979.34	3696.02	2693.96
11.	Kerala	2123.80	1245.20	3164.19	2544.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	709.91	5440.13	5173.08
13.	Maharashtra	6642.23	3150.15	4793.82	4730.14
14.	Odisha	2946.68	3422.13	4949.26	4220.87
15.	Punjab	1800.00	1290.13	1833.28	1272.61
16.	Rajasthan	3313.19	1625.77	4401.64	3684.10
17.	Tamil Nadu	4220.23	3930.61	4389.80	3323.44
18.	Uttarakhand	1162.25	332.94	1120.18	1123.73
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	9739.75	13848.08	11318.45
20.	West Bengal	6500.00	7200.00	6719.17	5309.67
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.25	33.76	171.83	166.44
22.	Chandigarh	59.94	0.00	63.98	155.51
23.	Delhi	285.51	-150.00	173.83	426.04
24.	Lakshadweep	6.66	0.00	77.00	150.26
25.	Puducherry	59.94	6.57	85.64	164.32
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	351.43	248.00	349.25
27.	Assam	2050.54	1635.00	5538.00	4044.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Manipur	188.25	300.00	0.00	630.41
29.	Meghalaya	483.96	606.01	515.00	833.42
30.	Mizoram	238.28	327.40	306.00	508.00
31.	Nagaland	430.68	350.00	466.00	695.45
32.	Sikkim	125.80	270.00	173.77	321.14
33.	Tripura	472.12	350.00	811.25	618.06
	KVIC HQ	282.39			
	Total	74000.00	51843.69	87722.05	80000.00

Note: During 2009-10, due to slow demand in Delhi, Rs. 150 lakh was redistributed to other States.

#### **Disposal of Toxic Waste in Bhopal**

750. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) whether large quantity of toxic waste are still lying around the defunct Union Carbide Plant in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any action plan for disposal of such waste;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said toxic waste is likely to be cleared/disposed off from the Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There is approximately 350 MT of toxic wastes kept safely in a secured go-down within the UCIL premises, Bhopal.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has set up an Oversight Committee in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India under the chairmanship of Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments and Government of Madhya Pradesh for providing oversight and support to

the Government of Madhya Pradesh for carrying out the necessary remedial actions. The issue of disposal of 350 MT of toxic waste which was to be incinerated at Pithampur Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) was considered by the Oversight Committee in its meetings held on 24th March, 2011 and 25th May, 2011 in view of Government of Madhya Pradesh expressing their inability to incinerate the said waste at Pithampur. The other options suggested included disposal by the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) in their incinerator at Nagpur, Maharashtra. The DRDO has agreed to undertake the safe disposal of toxic waste currently lying at the premises of the erstwhile UCIL in its incineration facility at Borkhedi near Nagpur. The sole responsibility of safe transportation of toxic waste from Bhopal to the DRDO facility will be that of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The disposal of the toxic waste will be continuous over a period of 2 years from the start of delivery of the waste by the Government of Madhya Pradesh at the incineration facility of DRDO at Borkhedi near Nagpur.

[*Translation*]

#### **Pension Scheme for Widow/Handicapped**

751. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring change in the criteria regarding pension for widow/handicapped under NCAP schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

[English]

(d) whether any suggestions have been received from Non-Governmental Organisation and other institutions in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to bring change in the criteria regarding pension for widow/handicapped under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) schemes;

(c) Social Security is in concurrent list of the constitution of India. State Governments are also implementing their own pension schemes for these sections of the society. The schemes under NSAP are in addition to the assistance which the State Governments are providing or may provide in future. Recently, Government of India has reduced the age limit for old age pension under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) from 65 years to 60 years and increased the assistance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month per beneficiary to the persons who are 80 years of age and above. Further, expansion of these schemes would depend upon the resources available.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. National Forum For Single Women's Rights, Udaipur had requested to provide pension to widows of all ages.

### Benefits to Minority Communities

752. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is ensuring that benefits to minority communities in one State be carried over to other States as well;

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

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. Under the existing schemes for scholarship in this Ministry, if towards the close of the financial year, despite all attempts, insufficient proposals are received from a State, the Ministry normally diverts the allocation from that State to some other State which has adequate number of proposals for the targeted beneficiaries.

(b) State-wise details for 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statements-I to III. While financial allocations are made State-wise under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme and Post-matric Scholarship Scheme, only physical allocations are made under Merit-cum-means Based Scholarship Scheme.

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

### Statement I

*Details of fund transferred/received by the State/UT under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for the year 2010-11*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Funds Released # (after deducting funds for spill-over 2009-10) (Rs. in crore)	Additional Amount provided to the State (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	*Andhra Pradesh	*16.29	24.21	7.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.72	0.00	-
3.	*Assam	*18.43	0.00	-
4.	*Bihar	*27.39	28.01	0.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.86	1.31	-

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	0.92	0.04	-
7.	Gujarat	9.82	0.00	-
8.	Haryana	4.83	2.41	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.56	0.19	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.15	12.93	-
11.	Jharkhand	9.75	4.13	-
12.	*Karnataka	*15.63	29.89	14.26
13.	*Kerala	*27.59	35.92	8.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.68	6.89	-
15.	Maharashtra	34.49	40.98	6.49
16.	Manipur	1.85	0.00	-
17.	Meghalaya	3.43	1.63	-
18.	Mizoram	1.72	2.25	0.53
19.	Nagaland	3.63	0.51	-
20.	Odisha	3.36	1.39	-
21.	Punjab	30.27	25.66	-
22.	Rajasthan	11.29	10.85	-
23.	Sikkim	0.40	0.40	-
24.	*Tamil Nadu	*14.41	21.68	7.27
25.	Tripura	0.91	0.12	-
26.	*Uttar Pradesh	*63.32	59.25	-
27.	Uttarakhand	2.5	0.23	-
28.	*West Bengal	*41.76	51.73	9.97
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.22	0.01	-
30.	Chandigarh	0.38	0.00	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.04	-
32.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.03	-
33.	*Delhi	*4.64	2.37	-
34.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.00	-
35.	Puducherry	0.25	0.03	-
Total		375.67	365.12	

\*Excluding spill-over cases of 2009-10 (amounting Rs. 81.13 cr.)

#Rs. 29.83 cr. re-appropriated from other Schemes of the Ministry.

**Statement II***Details of fund transferred/received by the State/UT under Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for the year 2010-11*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Funds Released # (after deducting funds for spill-over 2009-10) (Rs. in crore)	Additional Amount provided to the State (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	*Andhra Pradesh	*10.01	9.78	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.45	0.00	-
3.	*Assam	*11.33	5.46	-
4.	Bihar	16.83	15.96	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.14	1.03	-
6.	Goa	0.57	0.21	-
7.	Gujarat	6.03	4.47	-
8.	Haryana	2.97	1.48	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.21	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.69	5.24	-
11.	Jharkhand	5.99	6.15	0.16
12.	*Karnataka	*9.61	10.25	0.64
13.	Kerala	16.96	9.98	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.33	3.31	-
15.	*Maharashtra	*21.17	14.23	-
16.	Manipur	1.14	0.00	-
17.	Meghalaya	2.11	0.19	-
18.	Mizoram	1.06	2.81	1.75
19.	Nagaland	2.24	0.05	-
20.	Odisha	2.07	1.03	-
21.	Punjab	18.55	14.83	-
22.	*Rajasthan	*6.94	4.43	-
23.	Sikkim	0.25	0.31	0.06
24.	*Tamil Nadu	*8.86	10.34	1.48
25.	Tripura	0.56	0.17	-
26.	*Uttar Pradesh	*38.91	34.12	-

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	1.54	0.08	-
28.	West Bengal	25.66	25.77	0.11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14	0.01	-
30.	*Chandigarh	0.24	0.09	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.02	-
32.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.02	-
33.	Delhi	2.85	0.38	-
34.	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.00	-
35.	Puducherry	0.16	0.13	-
Total		230.88	182.54	

\*Excludes spill-over cases of 2009-10 (amounting Rs. 46.41 cr.)

### **Statement III**

*Re-distributed community-wise details of Merit-cum-means Based Scholarship Scheme for the year 2010-11*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
1.	Karnataka	39	35	0	0	0	74
2.	Kerala	10	140	0	0	0	150
3.	Mizoram	0	22	0	0	0	22
4.	Nagaland	0	70	0	0	0	70
5.	Punjab	15	38	40	6	0	99
6.	Sikkim	0	0	0	106	0	106
7.	Tamil Nadu	15	100	0	0	0	115
8.	West Bengal	10	0	10	10	0	30
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	0	0	02
Total		91	405	50	122	0	668

#### **Villages without Roads**

753. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has an assessment of the number of habitations in the country that are still without a road connection;

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

(c) whether the Government has initiated various projects to connect these places with roads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) At the time of commencement of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), as per information collected, a total of the 1,68,268 habitations were eligible for coverage



under the programme, out of which 31,804 habitations had been reported either connected under other schemes or not feasible. Remaining, 1,36,464 habitations were targeted for providing road connectivity under PMGSY, out of which 79,281 habitations have been connected upto June, 2011. State-wise details indicating the number of habitations connected under PMGSY are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been initiated to provide road connectivity

to eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme), Tribal (Schedule V) areas and in the Left Wing Extremism affected/Integrated Action Plan districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission.

**Statement**

*Status of Habitation connectivity under PMGSY*

#	States	Eligible Habitations	Covered under State Schemes & Reported not feasible	Net eligible habitations	Habitations connected upto Jun., 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,901	363	1,538	1,292
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	819	9	810	273
3.	Assam	12,185	1,316	10,869	6,279
4.	Bihar	10,034	-	10,034	5,269
5.	Chhattisgarh	9,855	7	9,848	5,955
6.	Goa	20	-	20	2
7.	Gujarat	3,661	371	3,290	2,436
8.	Haryana	2	1	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,861	110	3,751	1,826
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,792	68	2,724	804
11.	Jharkhand	10,006	2,236	7,770	2,833
12.	Karnataka	274	5	269	269
13.	Kerala	454	19	435	359
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19,615	37	19,578	10,442
15.	Maharashtra	1,925	364	1,561	1,089
16.	Manipur	654	-	654	199
17.	Meghalaya	756	-	756	142
18.	Mizoram	25 1	6	245	127

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	116	3	113	86
20.	Odisha	18,339	208	18,131	6,142
21.	Punjab	536	9	527	406
22.	Rajasthan	11,235	385	10,850	10,425
23.	Sikkim	318	-	318	160
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,402	199	2,203	1,926
25.	Tripura	1,952	-	1,952	1,234
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28,842	14,869	13,973	11,081
27.	Uttarakhand	2,531	92	2,439	590
28.	West Bengal	22,932	11,127	11,805	7,634
	Total	1,68,268	31,804	1,36,464	79,281

#### Hike in Subsidy on Fertilizers

754. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to hike the subsidy on two important fertilizers-Di Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) in order to prevent a rise in their domestic prices following a surge in the global rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the additional burden of subsidy estimated for the current financial year; and

(d) the final decision likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 (w.e.f. 1.5.2010 for Single Super Phosphate (SSP)). The NBS is applicable on 22 grades of P&K Fertilizers including Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP,

18-46-0), Muriate of Potash (MOP). Under NBS, the subsidy on decontrolled P&K fertilizers is determined for each nutrient Nitrogen(N), Phosphorus(P), Potash(K), and Sulphur(S) on per kg of nutrient basis and is fixed by the Government on annual basis. For the financial year 2011-12 the subsidy on each nutrient has been fixed and announced. There is no policy under NBS to review the level of subsidy in the mid of the year. The subsidy under NBS Scheme on DAP and MOP is as under:-

Product	(Rs. per MT)	
	Subsidy during 2010-11	Subsidy during 2011-12
DAP	15968	19763
MOP	14392	16054

The MRP of the P&K fertilizers has been left open to be fixed by the manufacturers/importers of fertilizers at reasonable levels.

(c) and (d) The total expenditure on subsidy on P&K fertilizers during 2010-11 was Rs. 41500/- crore out of the total subsidy bill of Rs. 65836.68 crore. The Budget Estimate for fertilizer subsidy during 2011-12 is Rs. 53589.87 crore on all fertilizers including P&K fertilizers for which it is Rs. 29706.87 crore. The actual expenditure on subsidy will depend upon actual consumption of subsidized fertilizers in the current year.

**Financial Assistance to FACT**

(Rs. crore)

755. SHRI K.P. DHANAPLAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) in Kerala;

(b) if so, the funds allocated and released to FACT during the last three years the current year; and

(c) the present status of the functioning of FACT?

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

(b) The details are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Plan Loan allocated	Plan Loan Released
2008-09	13.00	13.00
2009-10	34.00	34.00
2010-11	89.99	89.99
2011-12	60.74	30.37*

\*Approval given for release of the amount.

(c) The functioning of the company with reference to physical and financial performance for the last 3 years are given below:-

(In Metric Ton)

Products Manufactured	Installed Capacity	Production		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
NP Complex Fertilizer (20:20:0:13)	633500	605047	753744	643639
Ammonium Sulphate	225000	128845	179546	200311
Caprolactam	50000	13548	42006	44345

Year	Turnover	Profit/Loss
2008-09	2147.48	42.95
2009-10	2141.62	(-)103.84
2010-11 (Provisional)	2511.83	(-)49.32

**Study on Poverty Alleviation Programmes**

756. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study was conducted by International Food Policy Research Institute having aspersions on poverty alleviation programme in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report has some factual basis; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As reported by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), they have not done any study pertaining to the core Government of India poverty alleviation programmes.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Shifting of HP and BP Depots**

757. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being formulated to shift depots of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum to other places, which are situated near human habitations in various areas of the country;

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

(c) the number of such human habitations in the proximity of which incidents of fire took place in oil depots, and the number of persons who lost their life as a result thereof in the country during the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of the said incidents?

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. There is a proposal of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) for shifting 26 depots which are situated near human habitations to other places.

(c) and (d) HPCL and BPCL have reported that no fire incident has taken place at their depots in the proximity of human habitations during the last three years.

[English]

#### National Tsunami Warning System

758. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the functioning of the National Tsunami Warning System (NTWS);

(b) if so, the details of the outcome of the said evaluation alongwith the shortcomings noticed;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and released for the development of such new technology during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether it is a fact that fishermen vandalise the Tsunami buoys and take away metal parts thus making the entire system non-functional; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to protect the Tsunami buoys from getting stolen/damaged?

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) A detailed performance evaluation of the NTWS, that was made operational since October 2007 at the

Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad is carried out in respect of detecting earthquakes globally and tsunami over the Indian Ocean region. No shortcomings have been noticed so far.

So far, since its inception NTWS has monitored 259 earthquakes (EQ) of M > 6.5 out of which 51 are detected in the Indian Ocean region. Details of evaluation carried out as per the stipulated by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and comparative performance with that of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) are presented below:

Sl.No.	Parameter	Targets	Achievements
1.	Elapse Time from EQ to Initial EQ information issuance (Local/Distant)	10/15 min	06 Min
2.	Probability of Detection of IO EQ with Mw >= 6.5	100 %	100 %
3.	Accuracy of Hypocenter Location (with respect to USGS)	within 30 km	9.5 km
4.	Accuracy of Hypocenter Depth (with respect to USGS)	within 25 km	22.5 km
5.	Accuracy of Earthquake Mw Magnitude (with respect to USGS)	0.2	0.2
6.	Reliability of RTWP Operations (Power, Computer, Communications)	99.5%	Achieved

The forecasts issued by NTWS, Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) and Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) for a few tsunamigenic events have been evaluated in detail. As of now, only for 4 occasions, tsunami Watch/Alert was issued by the NTWS, that too only for selected near-source areas in Andaman & Nicobar Islands; whereas other centres viz. PTWC, JMA, issued Local/Regional/Indian Ocean basin-wide tsunami watches for all of those events. This indicates that the accuracy of Tsunami Warning issued by NTWS for the Indian Ocean turned out to be more accurate.

Further, NTWS has also monitored 3-major Global Ocean earthquakes: (1) Chile Earthquake (M8.6) on February 27, 2010 06:34:11 (UTC), (2) Vanuatu Islands Earthquake (M 7.6) of December, 25 2010 13:16:38 (UTC), and (3) Honshu, Japan Earthquake (M 8.9) of March 11, 2011 05:46:23 (UTC). Timely "No Threat" Bulletins were issued for Indian Ocean in all these occasions, so as to avoid false alarms and evacuations.

(c) Grants of Rs. 10.56 crores during 2009-10 and Rs. 10.0 crores in 2010-11 have been utilised. An allocation of Rs. 12.0 crores is made for the current 2011-12.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) The operational sustenance of the deployed moorings over the open seas is highly challenging as they are becoming vulnerable to vandalism, theft, inadvertent damage by passing vessels etc. The non-functional moorings are attended by a maintenance support team with necessary spares and the sensors are replaced/serviced in open seas using the research vessels at the earliest opportunity. Due to the rough open sea conditions, most of the service activities involving research vessels are scheduled during the non-monsoon seasons. Assistance of Indian Navy has been sought.

National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has now catered for few spare moorings and totally non-serviceable mooring can be replaced by a spare mooring in the open seas so that operational sustenance potential of the moored buoy network is maintained.

#### **Multi Functional Complexes**

759. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria adopted by the Railways for selection of stations to be developed as Multi Functional Complexes (MFC) across the country;

(b) whether the Railways propose to develop Mirzapur as a MFC in view of its religious importance and tourism potential; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Stations for development of Multi Functional Complexes (MFCs) are selected on the basis of facilities available, facilities required as per projected volume of passenger traffic handled at stations and the commercial viability. Accordingly, stations have been progressively identified every year for development of MFCs. Mirzapur railway station has not been identified for development of MFC for the present.

[Translation]

#### **Inspection of Roads under PMGSY**

760. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: 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 Ujjain Division of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details regarding the outcome/results thereof;

(c) whether the said teams have informed the Ministry about large scale 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 guilty officers as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) During the last three years (January, 2008 - June, 2011), five Inspecting Teams have been sent to Ujjain Division of Madhya Pradesh for inspection of road works, constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(b) One road-work in Mandsaur district and 11 (eleven) road works in Ujjain district have been found unsatisfactory by the Inspection Teams.

(c) Based on the observations of the Inspection Teams, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been asked to take appropriate action.

(d) As per the information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, one General Manager has been served show-cause notice and another General Manager has been placed under suspension. Besides, one Assistant Manager and one Sub-Engineer have been suspended, whereas an increment of another Assistant Manager has been withheld.

[English]

#### **Corporatize Waste Management**

761. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to corporatize waste management sector in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal before this Ministry.

(b) N.A.

### **Conservation of the Ganga**

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

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken loan from World Bank to support the National Ganga River Basin Authority in building the capacity of its nascent operational level institutions;

(b) if so, the amount of loan approved by the World Bank in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a state-of-the-art Ganga Knowledge Centre to act as a repository of knowledge relevant for the conservation of the Ganga;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the aforesaid state-of-the-art Ganga Knowledge Centre is likely to be set up; and

(f) the extent to which the World Bank supported project will help to reduce the pollution and strengthen the Central and State Pollution Control Boards for monitoring the pollution in the Ganga?

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 (f) A project under the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved in April 2011 by the Central Government. The World Bank

will provide financial assistance of US \$ 1 billion. The principal objective of the project is to fund creation of pollution abatement infrastructure for conservation and restoration of water quality of the river, institutional development component for setting dedicated implementation entities at Centre and States, setting up a Ganga Knowledge Centre, comprehensive water quality monitoring system and capacity building of Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards and Urban Local Bodies. The duration of the project will be 8 years.

The NGRBA has resolved that under Mission Clean Ganga, no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluents flow into the river Ganga by the year 2020. The World Bank assisted project would support NGRBA's objective of Mission Clean Ganga.

The Central Government has initiated setting up Ganga Knowledge Centre which will serve as repository of knowledge resource pertaining to Ganga, to carry out analysis and modeling and improve information access.

[*Translation*]

### **Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana**

763. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government is running a scheme named Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana with a view to promote the use of LPG in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the gas agencies allocated under the scheme, State-wise, district-wise and village-wise;

(c) the details of the procedure and norms for allocation of the gas agencies under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints that these gas agencies are being allocated by the oil companies secretly; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A new scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) for small size LPG distribution agencies for rural areas has been launched on 16.10.2009. Salient features of the scheme are:-

- (i) The LPG agencies under the RGGLVY is of small size requiring lesser finance/infrastructure.
- (ii) The distributor himself manage the agency with the help of his/her family member and one or two employees.
- (iii) Age limit for the distributor to be between 21 and 45 years.
- (iv) Distributor under the scheme must be a permanent resident of the village(s) covered by particular location.
- (v) All agencies under this scheme to be in the joint name of husband and wife. In case of applicants who are single the 'spouse' will automatically become a partner after the marriage.
- (vi) The selection of the distributor is made/done by draw of lots from amongst all the eligible candidates who secures minimum 80% qualifying marks and 60% marks for the locations reserved under SC/ST category.

Advertisements inviting applications for distributors under the scheme have been released in 26 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Puducherry covering 3637 locations. Letter of Intent (LoI) has been issued for 989 locations out of which 512 distributors have already been commissioned.

The State-wise details of LPG distributors appointed under the scheme are as under:-

Name of States	No. of distributors
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	37
Bihar	66

1	2
Chhattisgarh	24
Jharkhand	20
Karnataka	10
Madhya Pradesh	46
Maharashtra	80
Odisha	29
Rajasthan	83
Tamil Nadu	25
Uttar Pradesh	73
West Bengal	19

(d) and (e) OMCs follow a transparent and uniform procedure for allotment of LPG distributorship. The selection guidelines prescribe common eligibility criteria for various parameters like age, educational qualification, land for construction of godown and showroom, financial capability of the candidate etc. and selection is done through draw of lots from among all the eligible candidates. Process of draw of lots is video recorded in the presence of all the eligible candidates alongwith VIPs like civil authorities, Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly etc. and hence there is no scope in allotment of LPG distributorship secretly.

No established cases of complaints in selection of LPG distributors under RGGLVY have come to the notice of the Government. Cases involving minor procedural lapses, as and when brought out, are attended to and remedial action taken wherever necessary.

[English]

#### Corruption under MGNREGS

764. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of irregularities/corruption under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Odisha are being/have been investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CBI has submitted its report;

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

(e) whether Government has conducted any study in States to check the diversion of funds under MGNREGS;

(f) if so, the finding of such study and action taken thereon; and

(g) the details of the complaints received by the Government from Members of Parliament and others regarding irregularities under MGNREGS indicating the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) A total of 58 complaints regarding irregularities, including corruption, in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Odisha have been received in the Ministry. Out of these, 26 cases have been disposed off so far. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. On receipt of consent of the State Government of Odisha in April 2011, the Union Government ordered an investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA in Odisha. CBI has not submitted its report in the matter.

(e) and (f) No separate study has been conducted to ascertain that MGNREGS funds are being used for the stipulated purposes. However, there are mechanisms of internal and social audits, visits by National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens, etc in the scheme to ensure that funds are utilized for the purposes envisaged in MGNREG Act.

(g) A total of 2250 complaints regarding irregularities, including corruption, in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in the country have been received in the Ministry as on 26.7.2011. Out of these, 1003 cases have been disposed off. 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 as per law. In complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deposes National Level Monitors (NLMs) to investigate the complaints. Reports of the NLMs are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action.

#### **Locations of Oil Exploration**

765. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of locations where oil exploration activities are going on in the country;

(b) the details of private companies involved in on-shore off-shore oil/gas exploration in the Country;

(c) the terms and conditions under which private companies have been given exploration contract; and

(d) steps being taken by the Government to explore more oil and gas to meet domestic demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Oil exploration activities are going on in Eastern & Western Offshore, Andaman Offshore, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh.

(b) At present 38 Private Companies and 30 Foreign Companies are involved in exploration for oil & gas in the country in onland & offshore areas either as Operators or Non-operators under the PSC regime.

(c) The terms and conditions for the blocks is as per the terms and conditions of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of the respective exploration blocks.

(d) Several measures have been taken by the Government to accelerate the production of natural gas in the country, which includes the following:

(i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane Policy (CBM).



- (ii) Quicker development of discovered reserves for enabling commencement of production.
- (iii) Use of stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields.
- (iv) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/ Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (v) Arresting decline from ageing fields.

[Translation]

#### Supply of LPG Cylinders at Subsidised Rates

766. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
 SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
 SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
 DR. M. JAGANNATH:  
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to supply only six domestic LPG cylinders per year to the consumers at subsidized rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the price of Gas Cylinder proposed to be fixed after clearance of the said proposal;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to regulate the subsidy on LPG cylinders; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to provide LPG Cylinders round the year to the poor families at subsidies rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) A proposal is under

consideration with the Government to give consumers limited number of domestic LPG cylinders in a year on subsidized rate.

(c) The pricing and marketing modalities in respect of non-subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders to consumers are yet to be decided by the Government.

(d) Government has constituted a Task Force in February, 2011 to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidy on domestic LPG to the intended beneficiaries.

(e) At present, domestic LPG cylinders are being provided round the year to all classes of domestic consumers including poor families at subsidized rates.

[English]

#### Capacity of Reservoirs

767. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has been monitoring the storage position of various important reservoirs spread all over the country;

(b) if so, the details of storage level of each of these reservoirs at the beginning of the current monsoon against the designed capacity, reservoir-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any scheme for the optimum utilisation of the water in these reservoirs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which irrigation and hydro power sectors have utilized resources from these reservoirs?

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) Central Water Commission (CWC) is monitoring the storage position of 81 reservoirs of the country. The details of live storage in each of these 81 reservoirs at the beginning of the current monsoon season (1st June 2011) against their designed live storage capacity is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Water being a state subject, the operation and regulation of water in dams/reservoirs is done by respective project authority/State Government as per their requirement.

(e) The extent to which irrigation and hydropower sectors utilise water from these reservoirs depends on rainfall and varies from year to year. However the irrigation and hydropower benefits envisaged from these 81 reservoirs are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

As on 01.06.2011

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	(State)	Benefits		Live Capacity at Full Reservoir Level (FRL) (Billion Cubmic Metre)	Live Storage (Billion Cubic Metre As on 1.6.2011)	This year Storage as % of Live Capacity at FRL
			Irrigation (Culturable Command Area) (CCA) in Thousand Hectare (TH.HA)	Hydel Power in Mega Watts (MW)			
1	2	3	3A	3B	4	5	6
*1.	Srisaïlam	(AP)	-	770	8.288	1.427	17
*2.	Nagarjuna Sagar	(AP)	895	810	6.641	3.935	58
3.	Sriramsagar	(AP)	411	27	2.300	0.425	18
4.	Somasila	(AP)	163	-	1.994	1.336	67
5.	Lower Manair	(AP)	199	60	0.621	0.170	27
6.	Tenughat	(Jhar)	-	-	0821	0.169	21
7.	Maithon	(Jhar)	342	-	0.471	0.062	13
*8.	Panchethill	(Jhar)	\$	80	0.184	0.035	19
9.	Konar	(Jhar)	\$	-	0.176	0.035	20
10.	Tilaiya	(Jhar)	\$	4	0.142	0.012	S
*11.	Ukai	(Guj)	348	300	6.61 S	2.110	32
12.	Sabarmati (Dharoi)	(Guj)	95	1	0.735	0.089	12
*13.	Kadana	(Guj)	200	120	1.472	0.323	22
14.	Shetrunji	(Guj)	36	-	0.300	0.027	9
15.	Bhadar	(Guj)	27	-	0.188	0.046	24
16.	Damanaganga	(Guj)	51	1	0.502	0.042	8
17.	Dantiwada	(Guj)	45	-	0.399	0.001	0
18.	Panam	(Guj)	36	2	0.697	0.242	35
*19.	Gobind Sagar (Bhakra)	(HP)	67\$	1200	6.229	1.887	30

1	2	3	3A	3B	4	5	6
*20.	Pong Dam	(HP)	-	360	6.157	3.285	53
21.	Krishnaraja Sagra	(Kar)	79	-	1.163	0.248	21
*22.	Tungabhadra	(Kar)	529	72	3.276	0.160	5
23.	Ghataprabha	(Kar)	317	-	1.391	0.130	9
24.	Bhadra	(Kar)	106	39	1.785	0.576	32
25.	Linganamakki	(Kar)	-	55	4.294	0.793	18
26.	Narayanpur	(Kar)	425	-	0.863	0.283	33
27.	Malaprabha (Renuka)	(Kar)	215	-	0.972	0.083	9
28.	Kabini	(Kar)	85	-	0.275		0
29.	Hemavathy	(Kar)	205	-	0.927	0.052	6
30.	Harangi	(Kar)	53	-	0.220	0.086	39
31.	Supa	(Kar)	-	-	4.120	0.785	19
32.	Vanivilas Sagar	(Kar)	123	-	0.802	0.342	43
*33.	Almatti	(Kar)	@	290	3.105	0.268	9
*34.	Gerusoppa	(Kar)	83	240	0.130	0.119	92
35.	Kallada (Parappur)	(Krl)	62	-	0.507	0.084	17
*36.	Idamalayar	(Krl)	33	75	1.018	0.076	7
*37.	Idukki	(Krl)	-	780	1.460	0.316	22
*38.	Kakki	(Krl)	23	300	0.447	0.090	20
*39.	Periyar	(Krl)	84	140	0.173	0.073	42
*40.	Gandhi Sagar	(MP)	220	115	6.827	0.000.	0
41.	Tawa	(MP)	247	-	1.944	0.442	23
*42.	Bargi	(MP)	157	90	3.180	0.577	18
*43.	Bansagar	(MP)	488	425	5.166	0.426	8
*44.	Indira Sagar	(MP)	2380	1000	9.745	1.173	12
*45.	Mintmatabangol	(Chh)	-	120	3.046	1.121	37
46.	Mahanadi	(Chh)	319	10	0.767	0.108	14
47.	Jayakwadl (Paithon)	(Mah)	227	-	2.171	0.466	21
*48.	Koyana	(Mah)	-	1920	2.652	0.785	30
49.	Bhima (Ujjani)	(Mah)	125	12	1.517	0.184	12
50.	Isapur	(Mah)	104	-	0.965	0.506	52
51.	Mula	(Mah)	139	-	0.609	0.153	25
52.	Yeldari	(Mah)	78		0.809	0.290	36
53.	Girna	(Mah)	79	-	0.524	0.075	14

1	2	3	3A	3B	4	5	6
54.	Khadakvasla	(Mah)	78	8	0.056	0.017	30
*55.	Upper Vaitarna	(Mah)	-	61	0.331	0.142	43
56.	Upper Tapi	(Mah)	45	-	0.255	0.034	13
*57.	Pench (Totaladoh)	(Mah)	127	160	1.091	0.454	42
*58.	Hirakud	(Odi)	153	307	5.378	0.969	18
*59.	Balimela	(Odi)	-	360	2.676	0.720	27
60.	Salanadl	(Odi)	42	-	0.558	0.009	2
*61.	Rengall	(Odi)	3	200	3.432	0.161	5
*62.	Machkund (Jalput)	(Odi)	-	115	0.693	0.603	68
*63.	Upper Kolab	(Odi)	89	320	0.935	0.228	24
*64.	Upper Indravati	(Odi)	128	600	1.456	0.341	23
*65.	Thein	(Pun)	348	600	2.344	1.224	52
*66.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	(Raj)	63	140	1.711	0.043	3
67.	Jhakam	(Raj)	28	-	0.132	0.007	5
*68.	Rana Pratap Sagar	(Raj)	229	172	1.436	0.111	8
69.	Lower Bhawani	(TN)	105	8	0.792	0.274	35
*70.	Mettur (Stanley)	(TN)	122	360	2.647	2.449	93
71.	Vaigai	(TN)	61	6	0.172	0.061	35
72.	Parambikulam	(TN)	101	-	0.380	0.277	73
73.	Aliyar	(TN)	#	60	0.095	0.056	59
*74.	Sholayar	(TN)	-	95	0.143	0.014	10
75.	Gumti	(Trp)	-	15	0.312	0.017	5
76.	Matatila	(UP)	-	30	0.707	0.158	22
*77.	Rihand	(UP)	-	300	5.649	0.313	6
*78.	Ramganga	(Utt)	1897	198	2.196	0.862	39
*79.	Tehri	(Utt)	2351	1000	2.615	0.037	1
80.	Mayurakshi	(WB)	227	-	0.480	0.076	16
81.	Kangsabati	(WB)	341	-	0.914	0.050	5
Total For 81 Reservoirs			17112	14533	151.768	36.235	
Percentage						24	

\* Hydel Power Capacity Having Capacity More than 60 MW

\$ Total CCA 342 Thousand Hactare of Damodar Valley Corporation System

# Total CCA 101 Thousand Hactare of Parambikulam & Altyar

@ Total CCA 425 Thousand Hactare of Narayanpur and Almatti

+ Sabarmati Reservoir is Supplemented With Narmada Water through Pipeline.

### Land Acquisition Act

768. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bills on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to return land to the farmers if a proposed project fails to come up within five years of acquisition;

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

(e) whether the farmers are given compensation against land as per the norms; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. This Department is finalizing an integrated Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill, 2011 to address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation & resettlement. A draft Bill has been hosted on the website of the Department for public consultations.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government is finalizing the land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill. Suggestions from various quarters, received on the Bill will be considered by the Government.

(e) At present the compensations is given to the farmers against the land being acquired as per the norms/provisions contained in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(f) In view of reply to (e) above, question does not arise.

### Increase in Prices of Fertilizers

769. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the prices of fertilizers have increased rapidly during the last three years;

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

(c) the existing monitoring mechanism to monitor the prices of chemical fertilizers;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to find ways to reduce the production cost of fertilizers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the prices of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. The NBS is applicable on 22 grades of P&K fertilizers namely, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), DAP Lite, Muriate of Potash (MOP), 15 grades of NPKS complex fertilizers, Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), Ammonium Sulphate (AS) and Single Super Phosphate (SSP). Primary nutrients namely, N, P, K (Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash) and Secondary nutrient 'S' (Sulphur) contained in the fertilizers mentioned above are eligible for NBS. Under NBS, the subsidy on decontrolled P&K fertilizers is determined for each nutrient of N, P, K & S on per kg basis and fixed by the Government on annual basis. NBS is fixed by the Government by taking into the consideration the affordability of the farmer and prevalent price level of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs in the international market.

The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers prior to 1.4.2010 were fixed by the Government, however with the implementation of NBS *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010 the MRP of P&K Fertilizers have been opened and fertilizer producing companies or the importers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level.

Since under NBS, subsidy is fixed for a year, the increase or decrease in prices of fertilizers and its raw materials have an impact on the MRP of these fertilizers which is fixed by the companies. The international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials in the year 2011 have

increased substantially as compared to the year 2010. The increase in international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials during the year 2010-11 have been taken into account while fixing the subsidy under NBS Scheme for the Year 2011-12. Accordingly the subsidy has been increased this year as compared to 2010-11. Details of subsidy on P&K fertilizers are as below:-

Fertilizer under NBS	NBS 2011-12 w.e.f. 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012 (Rs. per MT)	NBS 2010-11 w.e.f. 1st Jan 2011 to 31st March 2011 (Rs per MT)
AS : 20.6-0-0-23	5979	5195
DAP : 18-46-0-0	19763	15968
DAP Lite : 16-44-0-0	18574	14991
MOP : 0-0-60-0	16054	14392
MAP : 11-52-0-0	19803	15879
TSP : 0-46-0-0	14876	11787
SSP : 0-16-0-11	5359	4296
NPS : 16-20-0-13	11030	9073
NPS : 20-20-0-13	12116	10002
NP : 20-20-0-0	11898	9770
NP : 23-23-0-0	13683	11236
NP : 24-24-0-0	14278	11724
NP : 28-28-0-0	16658	13678
NPK : 10-26-26-0	18080	15222
NPK : 12-32-16-0	17888	14825
NPK : 14-28-14-0	16602	13785
NPK : 14-35-14-0	18866	15578
NPK : 15-15-15-0	12937	10926
NPKS : 15-15-15-09	13088	11086
NPK : 16-16-16-0	13800	11654
NPK : 17-17-17-0	14662	12383
NPK : 19-19-19-0	16387	13839

The statement showing the MRPs of subsidized fertilizers from 1.4.2007 to Kharif 2011-12 is enclosed.

Urea remains under Government control and its import is canalised by the Government through designated canalising agencies. NBS Scheme has not been implemented on Urea and it continues to be governed by New Pricing Scheme-III (NPS-III). The MRP of Urea continues to be fixed by the Government and it was last increased from Rs. 4830 per metric tonne to Rs. 5310 per metric tonne w.e.f. 1st April 2010 after a gap of eight years.

Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted under the NBS Policy comprising of Secretary (Fertilizers) as Chairperson and Joint Secretary level representatives of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Expenditure (DOE), Planning Commission and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). This Committee inter alia monitors the prices of P&K fertilizers in its meetings.

(d) and (e) No Madam. No specific study has been conducted by Department of fertilizers to reduce production cost of fertilizers. However, NBS Scheme on P&K fertilizers encourages competition amongst the manufacturer of P&K fertilizers due to which the fertilizer producers tend to reduce the production cost of fertilizers in order to maximize the profit.

(f) The various steps taken by the government to reduce the prices of fertilizers are as under:-

- (i) The Nutrient Based Subsidy for the year 2011-12 has been increased as compared to that of year 2010-11 keeping in view the international price trends of DAP, Urea, MOP and Sulphur.
- (ii) The government also provides the freight subsidy on fertilizers covered under the subsidy schemes.
- (iii) The Government announced 5% countervailing duty on all imported goods which was rolled back to 1% in case of fertilizers to reduce its impact on prices of fertilizers in the country.
- (iv) Government has notified New Investment Policy for urea units on 4th September 2008 which incentivises greater efficiency, reduction in energy norms and higher production of urea.

**Statement***The MRP of fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2007 onwards (in Rs. Per Metric Tonne)*

Sl. No.	Grade of Fertilizers	MRP during 1.4.2007 to 17.6.2008	MRP during 18.6.08 to 31.3.2009	MRP during 1.4.09 to 31.3.2010	MRP from 1.4.2010 (Kharif 2010)	MRP during Rabi 2010-11	MRP during Kharif 2011 as per FMS
1.	DAP (Indigenous)	9350	9350	9350	9950	10750	11765/12500
	DAP (Imported)	9350	9350	9350	9950	9950	12000
2.	DAP Lite (Introduced w.e.f. Feb. 2011)	—	—	—	—	Not yet in the market	—
3.	MAP	9350	9350	9350	9950	10750	—
4.	MOP	4455	4455	4455	5055	5055	6000/6064
5.	TSP	7460	7460	7460	8060	8860	—
6.	SSP	3400	4600	4600	3200	3200	4200
7.	16-20-00-13	7100	5875	5875	6475	7800	9466/9645
8.	20-20-0-13	7280	6295	6295	6895	8216	9803/10488
9.	20-20-00-00	7280	5343	5343	5943	7995	7500/9861
10.	23-23-00-00	8000	6145	6145	6745	7445	-
11.	24-24-00-00 (Introduced w.e.f. 1.10.2010)	—	—	—	—	Not yet in the market	10000
12.	28-28-00-00	9080	7481	7481	8281	11628	11577/11810
13.	10-26-26-00	8360	7197	7197	7897	9256	10458/10910
14.	12-32-16-00	8480	7637	7637	8337	9568	11200/11313
15.	14-28-14-00	8300	7050	7050	7650.	7650	—
16.	14-35-14-00	8660	8185	8185	8785	10296	11272/11622
17.	15-15-15-00	6980	5121	5121	5721	7121	8200
18.	15-15-15-09 (Introduced w.e.f. 1.10.2010)	—	—	—	—	Not yet in the market	8000/9300
19.	17-17-17-00	8100	5804	5804	6404	6404	—
20.	19-19-19-00	8300	6487	6487	7287	7287	—
21.	16-16-16-00 (Introduced w.e.f. 1.7.2010)	—	—	—	6560	7100	—
22.	Ammonium Sulphate	—	10350	10350	8500	7800	7000/17900
23.	Urea	4830	4830	4830	5310	5310	5310

### **Boost to Energy Resources**

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

(a) whether entry of major players having deep water experience in exploration of Oil and Gas can boost the energy resources of the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) At present, the following Operators are carrying out deep-water exploration works for hydrocarbons in the country under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime.

1. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)
2. Reliance Industries Ltd.
3. BHP Billiton Petroleum, Australia
4. Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd., UK.
5. British Petroleum Exploration (Alpha) UK
6. British Gas Exploration & Production (India) Ltd., UK
7. Santos International Operations Pty Ltd., Australia
8. ENI (India) Ltd., Italy.

(c) Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), bids are invited through International Competitive Bidding System for exploration of hydrocarbons in the country including deep water areas. Major players having experience in exploration of Oil and Gas in deep water can participate in NELP bidding rounds.

### **Gaya Chatra Rail Link**

771. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Gaya-Chatra railway link which was sanctioned during 2008-09; and

(b) the steps taken by the Railways for its expeditious completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Final Location Survey has been completed. Land acquisition proposal for 37.672 acre of land in Chatra District has been submitted to State Government. Further work will be taken up after land is available.

*[Translation]*

### **Complaints under MPLAD Scheme**

772. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);

(b) the number of District Collectors who have been given warning/suspended so far due to dereliction of duty in the said works;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the amount under the said scheme is not being spent in various States of the country within the time limit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Complaints regarding non-implementation of MPLADS works by the district authorities have been received in the Ministry from time to time.

(b) In a federal set up, State Government Authorities take disciplinary action against District Collectors of the State Government. The information on the number of District Collectors against whom action for dereliction of duty in implementation of MPLADS works is available only at the State Level, since the disciplinary authority is the State Government.

(c) The MPLADS guidelines stipulate that completion of the work should generally not exceed one year. However, some district authorities have not adhered to the time frame, for implementation of MPLADS works, as stipulated in the guidelines. Apart from a regular review of the physical & financial performance of the MPLAD Scheme held at the State/UT Government and the district levels, the Ministry conducts two review meetings every



year with the nodal Secretaries of the State/UT Governments. As on 30.6.2011, cumulative percentage of utilization of funds is 90.69%.

(d) The State-wise details of funds utilized under the MPLAD Scheme as on 30.6.2011, are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Rs. in crore (As on 30.6.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Fund released with interest	Expenditure incurred	Percentage of utilization over release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1815.89	1633.17	92.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	94.20	89.42	96.00
3.	Assam	641.92	571.18	90.87
4.	Bihar	1668.34	1395.75	85.71
5.	Goa	91.22	76.78	92.34
6.	Gujarat	1100.20	974.67	91.23
7.	Haryana	457.53	405.43	90.85
8.	Himachal Pradesh	219.89	188.62	88.85
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	279.94	233.82	85.40
10.	Karnataka	1186.75	1042.32	90.07
11.	Kerala	852.96	730.66	89.99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1236.03	1124.69	93.14
13.	Maharashtra	1997.93	1771.18	92.31
14.	Manipur	94.03	85.57	91.86
15.	Meghalaya	93.21	85.47	93.77
16.	Mizoram	62.52	60.49	97.41
17.	Nagaland	62.17	55.10	88.73
18.	Odisha	931.40	813.03	89.34
19.	Punjab	627.21	571.59	94.55
20.	Rajasthan	1031.37	937.53	92.62
21.	Sikkim	63.31	57.12	91.98
22.	Tamil Nadu	1742.62	1638.03	96.56
23.	Tripura	88.87	80.70	91.55
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3368.72	2942.17	88.94

1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	1670.67	1472.43	90.90
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.62	23.34	86.28
27.	Chandigarh	29.77	26.78	92.19
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.86	27.56	101.89
29.	Daman and Diu	31.30	28.23	90.92
30.	Delhi	281.19	211.47	79.80
31.	Lakshadweep	31.21	21.28	73.25
32.	Puducherry	57.15	49.76	95.51
33.	Chhattisgarh	468.40	420.33	91.85
34.	Uttarakhand	226.73	195.72	87.67
35.	Jharkhand	551.20	474.99	87.52
36.	Nominated	320.24	269.07	86.23
	All India	23532.57	20785.45	90.74

#### **Decline in Gas Production**

773. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:

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

(a) whether as per the new estimate in 2006 it was expected to have a production of 80 Million Cubic Metre gas per day from KG D-6 Oil field with an investment of 5.2 billion dollars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the mid oil field has not achieved the estimated production;

(d) if so, the quantum of production therefrom; and

(e) the date since when the oil field has started commercial production and the time after which the production declined?

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 Management Committee (MC) in the year 2006 approved Field Development Plan (FDP) for D1 & D3 gas fields in KG-D6 block with an estimated Capital expenditure of US \$ 8.8 Billion consisting of two phases (Phase-I: US \$ 5.2 Billion & Phase-II: US \$ 3.6 Billion) for a field life of 13 years. The estimated peak natural gas production rate envisaged was 80 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD).

(c) and (d) As per the approved Field Development Plan (FDP), the envisaged gas production from D1 & D3 fields was 61.88 MMSCMD from 22 producing wells for the year 2011-12. However, the average gas production during 2011-12 (April-June, 11) is 40.5 MMSCMD from 16 producing wells.

As far as MA oil field in KG-D6 block is concerned, the average oil production during (April-June, 11) was 15511 Barrels of Oil Per Day (BOPD) against the production profile of 20890 BOPD as per approved FDP.

(e) The gas production from D1 & D3 fields in KG-D6 block commenced from 01.04.09. There is shortfall in gas production rate due to less numbers of producing wells visa-vis FDP approved number of producing wells.

The gas production from D1 & D3 fields was 14.35 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) in 2009-10 & 17.57 BCM in 2010-11. The commercial crude oil production from MA field commenced from 17.09.08. The crude oil production from MA field was 0.129 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) in 2008-09, 0.502 MMT in 2009-10 & 1.078 MMT in 2010-11 respectively. Thus, production from MA field has shown no decline.

[English]

#### **Accident Near Aligarh Railway Station**

774. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that due to snapping of brake lever of goods train, 5 persons died at Aligarh Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of cases of carelessness of officials are increasing in Railways; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Railways for the safety of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There was an unusual accident at Aligarh Junction of Northern Railway in which six passengers waiting on platform number 2 lost their lives after being hit by a loose hand brake wheel and spindle of a wagon from a passing goods train.

The spindle had come out of its socket and was projected on to the platform along with its wheel resulting in this unfortunate accident.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety.

The figure for accident per Million Train kilometers, an important safety index, has also come down from 0.55 during 2001-2002 to 0.15 in 2010-11 despite quantum increase in the volume of traffic carried by Indian Railways over the years.

#### **Supply of Liquefied Natural Gas**

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

(a) whether certain countries of Middle East have agreed to increase supply of liquefied natural gas to meet India's requirements and also facilitate participation of Indian companies in the oil and gas sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) Indian companies, namely, GAIL (India) Ltd. and Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL) have been in discussion with RasGas, Qatar for additional supply of LNG. However, no agreement has yet been reached.

#### **Projects on PPP Mode**

776. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to frame guidelines for laying of new railway lines on Public - Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assessment made about the likely advantage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. At present the Ministry of Railways do not propose to frame any fresh guidelines for laying of new railway lines on PPP mode as guidelines already exist in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### **Petroleum Retail Outlets by Private Sector**

777. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed private sector to open petroleum retail outlets throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the prices charged at these outlets are much higher than the Government rates; and

(d) if so, the corrective measure 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) As per the Resolution of 8th March 2002, Government have granted authorization to market transportation fuels to five private companies namely, M/s. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), M/s. Essar Oil Limited (EOL), M/s. Shell India Marketing Pvt. Limited (SIMPL), M/s. Reliance Petroleum Limited (RPL) and M/s. Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Limited (NOCL).

As on 01.07.2011, RIL, EOL and SIMPL have set up 1429, 1371 and 65 Retail Outlets (ROs) respectively in the country.

RPL and NOCL have not set up any RO in the country.

(c) and (d) The private sector oil companies are free to take pricing decisions on commercial considerations and they are not subject to pricing restrictions by the Government.

#### **Bullet High Speed Trains**

778. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the progress made by the Railways in exploring the possibilities of running Bullet Trains/High Speed Trains in the country;

(b) whether the Railways propose any collaboration with Japan in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to expedite work for introducing such train services in view of ever increasing rush of passengers across the country;

(e) the details of financial implication involved therein along with the routes and major locations identified for the purpose, State-wise, and

(f) the present status of development work at Calicut as a world class station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Ministry of Railways has decided to conduct prefeasibility studies on 50:50 cost sharing basis with the concerned state Governments, on the six selected corridors to introduce High Speed Passenger Trains in the country. Tenders for prefeasibility studies of all the six corridors have been invited and studies are at various stages.

(b) No such decision has been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Ministry of Railways has also decided to set up National High Speed Rail Authority (NHSRA) for planning, standard setting, implementing & monitoring of High Speed Rail projects and consultant for the same has been appointed to advise Ministry of Railways on the subject.

(e) Financial implication in executing these projects would be known only after prefeasibility studies are completed and input costs are computed. The corridors selected for prefeasibility studies in consultation with concerned state Governments are as under:

- (i) Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar (Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab)
- (ii) Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad (Maharashtra & Gujarat)
- (iii) Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai (Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu)
- (iv) Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam (Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala)
- (v) Howrah-Haldia (West Bengal)
- (vi) Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna (Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar)

(f) Bidding process for development of Kozhikode (Calicut) station as world class station is planned to be undertaken through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, by leveraging the real estate potential of the land around and the air space above the station. Bidding process for the world class stations in PPP mode will be

initiated after Master Plan & Feasibility Report is prepared and in-principle approval of the local agencies obtained. In this regard, preliminary activities have been commenced up by the Zonal Railways.

#### **Reservation for Backward Muslims**

779. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of muslims who are employed in the Government jobs, State-wise;

(b) the details of States where ten percent reservation for backward muslims in all kinds of government jobs according to Ranganath Misra Commission report have been implemented so far;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any bank loan facilities to the muslims for self-employment purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government has so far not deemed it necessary to place any Action Taken Report (ATR) on the recommendations of the Ranganath Misra Commission;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the efforts being made 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) As per Sachar Committee Report which has given data on Muslims employed in the Government jobs in selected State Governments, the relevant data is as given below:

States	Total Number of employees	Share of Muslims in State Employment (%)
1	2	3
West Bengal	134972	2.1
Kerala	268733	10.4
Uttar Pradesh	134053	5.1
Bihar	78114	7.6
Assam	81261	11.2

1	2	3
Jharkhand	15374	6.7
Karnataka	528401	8.5
Delhi	135877	3.2
Maharashtra	915645	4.4
Andhra Pradesh	876291	8.8
Gujarat	754533	5.4
Tamil Nadu	529597	3.2
Sum of States	4452851	6.3

(b) The Report of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) commonly known as Ranganath Misra Commission report was laid in both the Houses of Parliament on 18.12.2009. Since recommendations of the report are under consideration of the Central Government, the question of States providing reservation of 10% for Backward Muslims based on the recommendations of the NCRLM Report is premature at this stage.

(c) and (d) Under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, priority sector lending is provided for various activities to the Minorities including Muslims. In 2010-11 Rs. 143396.70 crore have been provided under this programme.

(e) Action Taken Report (ATR) on National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities has not been laid in the Parliament.

(f) Placing of Action Taken Reports (ATRs) in the Parliament is mandatory in the case of Commissions set up under Commissions of Enquiry Act 1952 whereas NCRLM was set up under Government Resolution No1-11/2004-MC (D), dated 29th October, 2004.

(g) The recommendations/findings of the Commission have been circulated to concerned Ministries/Departments for their comments.

[Translation]

#### **RoB at Raja Bazar**

780. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an under-pass on NH-110 near Jehanabad in Bihar passing under Patna-Gaya rail section at Raja Bazar is hundred years old and is in a dilapidated condition leading to hours heavy traffic on this highway;

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to construct a Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on Patna-Gaya rail section at Raja Bazar in Jehanabad in public interest; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. There is a Railway Bridge No.69 at Km.46/11-13, between Jehanabad and Jehanabad Court station in Patna-Gaya section. This bridge is about 70 years old and is in sound condition. This bridge is being used by local people as under pass. Subsequently, this local road has been declared as NH-110 by road authority. Traffic jam is occurring on this road due to heavy traffic and geometrical constraints at this underpass location.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Insurance Coverage**

781. SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have stopped buying insurance cover to its passengers since 2009;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the compensation paid by the Railways due to accident since 2009;

(d) whether the Railways have to incur huge losses by providing compensation due to rail accidents victims from its own sources;

(e) if so, the action taken against officials who had taken decision of not buying insurance cover; and

(f) the corrective measures being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. No insurance cover has been taken after 20.9.2008 by the Railways. However, payment of compensation to the victims of train accidents or untoward incidents does not get affected whether insurance cover is there or not. The Insurance cover bought from general Insurers is an internal mechanism to get the reimbursement of the compensation paid by the Railways.

(b) Ministry of Railways decided to discontinue the Railway Passenger Insurance Scheme considering the following:

(i) The premium quoted by the lowest bidder for 2008-09 was very high.

(ii) Insurance cover was not comprehensive and amount paid by the Railways such as - compensation in case of accidents at level crossings, immediate ex-gratia relief, amount of interest awarded by the Railway Claims Tribunal/ Courts etc. were not reimbursable under the insurance scheme.

(iii) Timely reimbursement was not being made by the general insurers.

(iv) dispute was created by the general insurer for calculation of premium and amount which was reimbursable to the Railways was withheld unilaterally.

(c) The compensation paid by the Railways due to accident from 2009 till date is as under:

2009-10	-	Rs. 140.74 Crores
2010-11	-	Rs. 182.40 Crores

(d) Loss or gain cannot be calculated without having insurance cover and comparing with the premium paid for the insurance cover.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

#### **Payment to Contractors by IOC**

782. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the payment of contractors for construction of petrol pumps is pending with Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the number of contractors who have been paid the outstanding amount by Indian Oil Corporation during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the number of contractors who have not been paid the balance amount so far;

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed by the Government for payment of the balance amount; 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) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has reported that payment to the contractors are made as per the terms of the contract. Further, IOC has a hierarchical system of dealing with any grievances to settle the issues.

(b) and (c) Through its various state offices, IOC completed construction of new petrol pumps through 2003 contracts in the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (current year). Out of these, final bill payments are pending only for 66 contracts and 54 of these are within the contractual payment terms and payments shall be made in due course. Balance 12 is pending due to defects in the works. Payments for these shall be settled upon rectification of defects by the contractors concerned. The details of these contractors is available with Director (Marketing) of IOC.

(d) and (e) As per the general conditions of contract, IOC shall, within 30 days of the receipt of the final bill from the contractor, check correct and certify the bill. Payment as per the certified bill shall be made within 90 days from the date of certification.

[English]

### Expansion of Capacity of Refineries

783. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the capacity of various refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, refinery-wise;

(c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred in such expansion work, refinery-wise;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any targets for completion of such expansion;

(e) if so, the details of the refineries in which such expansion works are lagging behind the schedule and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of such works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) There are 21 refineries operating in the country (17 are in public sector, 3 in private sector and one as a joint venture of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company) with total refining capacity of 193.386 MMTPA. Decisions to expand the capacity of various refineries are taken by respective oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). As per the information obtained from the Oil PSUs, the capacity expansions as per the details in the Statement are currently under implementation.

### Statement

#### Status of Refinery Expansion Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Refinery	Existing Refining Capacity (MMTPA)	Proposed Refining Capacity Expansion (MMTPA)	Anticipated Cost (in Rs. Crores)	Target date of completion	Whether lagging behind (Yes/No)	If Yes the reasons therefor	Steps taken to expedite
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Mangalore Refinery, Phase-III Refinery Project, MRPL	11.82	15.0	12160.24	February, 2012	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in land acquisition.</li> <li>• Slow progress for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional Contractors have been mobilized.</li> <li>• For CPP, follow-up has</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Captive Power Plant (CPP) by BHEL.	been done up to the highest level of BHEL.
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended monsoon period affected construction activities during 2010.</li> <li>Delay in transportation of ODC equipment from Port to Site due to non-availability of permit from Konkan Railway in time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternatively, Extension of Steam &amp; power has been planned from the existing Refinery set-up to cater to the needs of the Pre-commissioning/Start-up activities.</li> </ul>
2.	CPCL Refinery, Manali-Chennai	10.5	11.1	333.99	May, 2012	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in award of contracts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract for Heater Modification works awarded to M/s Thermax on 04.07.2011.</li> <li>Award of Contract for Composite works targeted by 20.08.2011.</li> </ul>
3	Paradip Refinery, Abhayachandrapur, IOCL	New	15.0	29777.00	November, 2012	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slow progress by LSTK contractors.</li> <li>Frequent disruption of site works due to prevailing law and order problems critically affecting construction activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional resources are being augmented by LSTK contractors.</li> <li>Meeting at the highest level of State Government of Odisha to resolve the law and order problems</li> </ul>
4.	Punjab Refinery, Bathinda of HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited, Bathinda, (a Joint Venture of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Mittal Energy Investments Pte Ltd.)	New	9	18919.00	September, 2011	No	—	—

### **Export of Petrol and Diesel to Pakistan**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Pakistan for import of petrol and diesel from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has agreed to the said request; and

(d) if so, the detailed terms and conditions of such export?

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) In the 5th round of talks on commercial & economic cooperation between the Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan, "both sides agreed to work out how to initiate and substantially expand trade in all types of petroleum products. A Group of



Experts from both sides would be set up for this purpose before 15.06.2011. The Group would, *inter alia*, discuss trade arrangements, building of cross-border pipelines and use of road/rail route, including the Munabao-Khokrapar route. The Group's 1st meeting would be held before September 2011".

In pursuance of the above decision, a Group of Experts to Expand Trade in Petroleum Products between India and Pakistan has been constituted by the Indian side and its composition, Terms of Reference, etc., have been conveyed to the Pakistan side, through the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, along with an invitation to attend the 1st meeting of the Group of Experts in New Delhi.

#### **Augmentation of Drinking Water**

785. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for augmentation of drinking water in the State;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to provide access to safe drinking water to rural areas. State Governments are responsible to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The proposals for drinking water supply schemes are approved at the State level in the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committees. No proposals for drinking water supply are required to be submitted to the Central Government for approval. No proposal for augmentation of drinking water supply in the State has been received from Government of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Refinery at Barmer**

786. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the details of the central assistance that proposal to be extended by the Union Government for establishing refinery at Barmer;

(b) whether Central Public Undertaking ONGC will work as main promoter in establishing the refinery;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether marketing agreement may also be signed with ONGC in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Even with fiscal incentives and concessions by the Government of India/State Government of Rajasthan, the viability of the refinery is dependent on the marketability of the products. While there is no decision on central assistance, the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited is in consultation with the State Government of Rajasthan on the equity structure.

#### **Closure of Small Scale Industries**

787. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) closed down during each of the last three years and current year, separately, State and UT-wise;

(b) the number of persons rendered jobless due to such closure during the said period, State and UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive closed MSMEs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the package provided/proposed to be provided in this regard during the said period, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Information on closure among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in registered sector is obtained only through conduct of Census, which are conducted once in five years. As per the 'Final Report of Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 2006-07: Registered Sector', with reference year 2006-07, State and UT-wise number of enterprises closed down in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The number of persons rendered jobless due to such closure, State and UT-wise data is not maintained centrally. However, as per the 'Final Report of Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 2006-07: Registered Sector' the number of persons employed in registered sector is 93.09 lakhs which grew by 51.04% compared to Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries 2001-2002, indicating no net loss of employment.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans for rehabilitation of sick MSE is provided by primary lending institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued following guidelines/instructions to banks in this respect:

- (i) Rehabilitation of sick MSEs (January 2002);
- (ii) Debt restructuring mechanism relating to viability criteria, prudential norms for restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time frame for restructuring package (September 2005); and
- (iii) Restructuring/rehabilitation policy with non-discretionary one-time settlement (OTS) scheme for MSE sector (May 2009).

**Statement**

*State-wise Distribution of closed MSMEs  
as on 31.03.2007*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Closed
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1831
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4034
3.	Punjab	24553

1	2	3
4.	Chandigarh	559
5.	Uttarakhand	8219
6.	Haryana	10973
7.	Delhi	0
8.	Rajasthan	17342
9.	Uttar Pradesh	80616
10.	Bihar	16344
11.	Sikkim	86
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	167
13.	Nagaland	2395
14.	Manipur	929
15.	Mizoram	669
16.	Tripura	424
17.	Meghalaya	665
18.	Assam	6266
19.	West Bengal	10708
20.	Jharkhand	3712
21.	Odisha	5744
22.	Chhattisgarh	15485
23.	Madhya Pradesh	36502
24.	Gujarat	34945
25.	Daman and Diu	24
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
27.	Maharashtra	41856
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2250
29.	Karnataka	47581
30.	Goa	2754
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Kerala	34903
33.	Tamil Nadu	82966
34.	Puducherry	711
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	142
	All India	496355

[Translation]

**Contamination of Groundwater**

788. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
 SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:  
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
 SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering renovation or replacement of treatment plants with RO system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of quality testing laboratories present in the country to monitor the purity of water alongwith the details of the posts lying vacant in these laboratories;

(d) whether these quality testing laboratories are fully utilising their capacity; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures being initiated 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) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has informed that with regard to industrial wastewater management, the industries like distilleries have set up Reverse Osmosis (RO) process to recycle the permeate and residue for co incineration/composting. For effluent quality monitoring, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have set up the laboratories and these laboratories verify compliance to the stipulated standards.

(c) 691 District Water Testing Laboratories and 814 Sub-divisional Laboratories have been setup by various state governments respectively (Statement). At present, a total 2176 posts of various capacities exist in the District Water Testing Laboratories. Apart from these Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has 16 chemical laboratories, Central Water Commission (CWC) has 23 laboratories, National Institute of Hydrology has one Laboratory. At present 25 posts at different levels in CGWB and 69 posts in CWC are lying vacant in these laboratories.

(d) and (e) The chemical laboratories of various organization are functioning to their capacity with the existing manpower.

**Statement***Progressive Status of Water Quality testing in District/Sub-Div. Laboratories during 2010-11*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of District Water Testing Laboratories set up (Total)	Manpower Available in District Laboratory	No. of Sub-divisional Laboratories set up (Total)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	259	27
2.	Bihar	39	85	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	52	1
4.	Goa	0	0	10
5.	Gujarat	26	102	0
6.	Haryana	19	41	11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18	13	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	39	0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	24	30	3
10.	Karnataka	41	261	71
11.	Kerala	14	93	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51	155	66
13.	Maharashtra	30	232	381
14.	Odisha	32	22	5
15.	Punjab	20	39	15
16.	Rajasthan	32	194	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	63	126	46
18.	Uttar Pradesh	72	138	2
19.	Uttarakhand	17	65	0
20.	West Bengal	34	4	80
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	28	30
22.	Assam	23	62	6
23.	Manipur	9	18	2
24.	Meghalaya	7	5	0
25.	Mizoram	8	24	12
26.	Nagaland	1	4	10
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	4	11	15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	50	0
35.	Puducherry	2	24	0
Total		691	2176	814

**Fire in Rajdhani Express***[English]*

789. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an incident of fire in Delhi- Mumbai Rajdhani Express happened in the month of April, 2011 in Thuria- Ratlam section of Western Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and measures being taken to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 18.04.2011 an incident of fire occurred in train no 12951 Mumbai Central-New Delhi Rajdhani Express while the train was on run in Nagda-Kota Section over West Central Railway. One pantry car and three AC three tier coaches caught fire. One passenger was grievously injured and two persons suffered simple injuries.

(c) and (d) Statutory inquiry into this incident is being conducted by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. As per the preliminary report of the CRS, the fire occurred due to 'Failure of persons other than Railway Staff'. Measures to reduce fire incidents include provision of fire retardant materials in coaches, provision of electrical fire sensing and extinguishing system in Rolling Stock and Stationary Installations and trials of comprehensive fire and smoke detection system in one rake of Rajdhani Express etc.

**Allocation of Kerosene**

790. SHRI PRATAPSIKH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) the State-wise per capita availability of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the State-wise allocation of kerosene during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(c) the reasons of variation in per capita availability of Public Distribution System (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) State-wise details of allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene and Per Capita Allocation of PDS SKO during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is annexed as Statement.

(c) Historically, per capita availability of PDS SKO varied from State to State till 2010-11 due to various factors like number of BPL card holders, varying geographical terrains, degree of urbanization etc.

**Statement**

*PDS SKO Allocation to States/UTs in KL and Per Capita Allocation of PDS Kerosene in States/UTs (In Litres)*

States/UTs	Allocation for 2011-12	Allocation for 2010-11	*PCA for 2011-12	*PCA for 2010-11
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

1	2	3	4	5
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
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
Uttarakhand	107520	111060	10.63	10.98
West Bengal	964728	965388	10.56	10.57
National Average	10365726	11254878	8.57	9.30

Note: Allocation of J&K include 4626 KL for Laddakh Region allocated on yearly basis

\*PCA is based on Provisional Population Figures as per Census 2011.

### Installation of Hand Pumps

791. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms fixed for installation of hand pumps under National Rural Drinking Water Programme;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from State Government regarding relaxing of such norms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government there to?

THE MINISTER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) In the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), powers for fixing the norms for providing drinking water supply, including for installation of handpumps, to rural areas have been delegated to the States. In the NRDWP guidelines, for purposes of comparability, coverage means provision of potable drinking water supply within a distance of 500 metres from the household or 30 minutes of time taken for fetching water.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

### Railway Medical College

792. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made for the setting up of a Railway Medical College at Pettah, Thiruvananthapuram;

(b) the reasons for delay in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government has been approached for help in acquiring any additional land for the project; and

(d) the time by which the said College is likely to be set up and made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) During the Budget 2009-10, 18 Medical Colleges were announced to be set up with the existing Railway Hospitals on PPP

Model The Medical Colleges shall be set up in two phases. Phase-I will cover 5 Medical Colleges viz. Khagarpur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Chennai and Secunderabad. The Medical Colleges for remaining locations will be set up in next phase.

[Translation]

### Import of Gas from Singapore

793. SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Public sector company Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has proposed to import gas from Singapore due to less production of gas from KG D6 gas reserve;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantity by which the production is likely to fall short in these reserves;

(c) whether the Government have accorded the approval to the proposal of GAIL; and

(d) if so, the complete 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) Earlier production from KG D6 field reached around 60 million standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd). However, from December 2010, the production started declining and for the month of June 2011, the average production from KG D6 field has been around 47 mmscmd.

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

[English]

### Proposals from States

794. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received during the last one year from various State Governments for construction of new railway stations and/or upgradation/development of existing station, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken thereon by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The list of proposals received during the last one year from various State Governments for construction of new railway stations and/or Upgradation/development of existing station, and the action taken therein, is given state-wise in the table below:

Sl.No.	State	Name of Station	Work requested	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	Dekargaon	Development of Dekargaon Station	As the Rangiya—Rangapara North—Murkangselek section is under gauge conversion, Dekargaon station will be developed during Gauge conversion.
2.	Maharashtra	Nashik Road	Development of terminal facility at Nashik Road Railway Station.	The proposal has been examined. As adequate railway land is not available, development of Nashik Road as a terminal station is not feasible.
3.		Dharavi	Construction of new Railway Junction at Dharavi.	Due to land constraints it is not feasible to provide a junction station at Dharavi.
4.		Pune	New Terminal at Pune for long distance train and separate terminus for Pune-Lonavala Suburban trains.	A master plan for Pune station is under finalization which envisages construction of 2 platforms for EMU local trains and 2 platforms for long distance Mail/Express trains along with necessary maintenance lines, which will be sufficient for dealing with future level of traffic.
5.	Kerala	Thrikkarpur	Renovation of station building	Basic facilities exist at these stations. Need for these works will be examined and considered based upon availability of funds and relative priority.
6.		Edakkad	Development works in platforms.	
7.		Vadakara	Upgradation and other passenger amenity works	These stations are identified for development under Adarsh Station Scheme. Basic upgradation Works under this scheme have been completed in Thallassery and Vadakara. Upgradation Works are in progress. In Mahe station,
8.		Thallassery	Improvements to Approach Road	
9.		Mahe	Development works	
10.		Nedumbaserry	Development of Halt Station	The proposal for development of halt station has been sanctioned.
11.	Puducherry	—	Opening of halt station between level crossing	The proposal for opening of halt station between level crossing no. 42



1	2	3	4	5
			no. 42 & 43 near Puducherry	& 43 near Puducherry has not been found commercially viable as the proposed location is at Rediarpalayam on the national highway road to Villupuram from Puducherry and at a distance of only 3 kms away from Puducherry station which is well connected with frequent bus services.
12.	Tamil Nadu	Pallinelianur	Re-opening of Pallinelianur halt station.	As regards re-opening of Pallinelianur halt station, the same was closed on 01.09.1991 due to poor patronage as frequent bus services were available in the area and there is no proposal to reopen the same.
13.		Mangammapet	Development of Halt station	Proposal being examined for feasibility
14.	Odisha	Jaipur-Keonjhar Road	Modernization, expansion and Upgradation.	Jaipur-Keonjhar Road, Jakhpura, Doikallu, Lapanga, Boinda, Meramundali, Nayagarh, Khurda Road and Rengali stations have been identified for development under the Adarsh Station Scheme.
15.		Jakhpura		
16.		Doikallu		
17.		Lapanga		As far as Parjan and Rajatgarh stations are concerned basic facilities exist and the need for upgradation works will be examined and considered based upon availability of funds and relative priority.
18.		Boinda		
19.		Meramundali		
20.		Nayagarh		
21.		Khurda Road		
22.		Rengali		
23.		Parjan		
24.		Rajathgarh		

[Translation]

**Infotainment System**

795. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce 'Infotainment Scheme' in Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are also proposing to implement the said scheme in express trains as well; and

(d) if so, the time-frame stipulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Broad guidelines have been issued to the Zonal Railways for installation of on board audio/video information dissemination and entertainment system in trains through open tender. This system has already been introduced in some trains viz. Train No. 16649/16650 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Mangalore Central Parasuram Express, 12613/12614 Bangalore Mysore Tippu Express, 12725/12726 Dharwad Bangalore Siddha Ganga Intercity Express, 16202/16201 Shimoga Town Bangalore Intercity Express and 16215/16216 Bangalore Mysore Chamundi Express.

[English]

#### **Disruption in Rail Traffic due to Monsoon**

796. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken note of the disruption in rail traffic in Konkan rail route during monsoon season;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken for the safety related works in this regard;

(c) whether any additional fund has been allocated for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Railways have considered any measures which can ensure a permanent solution to the crisis; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (f) Continuous efforts are being made to identify and regularly inspect the vulnerable spots and take remedial measures to stabilize them. Konkan Railway has used various engineering solutions for improving safety. The list of solutions includes:-

(i) Easing of slopes by providing berms and flattening of cutting slopes,

(ii) Shotcreting and rock bolting of tunnels and cuttings,

(iii) Providing high strength and medium strength steel boulder netting to prevent rock fall,

(iv) Providing RCC retaining walls and Gabion walls,

(v) Providing micro drains and catch water drain lining, and

(vi) Rail catch fencing, sand dampeners, Vetiver plantation etc.

All the above measures are of permanent nature and any one of these measures or combination of them is used after due diligence about the specific requirement depending upon nature of problem at particular location. The total approximate requirement of funds has been assessed at approximately Rs. 400 crore, out of which works of Rs. 252 crores have already been completed and the balance works of Rs. 148 crores would be undertaken in a phased manner. The expenditure of these safety works is made by Konkan Railway from its own operating surpluses.

[Translation]

#### **Crude Oil Prices and Production**

797. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the international price of crude oil have been increasing during the last few years;

(b) if so, the average cost of crude oil during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether it is necessary to lesser the dependency on import by increasing indigenous production of crude oil;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether any action plan and time-bound target has been fixed to increase the production in the country?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The international price of crude oil has been on an increasing trend during the last few years. The annual average price of Indian basket of crude oil during the last three years and the current year is given below:

Year	Average Crude oil price (Indian Basket) \$ per barrel
2008-09	83.57
2009-10	69.76
2010-11	85.09
2011-12 (upto 29th July 2011)	112.73

(c) to (e) Several measures have been taken by the Government to accelerate the production of natural gas in the country, which includes the following:

- (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane Policy (CBM).
- (ii) Quicker development of discovered reserves for enabling commencement of production.
- (iii) Use of stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields.
- (iv) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/ Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (v) Arresting decline from ageing fields.

[English]

#### **Charging of Exorbitant Prices on Drugs**

798. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the details regarding mechanism for revising the prices of bulk drugs;

(b) whether some pharmaceutical companies charge exorbitant prices of their drugs and formulations without any control/check;

(c) if so, the steps taken to monitor the prices of drugs;

(d) the number of cases detected by the drug regulator involving price violations during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken against the erring pharmaceutical companies;and

(e) the measures taken to ensure availability of life saving drugs in sufficient quantity at the reasonable prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revises price of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Under the provisions of the DPCO, 1995 the prices of 74 bulk drugs included in its Schedule-I and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. The prices of scheduled bulk drugs are fixed/revised under para 3 of DPCO, 1995 by a detailed Cost cum Techno-Economic Study done based on the information/data furnished by the manufacturers. The mechanism involved in fixing/revising the prices of bulk drugs is as follows:

- (i) Collection of data by issuing questionnaire to the manufactures,
- (ii) Verification of the data submitted by the manufacturers.
- (iii) Preparation of the cost statement based on technical parameters and cost details considered in the study.
- (iv) Approval of the price thus worked out by the members of the Authority,
- (v) Notification of the maximum sale price of bulk drug in official gazette.

However, under certain circumstances when the manufacturers fail to furnish information for price fixation/revision, the price of the bulk drug is fixed/revised as per the available information under para 11 of DPCO, 1995.

In respect of drugs - not covered under DPCO, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA.

(b) and (c) NPPA fixes/revises price of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of DPCO, 1995. As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations also. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. No one can sell any drugs/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA.

However, a number of drug companies have been found to be selling medicines at a higher price to consumers in violation of the prices notified by NPPA. 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 drugs/formulations at a price higher than the prices fixed by NPPA, appropriate action is initiated against them by NPPA under para 13 of the DPCO, 1995 and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The demand notices are issued to the Pharma companies in case of confirmed overcharging cases.

Further, since its inception in August, 1997 NPPA has fixed prices in case of 30 formulation packs under para 10(b) of DPCO, 1995 based on monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulation, 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 intervention of NPPA.

(d) During the last three years and the current year (upto 31st July, 2011), details of the demand notices NPPA issued to the Pharmaceuticals companies, based on detection of overcharging cases, alongwith the details of overcharged amount including interest demanded as well as the amount recovered from the Pharmaceuticals companies during the relevant years are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Cases	Overcharged Amount including interest (Rs. in crores)	Amount received (Rs. in crores)
1.	2008-09	135	435.62	51.41
2.	2009-10	89	156.22	35.41
3.	2010-11	49	188.17	17.26
4.	2011-12 (upto July 11)	19	18.69	2.54

(e) Life saving drugs are not defined in the DPCO, 1995. NPPA is, however, entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the availability of drugs and to identify shortage, if any, and to take remedial steps to make the drugs available. NPPA is carrying out this responsibility mainly through monthly field reports from the State Drugs Controller and other available information. As and when the reports for shortage of particular drug(s), in any part of the country are received, the concerned company is asked to rush the stock and to make the drugs available.

Further, a Campaign in the name of 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' has been launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals with the purpose to make available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi Stores. At present 105 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened till July, 2011 in various states in the country.

[Translation]

#### Right to Justice

799. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring any law like Right to Justice in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has stipulated any time-frame for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Job Racket

800. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket of promising the job of TC (Ticket Checker) in Indian Railways has been unearthed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) the action being taken thereon?

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

(b) to (e) A racket of people indulging in collection of money from unemployed youths in the name of providing jobs of TC (Ticket Collector) in the Railway on fake appointment letters was busted on 22.11.2010 at Katihar Division of Northeast Frontier Railway. In this case, 13 persons (posing as candidates) who were brought for appointment as TC in Railway and 5 touts who were involved in giving fake appointment letters were arrested. Local Police/Katihar registered a case vide No. 423/2010 dated 22.11.2010 U/S 419/420, 467, 468, 471 IPC and submitted Charge Sheet vide No. 02/2011 dated 19.01.2011 U/S 419, 420, 467, 471 IPC. The case is under trial in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate/Katihar.

Two other instances of fake websites presenting themselves as websites of RRB/Guwahati have also been detected and the State police has been advised.

#### **Teesta Barrage Project**

801. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated and released the earmarked fund of Rs. 81 crore for the implementation of the Teesta Barrage project during the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to expedite the progress of the project;

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and

(d) the details regarding the extent of works completed so far, on the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Central Assistance of Rs. 81.00 crores has been released for Teesta Barrage Project in March, 2011 under AIBP. The progress of the project is being monitored by CWC. The progress is also reviewed in High Powered Steering Committee set up for implementation of National Projects.

(c) The works of sub stage I of Stage-I of Phase-I of Teesta Barrage is proposed to be completed in 2014-15.

(d) The progress of the works upto March, 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Progress of the works upto March, 2011 (Teesta Barrage Project)*

Sl.No.	Components	Length	Progress till 31.3.2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Head works		
	Main Barrage (Teesta barrage)	-	100%
	Mahannanada Barrage (Pick up barrage)	-	100%
	Baduk Barrage (Pick up barrage)	-	100%
2.	Main Canal		
(i)	Teesta Mahananda Link Canal (TMLC)	25.75	100%
(ii)	Mahananda Main Canal (MMC)	32.22	100%
(iii)	Dauk Nagar Main Canal (DNMC)	80.20	81%

1	2	3	4
	(iv) nagar Tangon Main Canal (NTMC)	40.20	0%
	(v) Teesta Jaldhak Main Canal (TJMC)	30.31	9%
	Total length	210.68	
3.	Branch Canals		
	(i) Teesta Mahananda Link Canal (TMLC)	332.27	93%
	(ii) Mahananda Main Canal (MMC)	303.29	70%
	(iii) Dauk Nagar Main Canal (DNMC)	768.93	47%
	(iv) Nagar Tangon Main Canal (NTMC)	385.56	0%
	(v) Teesta Jaldhak Main Canal (TJMC)	491.43	30%
	Total Strength	2281.48	

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of Nursing College**

802. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up Nursing Colleges at various places in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

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

(b) The locations of Nursing Colleges are Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Secunderabad, Lucknow, Jabalpur, Majerhat, Garden Reach and Kurseong.

[*English*]

#### **Unused Train at Jalandhar**

803. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that a train is lying idle/unused at Jalandhar Railway Station which was sanctioned in the last year's Budget;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to put this train into use/operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A Duronto service between Amritsar and Chandigarh which was announced for introduction in the year 2010-11 has not been introduced as its rake consisting of coaching stock hitherto not used for running passenger trains on Indian Railways was awaiting mandatory safety clearances. The mandatory safety clearances for running the new type of coaching stock have since been obtained and the service will be introduced shortly.

#### **New Wagon Factory at Kantabanji Station**

804. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up a new wagon factory at the vacant land owned by Kantabanji Railway Station in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railway wagon manufacturing factory is set up keeping in view the Railways' overall requirement of wagons and their maintenance. The existing and those already planned wagon manufacturing factories are

considered adequate to meet the Railways' requirement of wagons and therefore, at present, there is no plan to set up any new wagon manufacturing factory at Kantabanji.

[Translation]

#### **Trains from Sarai Rohilla Delhi**

805. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of trains operating from Sarai Rohilla Station, Delhi;

(b) whether some new trains are proposed to be operated from this station;

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

(d) whether some old trains have been discontinued;

(e) if so, the name of such trains alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether operation of these trains is likely to be resumed keeping in view the convenience of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present, following 12 pairs of trains are originating/terminating from Delhi Sarai Rohilla railway station.

1. 19264/19263 Porbander-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express
2. 14705/14706 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Sadulpur Express
3. 12215/12216 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Bandra (T) Garib Rath Express
4. 12981/12982 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Udaipur Chetak Express
5. 12463/12464 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Jodhpur Rajasthan S.K. Express
6. 12457/12458 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Bikaner Express
7. 12213/12214 Yeswantpur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Duronto Express
8. 12265/12266 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Jammu Tawi Duronto Express

9. 12455/12456 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Shriganga Nagar AC Express
10. 14041/14042 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Dehradun Mussorie Express
11. 14095/14096 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Kalka Himalyan Queen Express
12. 54421/54422 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Rewari Pass.

In addition to the above, the details of trains serving Delhi-Sarai Rohilla station are as under:

1. 19565 Dehradun-Okha Express
2. 14059 Delhi-Jaisalmer/Barmer Express
3. 14311/14321 Bhuj-Bareilly Ala-Hazrat Express
4. 15715 Ajmer-Kishanganj Garib Nawaj Express
5. 19270 Muzaffarpur-Porbandar Express
6. 53309/53310 Delhi-Rewari Passenger
7. 54085/54086 Delhi-Rewari DMU
8. 54411/54412 Rewari-Meerut Passenger
9. 54413/54414 Rewari-Delhi Passenger
10. 54415/54416 Rewari-Delhi Passenger
11. 54417/54418 Delhi-Rewari Passenger
12. 54419/54420 Delhi-Rewari Passenger

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Following new train services have been announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 from Delhi Sarai Rohilla:

Introduction:

1. 22471/22472 Bikaner-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express
2. 12985/12986 Jaipur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla double decker Express
3. 22481/22482 Jodhpur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Express

Extension:

1. 14009/14010 (old no. 11101/11102) Chindwara-Gwalior Patakot Express upto Delhi Sarai Rohilla
2. 14019/14020 (old no. 11103/11104) Jhansi-Chindwara Kanhan Valley Express upto Delhi Sarai Rohilla

The trains proposed in Railway Budget will be introduced/extended during this financial year.

(d) to (f) 7 pairs of Metre Gauge (MG) Express trains and 8 pairs of Metre gauge Passenger trains running on the Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Rewari section had been cancelled due to gauge conversion of the said section. Operation of Metre gauge trains cancelled due to closure of MG line is not now feasible however, no Broad Gauge trains have been cancelled.

#### **Investigation Against Judges**

806. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an investigation was carried out against large number of judges during April, 2010 to March, 2011;

(b) if so, the total number of judges who were subjected to judicial probe;

(c) the number of judges among them at the level of courts, lower to Supreme Court separately; and

(d) the details of the main charges found during the probe against these judges?

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

[English]

#### **Victims of Rail Accidents**

807. SHRIMATI J HELEN DAVIDSON:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have released the compensation amount that it had declared for the dead, seriously injured and minor injured persons who were the victims in various railway accidents occurred during each of the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of the amount released, accident-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the methodology through which the Railways identify the victims of any railway accidents who are travelling in General class and are not having reservation tickets;

(e) the system in place through which data are being retrieved while searching for dead or injured lists and declaring the compassionate help;

(f) whether there is any scheme for providing employment to families of persons who die in rail accidents; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Compensation is not released on the basis of declaration of amount in case of train accidents. After a claim is filed by the claimant in the Railway Claims Tribunal, the scale of compensation is decided by the Tribunal in terms of the Railways Accidents & Untoward Incidents (Compensation) Amendment Rules, 1997, which lay down:

(i) Rs. 4 lakhs for death and permanent disability; and

(ii) Rs. 32,000/- to Rs. 3,60,000/- depending upon the gravity of the injury.

(b) The amount of compensation paid by the Railways in train accidents during the last two years as decreed by the concerned Railway Claims Tribunal, is as under:

2009-10	:	Rs. 265.81 Lakhs
2010-11	:	Rs. 585.79 Lakhs

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The victims of railway accidents are identified through investigation by the Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force with the railway staff on duty at the time of accidents and any other person available at the spot after scrutinizing of records and documents, identification made by the family and relative, co-passenger, through DNA test in case of completely burnt and mutilated dead bodies, notification through press release.

(e) The data while searching for dead or injured lists, the addresses of the victims are retrieved from the



'reservation application forms' in case of a reserved passenger and the same is identified only after thorough investigation by the Government Railway Police/Railway Protection Force in case of a general class passenger who are not having reservation tickets.

The compassionate help is announced by the Minister of Railways as a special case on humanitarian grounds from discretionary powers considering the casualties and seriousness of the accident.

(f) and (g) Extant instructions do not provide for giving employment to the dependents of those killed in railway accidents. However, in exceptional cases, Railways have been giving employment to the dependents of those killed in railway accidents, as and when such announcements are made. In the recent past the jobs provided so far are given as under:-

Name and date of accident	Jobs provided
Mumbai sub-urban bomb blast on 11.7.2006	64
Valigonda flash flood accident of Train No. 415 Delta Fast Passenger on 29.10.2005	41
Bhagalpur Accident on 2.12.2006	10
CSTM/Mumbai Terrorist attack on 26.11.2008	35
Accident of train No. 2102 Jnaneswari Express on 28.5.2010	23
Collusion of Vananchal Express and Uttar Banga Express at Sanithia on 18/19.7.2010	29
Accident of 1125 Intercity Express at Badarwas on 20.9.2010	1

[Translation]

#### **Conversion of Halt into Railway Station**

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

(a) whether the Railways propose to convert Betnoti Railway halt situated at Baripada-Rupsa Railway Division under South-Eastern Railways into a Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal regarding upgradation of Betnoti passenger halt into a flag station does not fulfill the policy criteria.

#### **Conservation of Water Resources from Industrial Pollution**

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to save water resources from industrial pollution;

(b) if so, the details of the studies conducted for the aforesaid purpose; and

(c) the measures undertaken to reduce industrial pollution in groundwater in 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur has carried out studies to save water resources from industrial pollution. In the year 2009, NEERI has carried out the following studies for effluent recycle and reuse:

1. Wastewater Management for industrial sector (textile dyeing and electroplating) in Ludhiana, Punjab (sponsored by Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala)
2. Wastewater Management for textile sector in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu (sponsored by Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi)

(c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has informed that in order to prevent and control industrial pollution of water bodies the industrial establishments are required to take "Consent to Operate" under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and comply with the Standards notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In addition, under Water (Prevention and Control) Cess Act, 1977, the industries are required to pay Water Cess against the consumption of water utilized for industrial processes.

#### **Integrated Wasteland Development Scheme**

810. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Wasteland Development Programme has been implemented in Bihar;

(b) if so, the area of wasteland reclaimed under the programme during each of the last three years; and

(c) the area of wasteland targeted to be reclaimed during the next three years alongwith the names of the agencies whose assistance is proposed to be taken for the reclamation of the said land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Yes. 65 IWDP projects covering an area of 3.21 lakh ha in 31 districts have been sanctioned in Bihar since 1995-96 to 2006-07 and an amount of Rs. 43.898 crore has been released till date as central share in these projects. So far, the State has closed 35 non-performing projects and refunded an amount of Rs. 7.18 crore towards the unspent balance of these projects. Out of 30 ongoing projects, no proposal has been received from the State for claim of next instalment in case of 12 projects in the past one year. In the remaining 18 ongoing projects documents/clarifications have been sought from the State Govt. as the proposals received were incomplete. However, no response has been received from the State in this regard.

(b) A study on Wasteland Change Analysis between 2005-06 and 2008-09 has been given by the Department of Land Resources to National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad to understand the dynamics of wasteland through comparison of spatial statistics. This study will enable the Department to assess the extent of wastelands converted to cultivable land between these two periods. However, the assessment of year wise acreage of wasteland converted to cultivable land is not feasible through this study.

(c) Department of Land Resources is implementing area development programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis. These three programmes have now been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) on 26.02.2009. IWMP is being implemented as per Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. Under IWMP the state of Bihar had been given the following yearwise targets-

Years	Area in lakh ha	Status
2009-10	1.3	No proposal has been received from State
2010-11	2.11	State Level Nodal Agency (the dedicated institution for implementing IWMP projects), Bihar submitted proposals of IWMP in 10 districts covering an area of 1.76 lakh ha against the target area of 2.11 lakh ha during 2010-11. On examination of Preliminary Projects Reports (PPRs), many discrepancies were found and referred back to the State for necessary action. The revised PPRs were not received during 2010-11.
2011-12	2.17	No proposal has been received from the State so far.

### Flood Control

811. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has had any deliberation with the Nepal Government for the construction of dams on the rivers flowing from Nepal to India causing floods in India;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government so far 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 (c) Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on river Sharda (Mahakali in Nepal), Saptakosi High Dam Project on river Kosi and West Rapti (Naumure) Multipurpose Project on river West Rapti are under

discussion with the Government of Nepal. These high dam projects, on implementation, would provide benefits to people of India and Nepal, both, in the form of hydro-power, irrigation and flood moderation.

Government of India is in constant dialogue with the Government of Nepal for which a three tier mechanism consisting of Joint Ministerial level Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR) co-chaired by Ministers of Water Resources of India and Nepal, Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) at the level of Secretaries of Water Resources of India and Department of Energy of Nepal and Joint Standing Technical Committee (JSTC), exists.

During the 5th meeting of JCWR held on 20-22 November, 2009 at Pokhara (Nepal), the draft terms of reference for establishment of Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) for development, execution and operation of Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project have been jointly finalized.

[English]

#### **Cartelization Against Cement Unit**

812. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received various reports and allegations of Cartelization against Cement majors Ultra Tech Cement, Ambuja Cements and ACC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ordered any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken against these companies 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 (e) Government has ordered investigation under section 234(6) of Companies Act, 1956 on M/s. Ultra Tech Cement, M/s. Ambuja Cements and

M/s. ACC into the affairs of the company, through Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO).

SFIO has since submitted its report to Government and the report is under examination at present.

[Translation]

#### **Land for New Lines in Chakradharpur**

813. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land acquired for the expansion of Padapahad-Baanspani railway line under Chakradharpur Railway Division of S.E. Railways;

(b) whether the said land has been acquired on the promise of compensation and jobs to land owners;and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame set for fulfilling these promises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) 6.58 acre (27 Private Plots) and 0.04 acre (1 Government Plot) of land in village Padapahar, Thana : Kolhan, District : West Singhbhum, Chaibasa is being acquired for Padapahar-Banspani doubling. Notification u/s 4 and u/s 6 under Land Acquisition Act 1894 have been issued.

(b) Land acquisition has been done under Land Acquisition Act 1894 by State Government of Jharkhand, with provision of compensation as per Jharkhand State Rules. Job to the land losers will be provided by Railways as per rules.

(c) 80% of compensation *i.e.* Rs. 16,09,330/- has already been paid by Railways to State Government of Jharkhand on 03.11.2010. Balance 20% will be paid to the State Government of Jharkhand after demand is received from them. Job will be provided by the Railways after completion of formalities and identification of Land losers/legal heirs, by the Jharkhand Government.

#### **Disruption in Howrah Mumbai Line**

814. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the normal running schedule of trains is likely to be restored in Howrah-Mumbai Railway line which has been disrupted due to naxalite violence;

(b) the details of financial losses incurred by the Railways due to this problem;

(c) the efforts made so far by the Railways for smooth running of the trains and also to increase the security arrangement on this route; and

(d) the time by which the normal operation of trains is likely to be restored on this route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (d) The normal running on a part of Howrah-Mumbai route disrupted due to adverse law and order situation will be restored on satisfactory improvement of security situation on the affected section. Preparatory steps are being taken and thereafter a fresh assessment will be undertaken to work out the final plans for movement of night trains.

(b) The monetary loss to the Railways is not calculated train-wise or on the basis of the punctuality of the train.

(c) Efforts are being made by Railways to run passenger carrying trains on Howrah-Mumbai route where train movement is disrupted due to adverse law and order situation by rescheduling and diverting trains. 'Policing on Railways' is a State subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through the Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. However, to provide better security to the travelling passengers in trains and passenger areas, the Railway Protection Force, supplements the efforts of the State Governments in controlling crime on the Railways.

[*Translation*]

#### **Legal Provision for Conservation of Ground Water**

815. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the legal provisions with regard to ground water conservation have not been implemented by many States so far;

(b) if so, the details with regard to such States who have not implemented the said provisions;

(c) whether the Government has held any dialogue with these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Ministry of water Resources have circulated the Model Bill to the States/Union Territories to Regulate and Control the Development and Management of Ground Water. So far eleven States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.

(c) and (d) The matter has been actively pursued with the State Governments. The legislation is at various stages of enactment in 19 States/UTs viz. Andaman & Nicobar, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The issue was discussed with the States during the Annual Conference of Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries Incharge of Irrigation/Water Resources and Command area development held on 27.4.2011 at New Delhi. Principal Secretaries of Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha and Gujarat had informed that the bill had been framed and is submitted to their Assemblies.

[*English*]

#### **Wages under MGNREGS**

816. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are different criteria in existence for fixing of daily wages and different scales of daily wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) across different States and Union Territories of India;

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

(c) whether there is any discrepancy in the daily wages paid under MGNREGS in Punjab, Haryana and in the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that some districts of Punjab have still not been notified the revised wages under MGNREGS; and

(f) if so, the details of such districts indicating the reasons for delay in notifying the revised wages under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The wage rate fixed by the States as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under Section 6(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA) vide Government of India Notification dated 1st January, 2009. This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. Since, all the states had fixed different wage rates as on 01.12.2008 depending upon demand and supply of labour, their economic capacity and other state specific variations, the wage rate under MGNREGA varies from State to State.

(e) and (f) The wage rate for all the districts of the state of Punjab has been fixed under Section 6(1) of the MGNREG Act, 2005 as Rs. 153/- with effect from the date of publication in the official Gazette *i.e.* 28th July, 2011 or the date of actual payment of the revised wage rate, whichever is later.

#### **Royalty on Crude Oil and Gas**

817. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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 & 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 State Government of Gujarat has 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 State Governments for production from onshore fields and to Central Government for production from offshore fields in terms of statutory provisions of Oilfields (Regulation & Development) Act, 1948, Petroleum & Natural Gas Rules, 1959, Petroleum & Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003 read with the notifications/resolutions issued by the Government from time to time.

The payment of royalty to State/Central Government is based on well head price of the crude oil & natural gas.

(c) and (d) Government of India during 2003-04 decided to modulate retail selling price of sensitive petroleum products so that full impact of international oil prices was not passed on to the consumers. A burden sharing formula was evolved by the Government and accordingly, actual prices realized by National Oil Companies (NOCs) on the sale of crude oil from 2003-04 till date are net of the discounts.

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) paid royalty on onshore crude to State Government of Gujarat on pre-discount sale price from April, 2003 to March, 2008, whereas on the offshore crude production, ONGC has been paying royalty to the Government of India at post-discount sale price since April, 2003.

The above arrangement resulted in the breach of the statutory provision whereby royalty was not to exceed 20% of the sale price of mineral oil. While the onshore royalty paid by ONGC to the State Governments during 2003-04 amounted to about 20.5% of the actual price realized by that Company, the same went up to about 48.5% during 2007-08.

To amend this anomalous situation the Government vide its order dated 23 May, 2008 directed NOCs to bring royalty computation for the crude oil to State Governments on the same principles as applicable to the Central Government *i.e.* on Post Discount Sale Price.

(e) to (g) A number of representations have been received from the State Government of Gujarat for payment of royalty as per Pre-Discounted Prices. Representations have been received from various levels of the Government including Chief Minister, Minister of State for Energy and Petrochemicals and Chief Secretary, Gujarat.

In the replies to the State Government it has been stated that for the reasons mentioned above at (c) & (d) the Government of India has decided to make royalty a function of actual price realized by the NOCs and not the notional Pre-Discount Price.

#### Import of Crude Oil

818. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the total quantum of crude oil imported by India during the last three years and the names of countries from which crude is imported;

(b) whether the turmoil in Libya, Egypt, Cairo etc. have adversely affected the crude oil import and lead to speculation of further hike in the prices of petroleum products; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation and to contain the hike in the prices 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) The quantum of crude oil imported by India during the last three years is given below.

Year	Quantity (Thousand Metric Tonne)
2008-09	132775
2009-10	159259
2010-11	163594

Major quantity of crude oil is imported from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria, UAE, Oman, Qatar, Venezuela, Angola, Algeria, Malaysia, etc.

(b) The domestic Oil Companies have intimated that the recent turmoil in Libya and Egypt has not adversely affected the Crude Oil Supply in India as the import of

crude oil from these countries is very low. The crude oil imported from these countries was only about 2% of total crude oil imports in the country during 2010-11.

(c) To deal with the situation of rise in international oil prices and keeping in view the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government is modulating the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. This is resulting in under-recoveries to public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of these products. The OMCs are currently incurring under-recoveries ₹ 6.06 per litre on Diesel, ₹ 23.74 per litre on PDS Kerosene and 247 per cylinder of Domestic LPG.

The Government has also eliminated 5% Customs Duty on crude oil with corresponding reduction in Customs Duty on petro products and reduced Excise Duty on Diesel by ₹ 2.60 per litre effective 25.06.2011. The remaining Excise Duty of ₹ 2.06 per litre on Diesel is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.

#### Cases of Drugging

819. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of drugging of innocent passengers at Railway Stations and running trains have come to the notice of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases detected during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to check such criminal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The number of cases of drugging reported in railway stations and in running trains over Indian Railways during the year 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (January to June) are as under:-

Year	No. of cases	
	Reported	Detected
2008	603	293
2009	685	367
2010	783	360
2011 (January to June)	528	236

(d) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police.

However, the following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the passengers:-

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
4. Public awareness against crime like Drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains.
5. An amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act to enable Railway Protection Force to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively is under active consideration.

#### **Hamirpur-Hamirpur Road Railway Line**

820. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of survey for Hamirpur-Hamirpur Road railway line in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Survey estimate for Hamirpur-Hamirpur Road rail line is under finalization and survey work is being taken up. The survey is expected to be completed by December, 2011.

(b) and (c) The project has not yet been sanctioned.

[Translation]

#### **Funding for Rail Safety and Maintenance**

821. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways were unable to utilise the allocation made during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons for no improvement in the condition of passengers' safety, railway maintenance and beautification of stations inspite of spending lakhs of rupees per year on these heads;

(c) the number of railway officers against whom action has been taken for making no improvement regarding rail accidents, security of passengers and condition of stations till date and also the details of the actions taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. During the 10th Five Year Plan, the outlay of Rs. 60,600 Crore has been exceeded as the actual expenditure was Rs. 84,064 Crore. During the 11th Five Year Plan also the provisional figures show complete utilization of Gross Budgetary Support.

The utilisation is expected to be Rs. 2,02,933 Crore as against Rs. 2,33,289 Crore due to lower internal resource generation, on account of impact of arrears of 6th Pay Commission and lesser mobilisation under the Public-Private Partnership Schemes.

(b) There is improvement in the overall safety performance of Indian Railways. The number of consequential train accidents on account of collisions, derailments, fire, manned level crossing etc. have come down. All Railway Stations have been provided with amenities commensurate with passenger traffic dealt with at the stations as per norms. Upgradation and beautification of stations is a continuous exercise and works in this regard are undertaken on increase in passenger traffic, relative priorities and availability of funds.

(c) Based on departmental inquiry committees and Commission of Railway Safety disciplinary action has been initiated against the officials found guilty for consequential train accidents.

During the 10th Plan 1776 and 11th Plan 568 (up to March 2011) major and minor penalties have been imposed against officials.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Burn Standard Company**

822. SHRI BANSAGOPAL CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present situation of closed refractory units of Raniganj and Durgapur of Burn Standard Company Limited;

(b) the measures taken by the management to protect the land and property of the units;

(c) whether there is any plan to open any new industry using the land and property of the company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Operations at Refractory Units of Raniganj and Durgapur of Burn Standard Company Ltd. were closed on 31.12.2000 on the basis of declaration of those Units as non-viable by Board of Industrial and Financial and Reconstruction in the Scheme approved by Govt. of India in 1999.

(b) Burn Standard Company has deployed some personnel for watch and ward activities to protect the land and property of the units.

(c) and (d) Administrative control of Burn Standard Company Ltd. has been transferred from Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises to Ministry of Railways w.e.f. 15.09.2010. As per Government approval dated 6.8.2010, Burn Standard Company Ltd. is permitted to transfer the surplus land assets of the company (other than Alipore estate properties, which are required by Ministry of Railways) to Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. (a Central Public Sector Enterprises under Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) after obtaining permission from Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and subject to conditions imposed by BIFR. At present there is no proposal in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises to open any new Industry using the land and property of the Company.

[*Translation*]

#### **Flood Control Measures**

823. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether comprehensive loss of life and property takes place in the country every year due to floods;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check loss of life and property caused by floods?

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

(b) As per the reports received in Central Water Commission from State Revenue Authorities & Ministry of Home Affairs, the details of loss of life and property due to floods/heavy rains during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Central Water Commission maintains a network of 878 hydrological stations in the country and issues flood forecasts at 175 stations which are utilized by the concerned agencies to plan suitable evacuation measures to ensure safety of lives and property of people.

During XI Plan period, central assistance is being provided to all the flood affected states for flood control and river management works in critical reaches under a state sector scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)".

Besides, the Government of India is also having continued dialogue with neighboring countries viz. Nepal, China and Bhutan on matters related to flood forecasting and construction of storage dams to check floods in Indian territory due to rivers flowing from their territories.

#### **Statement**

##### *Loss of Life and Property due to Floods/Heavy Rains*

	2008*	2009*	2010**	Total
Human Lives Lost (no.)	2049	1326	1199	4574
Cattle Lost (no.)	17214	38578	8541	64333
Damage to crops, houses & public utilities (Rs. in Crore)	2219.81	1402.29	1101.47	4723.57

\*Information upto October.

\*\*Information upto September.



*[English]***Doubling Work in Kerala**824. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of doubling work of railway line under execution in the State of Kerala;

(b) the details of amount allocated/spent on these works so far, year-wise, project-wise;

(c) the steps taken to complete these works in a time-bound manner; and

(d) the total length of single lines and double lines, separately, in operation in the State of Kerala as of now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Railway projects are not sanctioned on the basis of State boundaries. However, project-wise present status, amount allocated/spent so far on the doubling projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala is given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Project	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2011	Outlay provided during 2011-12	Status
1.	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara (24 km)	48.06	50	State Government is yet to hand over required land to Railways. Meanwhile, bridgeworks have been taken up on certain patches.
2.	Kuruppantara-Chingavanam (26.54 km)	5.05	1	Final location survey has been completed. No land is yet handed over.
3.	Chengannur-Chingavanam (26.5 km)	37.44	50	State Government is yet to hand over required land to Railways. Meanwhile, bridgeworks have been taken up on certain patches.
4.	Mavelikara-Chengannur (12.3 km)	63.8	35	Work is in advanced stage of completion.
5.	Cheppad-Kayankulam (7.76 km)	36.59	1	Completed.
6.	Cheppad-Haripad (5.28 km)	23.49	23.01	Completed.
7.	Ambalapuzha-Haripad (18.13 Km)	10.78	10	Final location survey has been taken up. State Government is yet to hand over land.
8.	Ernakulam-Kumbalam (7.71 Km)	0.07	25	Preparation of estimate and land requirement has been taken up.
9.	Kumbalam-Thuravur (15.59 km)	-	1	New work included in the Budget 2011-12.

(c) Regular meetings are being held with State Government Authorities to expedite land availability and to sort out other issues for expeditious completion of the projects.

(d) As on 31.3.2010, the length of single railway line and double railway lines in the State of Kerala is 461.31 and 588.54 Kilometres respectively.

*[Translation]***Guidelines for Opening LPG Agencies**825. SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has framed guidelines for opening of LPG agencies in the States/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof including provision for reservation, if any; and

(c) the details of new LPG agencies proposed to be opened in various States including Uttar Pradesh in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the guidelines provided by the Government, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have framed detailed guidelines for opening of LPG distributorships in States/UTs. The selection guidelines prescribe common eligibility criteria for various parameters like age, educational qualification, land for construction of godown and showroom, financial capability of the candidate etc. and selection is done through draw of lots from among all the eligible candidates.

As per the extant guidelines, the percentage of reservation for different categories provided by OMCs in allotment of LPG distributors is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Category	Percentage reservation
1.	Open	50%
2.	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	25%
3.	Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees	18%
4.	Combined category comprising Physically Handicapped Personnel and Outstanding Sports Persons	7%

Further, in North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram, reservation for ST categories are as under:-

Arunachal Pradesh	70%
Meghalaya	80%
Nagaland	80%
Mizoram	90%

(c) OMCs have proposed to open 707 LPG distributors in the country, including 121 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

### **Refinery at Lauhagara**

826. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foundation stone was laid to set up a refinery in Lauhagara in 1996 in Bara Tehsil of Allahabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work of Lauhagara refinery has not been started even after functioning of the Bina refinery, till date;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The foundation stone, which was planned to be laid at Kathaura in Rae Bareilly District, Uttar Pradesh on 20th March 1996, could not be done due to notification of Lok Sabha elections.

(c) to (e) Consequent on de-licensing of refinery sector since June, 1998, a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a Private or Public Sector Enterprise depending on its techno-commercial viability. Though Bina Refinery has been commissioned by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) in May, 2011, its operations are yet to be stabilized. BPCL has not taken any decision regarding setting up of a refinery at Lauhagara.

### **Rail Cum Road Bridge on River Ganges**

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

(a) whether the construction work of Rail cum Road bridge over river Ganges near Patna (Bihar) is about to be completed;

(b) if so, the total amount spent on the construction of the bridge;

(c) the total amount still lying unutilised; and

(d) the time by which the said bridge construction work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. Present progress of bridge across Ganga at Patna is 60% & bridge is likely to be completed in the year 2013-14.

(b) Rs. 998/- crore.

(c) Nil.

(d) The bridge is likely to be completed in the year 2013-14.

[English]

### Survey for Railway Line in Kerala

828. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the survey of new railway lines in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether Kanhangad-Panathur-Kaliyoor line has been included in the survey list; and

(c) if so, the present status of the said surveys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Railway projects are not sanctioned on the basis of State boundaries. However, details of the on-going surveys for new railway lines falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala is given as under:-

Sl.No.	Survey	Status
1.	Chengannur-Trivandrum via Adoor and Kottarakara	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the survey.
2.	Kozhikode-Beyyapore	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the survey.
3.	Kannur-Mattannur	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the survey.
4.	Thakazhy-Tiruvalla	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the survey.
5.	Tiruvalla-Ranny-Pampa	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the survey.
6.	Erumeli-Pathanamthitta-Punalur-Thiruvananthapuram	Survey is in progress.
7.	Madurai-Ernakulam (Cochin)	Survey is in progress.
8.	Idapalli-Guruvayur	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the survey.
9.	Thalasserry-Mysore	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the Updating survey.
10.	Nanjangud-Nilambur Road	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the Updating survey.
11.	Panathur-Kanniyuru	Permission sought from Government of Karnataka for conducting survey in Western Ghats.
12.	Ernakulam-Shoranur 4th line	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the survey.
13.	Podanur-Palghat 3rd line	Preliminary arrangements are being made to take up the survey.

Survey for Kanhangad-Panathur new line has already been completed. For Panathur-Kanniyuru new line, permission has been sought from Government of Karnataka for conducting survey in Western Ghats.

### Trains between Coimbatore and Bangalore

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

(a) the details of trains running between Coimbatore and Bangalore via Tiruppur at present;

(b) the average per annum passengers travelling in those trains;

(c) whether the Railways propose to introduce new express trains between Coimbatore and Bangalore to ease the increasing rush;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present, 5 pairs of Mail/Express trains are being operated between Coimbatore and Bangalore via Tiruppur.

(b) Average per annum reserved passengers on PRS between Coimbatore and Bangalore via Tiruppur is 17,86,235 (as per average of last 3 years).

(c) to (e) A new train 22607/22608 Ernakulam-Bangalore (weekly) Express introduced w.e.f. 24.07.2011, is now providing an additional service between Coimbatore and Bangalore.

#### **Shortage of Rakes**

830. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requests received by the Railways to provide rakes for loading of salt from various States, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Railways thereon;

(c) whether the Mumbai Central Railway and the State of Assam are facing acute shortage of rakes;

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

(e) the action taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Request has been received from the State Government of Gujarat for supply of adequate number of rakes for loading of salt.

During the period April to July in 2011-12, total 381 rakes of edible salt and 91 rakes of industrial salt were loaded against loading of 369 rakes of edible salt and 71 rakes of Industrial salt in the corresponding period of 2010-11. During this period total 176 indents were cancelled by the industries.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Basic Facilities at Railway Stations**

831. DR. BALI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of drinking water, eatable items, public conveniences such as lavatory, sitting benches etc. at various stations in Uttar Pradesh particularly at Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Jaunpur city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to make available these passenger facilities at these stations and the time by which it is likely to be done?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However, provision of passenger amenities at stations is a continuous process.

[*English*]

#### **FDI Cap in Pharmaceutical Ventures**

832. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring down the Foreign Direct Implement (FDI) cap in existing pharmaceutical ventures;

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

(c) whether this matter has been referred to the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, whether the Planning Commission has any role in the FDI policy or is entrusted with such approvals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The recent takeovers of Indian companies by MNCs could increase the possibility of other takeovers of Indian companies which would have impact on the Indian health care scenario as well as on pricing and availability of medicines in India. As such an appropriate assessment requires to be made. The Department of Pharmaceuticals have requested the Department of Commerce to conduct a study on the recent takeovers of Indian companies by the MNCs. Thereafter, the recommendation could be placed before the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and/or the Competent Authority. Department of Commerce has informed that they have entrusted the task of this study to M/s Ernst & Young.

(c) to (e) The policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in existing Indian Pharmaceutical Companies has come in for public comments especially on the issue of takeover of existing Indian pharmaceutical companies by multinational companies. With a view to examine the issues involved in a broader perspectives, Planning Commission has with the approval of the Hon'ble Prime Minister constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairpersonship of Shri Arun Maira, Member

(Industry), Planning Commission to consider all the relevant aspects.

[Translation]

### **Doubling work in Gujarat**

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

(a) the present status of doubling work of railway lines under execution in the State of Gujarat;

(b) whether the Railways propose doubling work on Viramgam-Surendernagar and Surendernagar-Rajkot section;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The details of ongoing doubling work falling partly/fully in Gujarat and their status along with target dates, wherever fixed, are given as under:

Sl.No.	Project	Kms	Status
1.	Viramgam-Surendranagar	65.26	Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates, Final Location Survey, etc. have been taken up. Detailed estimate has been prepared and is under process of sanction. Target date has not yet been fixed.
2.	Viramgam-Samakhiali	182.23	The work has been included in the Railway Budget 2011-12. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimate etc. are being taken up. Target date has not yet been fixed.
3.	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification	306.96	Detailed estimate has been sanctioned. 6.25 lakh cum earthwork out 51.56 cum, 11 major bridges out of 53, 52 minor bridges out of 372, 1.72 lakh cum ballast out of 8.73 lakh cum and 24 Tkm track linking out of 352 Tkm have been completed. The overall physical progress is 13%. Doubling of Amalner-Dharangaon (25 Km) section is planned to be completed by September, 2011 and Vyar-Chinchpada (60 Km) by March, 2012.
4.	Gandhinagar-Adipur	8	The project has been completed and commissioned.
5.	Gandhidham-Kandla Port	12	Track linking has been completed. The section will be commissioned after obtaining mandatory sanction of Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Besides the above, survey for doubling of Surendranagar-Rajkot (116.17 km) section has also been taken up and is likely to be completed by March, 2012. Further consideration of the proposal would be feasible once the survey report is examined in the Railway Board.

[English]

#### **Losses Incurred by Numaligarha Refinery Limited**

834. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Numaligarha Refinery Limited (NRL) is incurring losses in the retail marketing business;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) has informed that they have been incurring losses/under-recoveries from their retail marketing business. The details of under-recoveries incurred by them on the sale of Petrol and Diesel during the last three financial years and first quarter of the current financial year are given below:

Year	Under-recoveries (₹ crore)
2008-09	121.57
2009-10	11.50
2010-11	54.58
2011-12 (April-June, 2011)	58.58

NRL has mentioned that the prices of Petrol and Diesel sold from their Retail Outlets are in line with those of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). However, all companies, including NRL who have been granted authorization to market Petrol and Diesel in terms of the Government Resolution of 8th March, 2002 are free to take their pricing decisions on commercial

considerations and accordingly, not covered under the subsidy sharing mechanism.

#### **Loan to Companies by CSIR**

835. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) provides soft loan to various companies for development and research;

(b) if so, the details thereof, inter-alia, indicating the names of such companies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the criteria for sanctioning the loan;

(d) the names of such companies who have defaulted to repay the loan and the total outstanding dues from them;

(e) whether some companies have declared themselves sick after obtaining loan;and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues and also the corrective measures initiated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research provides soft loan for Research and Development to companies under the New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) Scheme.

(b) The names of the companies along with amount of loans given by CSIR during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) It is based on selection of project through CCEA approved procedure involving rigorous screening and project review. The criteria for selection of the project are based on novelty of the proposal, potential technological benefits and the ability of industry to capture those benefits. The financial support to industry is in the form of soft loan with 3% interest.

(d) The names of such companies who have defaulted to repay the loan and the total outstanding dues from them are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) No companies have declared themselves sick after obtaining loan from CSIR.

(f) A systematic process is in place to deal with loan defaulters. The Monitoring Committee of the project acts

as arbitrator. Notice for recalling of entire due amount with penal interest @12% compounded monthly is served, if default continues. Thereafter, legal actions are initiated to recover the loan.

**Statement I**

*Loan given to Companies*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Project Name	Party Name	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Development of an oral herbal formulation for treatment of psoriasis	Lupin Ltd., Mumbai		213.12			213.120
2.	Development of novel biotech therapeutic molecule—lysostaphin Clinical Trial	BBIL, Hyderabad				76.17	76.171
3.	Novel Expression System	Biocon, Bangalore	1.32460				1.325
		Shantha Biotech	7.00				7.000
4.	Development of an integrated micro PCR system with <i>in-situ</i> Identification	bigtech, Bangalore			208.80	166.30	375.100
5.	Novel formulation for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis — clinical studies	Lupin Ltd., Mumbai		219.45			219.450
6.	Development of high throughput marker assisted selection systems for improvement of drought tolerance and fibre quality related traits in Cotton	JK Agri, Hyderabad	338.70				338.700
7.	Novel method for development of B-type Natriuretic peptide (BNP) for diagnosis and treatment of congestive heart failure	Virchow Biotech, Hyderabad	116.60				116.600
8.	Development of Next Generation Plasma Display Technology a 50" High Definition (HD) TV Prototype	Samtel Color, Ghaziabad	304.00	117.00			421.000
9.	Development of sensor networks chipset based on ultra-wide band technology	Virtual wire tech, New Delhi		100.00			100.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Value added polymeric materials from renewable resources: lactic acid and lactic acid based polymers	Godavari Bio., Mumbai	275.00				275.000
11.	Design and development of cushion bonded/rigid bonded organic, cerametallic cookie & single/fuel sintered buttons (copper/iron based), ceramic cookies and annular ring clutch discs and matching cover assemblies	Clutch Auto Ltd., Faridabad	560.00	310.00	123.35		993.350
12.	Novel therapy for management of sepsis	Cadila Pharma., Ahmedabad		214.98			214.980
13.	Development of DNA Macro-Chips for simultaneous detection of pathogens causing acute encephalitic syndrome (AES) Septicaemia and antibiotic resistance	Xcyton Diagnostic, Bangalore		109.66	119.60	162.70	391.958
14.	Intellegent Video Surveillance System	Mind Tree Ltd., Bangalore	180.06	125.30	152.73		458.090
15.	Development of Characterization of an indigenous vaccine for Johne's disease	Biovet, Bangalore	110.72				110.720
16.	Evaluation of RNAI-based constructs for conferring resistance on transgenic rice against the blast fungus <i>Maanaoorte arisea</i>	Metahelix Life. Bangalore	31.79		51.48		83.270
17.	Development of caerulomycins as novel immunosuppressive agents to prevent organ rejection after transplantation and to address various autoimmune and allergic disorders	EmEm Nostrum Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai		600.00			600.000
18.	Novel DPP IV Inhibitors for the treatment of Diabetes	Cadila Pharma., Ahmedabad		727.50			727.500
19.	Development and production of a therapeutic monoclonal antibody against eNAMPT, a novel inflammatory target	Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd., Pune			253.52		253.520
20.	Design, Development and demonstration of high performance parabolic trough based 300 kW Solar Thermal Power Plant	Milaman Thin Film Systems Pvt. Ltd., Pune			803.25		803.250



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Development and commercialisation of "Vennfer"—unique H.264 high definition software based multiparty, multipoint video conferencing solution on multipoint network transmission protocol	Intellisys Technologies & Research Ltd., Kolkata			296.00		296.000
Total			1925.19	2737.01	2008.73	405.17	7076.104

**Statement II***Loan given to Companies*

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Loan due
1.	Jalaja Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	16.800
2.	Frontier Information Technologies Ltd., Secunderabad	31.112
3.	Avestha Gengraine, Bangalore	261.850
4.	Encore Software Ltd., Bangalore	793.000
5.	DiviNet, Pune	938.750
6.	Lupin Ltd., Mumbai	3093.030

**Budget Outlay for SWR**

836. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plan outlay in the Railway budget 2010-11 and 2011-12 for South Western Railway (SWR); and

(b) the steps taken for targeted utilisation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The Planhead-wise outlay provided to South Western Railway in Budget Estimates 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:

(figures in crores of rupees)

Planheads	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3
New Lines (Construction)	120.10	202.96
Gauge Conversion	86.00	39.22
Doubling	76.00	506.50
Traffic Facilities-Yard Remodelling & Others	49.34	54.68
Computerisation	11.48	6.86
Rolling Stock	18.03	8.26
Lease Charges - Payment of Capital Component	107.81	125.88
Road Safety Works-Level Crossings	32.47	23.05
Road Safety Works-Road Over/Under Bridges	25.70	54.87
Track Renewals	150.00	160.00
Bridge Works	12.86	19.19
Signalling and Telecommunication Works	40.19	19.39

1	2	3
Other Electrical Works	5.50	1.66
Machinery & Plant	8.96	7.15
Workshops Including Production Units	25.18	29.84
Staff Quarters	10.70	7.13
Amenities for Staff	11.29	11.89
Passengers Amenities	24.26	41.90
Other Specified Works	17.04	16.10
Inventories (Net)	-1.10	34.33
Credits/recoveries	70.23	74.28
<b>Total Plan Outlay</b>	<b>761.58</b>	<b>1296.58</b>

(b) To ensure targeted utilisation of available resources various monitoring mechanisms are in place. Yearly targets have been sub-divided quarter-wise for close monitoring and timely remedial action, if required. Progress of works and position of expenditure is assessed periodically through budgetary and executive reviews both by the General Manager and Railway Board at the apex level.

#### **Import of Fertilizers**

837. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the production of fertilizers is highly dependent on fossil fuels and most of the fertilizers are imported;

(b) if so, the import of various fertilizers during each of the last three years;

(c) the estimated import of urea during 2011-12 and the names of the countries from which it is likely to be imported;

(d) the present cost of the imported urea per tonne compared with the import price during the past three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken to make urea available to the farmers at the reasonable prices and to reduce its import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Production of urea in the country is highly dependent on availability of Gas, Naphtha etc. However in case of P&K fertilizers the country is almost dependent on imports by way of imports of raw material/intermediates and/or imports of finished fertilizers like DAP, MOP and complexes.

(b) The imports of various fertilizers during the last three years are as under:-

Product	(Quantity in Lakh MT)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Urea	56.67	52.10	66.10
DAP	61.92	58.89	74.11
MAP	2.67	1.93	1.88
TSP	1.73	0.87	0.98
NPK			9.81
MOP (Agriculture Use)	43.46	41.62	45.00

(c) Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price control and it is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. Department of

Fertilizers reviews demand supply position during each crop season *i.e.* Kharif & Rabi and decides the quantity of urea imports based on the gap. The source for supply of urea depends on the availability of surplus quantity, however, based on the past trend the majority of the urea is imported from China, Iran, CIS countries and Arabian Gulf. Besides this, Government is also importing approximately 2 million MT of granular urea per annum from Oman India Fertiliser Company (OMIFCO), Sur, Oman under Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GOI & OMIFCO. Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. However, Government is closely monitoring the availability of all major fertilizers to ensure adequate & timely availability of these fertilizers.

(d) As per the latest contracts finalized by STC the current price of urea is US\$506.23 to US\$507.27 per MT C&F in comparison of weighted average per MT C&F price of US\$524.41 in 2008-09, US\$277.14 in 2009-10, US\$327.38 in 2010-11 and US\$354.33 arrived during the current year from April 2011 to June 2011.

(e) The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Urea is under Statutory Control and urea is available to the farmers at reasonable uniform price throughout the country. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September 2008 to attract new investments in urea sector. The policy is based on Import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor & ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The policy aims to substantially bridge the gap between consumption and domestic production of urea subject to adequate availability of gas at reasonable prices.

#### **Alternative Cooking Fuels**

838. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether nearly about 1,72,000 villages depend on forest wood for cooking as per estimate of Environment and Forest Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the Environment Ministry has come out strongly in favour of providing alternative cooking fuels to villagers living in and around forests;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has received any proposal in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide subsidized fuels to the villagers living in and around forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A reference from the Ministry of Environment & Forest was received for providing subsidized fuels to the villages in and around forests.

In accordance with Vision 2015, it is proposed to raise the LPG population coverage from 50% to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015 especially in rural areas including villages in and around the forest areas.

In order to spread LPG distribution network in rural areas, including the villages in and around the forest areas, a new scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small size LPG distribution agencies has been launched on 16.10.2009 and subsequently advertisement inviting applications for distributors under the scheme have been released in 26 States covering 3637 locations. Letter of Intent (LoI) has been issued for 989 locations out of which 512 distributors have already been commissioned.

The setting up of LPG distributors under this scheme will now be a continuous process till all parts of the country deficient in LPG are covered by LPG network.

Further, Kerosene (SKO) is one of the items distributed through Public Distribution System (PDS). Allocation of PDS SKO is made by the Government of India to different States/Union Territories (UTs) on a quarterly basis for distribution under PDS for cooking and illumination purpose only and further distribution within the States/UTs through their PDS network is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs

[*Translation*]

#### **Addition of Route Kilometres**

839. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of route kilometres extended/added during the last three years across the country, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised therein;

(c) target achieved vis-a-vis target set for these works as on date; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the set target in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The details of new line, gauge conversion and doubling sections targeted and completed during the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are summarized below. Details of projects completed is enclosed as Statement.

Year		New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	Target	350	1550	600
	Achievement	357	563	363

1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	Target	250	1400	500
	Achievement	258	1516	448
2010-11	Target	1000	800	700
	Achievement	709	837	769

As on 01.04.2011, Indian Railways are executing 340 projects consisting of 129 new line, 45 gauge conversion and 166 doubling projects having a throwforward of about Rs. 1,25,000 Crore with limited availability of resources. As a result projects are being progressed as per availability of resources.

(d) To expedite completion of the ongoing projects as also to avoid cost and time overrun, the railways are making efforts to generate additional funds through measures which are other than Gross Budgetary Support. The measures adopted such as Public Private Partnership, participation by State Governments/beneficiaries, additional funds for National Projects as also implementation through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited have started yielding positive results. Also, a Central Organization for Project Implementation (COPI) is proposed to be set up for expeditious and timely execution of projects.

#### **Statement**

*The details of projects completed during last three years*

#### **DETAILS OF PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING 2008-09**

Name of the Section	Length (in KM)	State
1	2	3
<b>New Line</b>		
Puntamba-Shirdi	18	Maharashtra
Piro-Ara	38	Bihar
Sakri-Biraul	36	Bihar
Badgam-Baramulla and Qazigund-Kakapore	59	Jammu and Kashmir
Hathua-Bathua Bazar	17	Bihar
Mahoba-Khajuraho (Part)	5	Madhya Pradesh
Moranhat-Dibrugarh	44	Assam
Ambassa-Agartala	69	Tripura

1	2	3
Yerraguntla-Nossam	50	Andhra Pradesh
Venkatchalam-Krishnapatnam	21	Andhra Pradesh
Total	357	
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>		
Naupada-Parlakamedy of Naupada-Gunupur	45	Odisha
Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Narkatiaganj	68	Bihar
Kasganj-Mathura	107	Uttar Pradesh
Gorakhpur-Nautanwa	80	Uttar Pradesh
Bagalkot-Gadag (Part)	6	Karnataka
Rewari-Phulera-Ajmer	210	Haryana, Rajasthan
Villupuram-Cuddalore-Sarkazi	47	Tamil Nadu
Total	563	
<b>Doubling</b>		
Uren-Kiul (Uren to Dhanauri)	6	Bihar, West Bengal
Dhapdhabi-Dakshin-Barasat of Baraipur-Laxmikantapur	10	West Bengal
Maheshkunt-Thanaibihpur (part)	28	Bihar
Garh Mukhteshwar-Kankather	12	Uttar Pradesh
Amroha-Kankather	31	Uttar Pradesh
Bhimsen-Juhi	11	Uttar Pradesh
Kanpur-Panki 3rd & 4th line	9	Uttar Pradesh
Mankapur-Bhabhnan	30	Uttar Pradesh
Gorakhpur-Baitalpur (Gorakhpur Cantt-Kusmi)	10	Uttar Pradesh
Ekma-Jiradei (Part)	8	Uttar Pradesh
Bhabnan-Munderva(Bhabnan-Gaur)	7	Uttar Pradesh
Jaipur-Phulera	55	Rajasthan
Uslapur-Kalmitar	15	Chhattisgarh
Bhilai-Durg	13	Chhattisgarh
Madurai-Dindigul	40	Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh
Ernakulam-Mulantruti	17	Kerala
Samalkot-Kakinada	15	Andhra Pradesh
Padapahar-Dongaposi-Banspani	6	Jharkhand
Gooty-Renigunta	14	Andhra Pradesh
Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 3rd line	26	Tamil Nadu
Total	363	

**DETAILS OF PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING 2009-10**

Project	Length (in KM)	State
1	2	3
<b>New Line</b>		
Tarakeshwar-Talpur	5	West Bengal
Jagdishpur-Nekhpur	27	Uttar Pradesh
Sitamarhi-Runnisaidpur	23	Bihar
Maheshpur-Nawadi	14	Bihar
Muzzaffarpur-Jubbasani	12	Bihar
Churaru Takrala-Amb Andura	11	Himachal Pradesh
Qazigund-Anantnag	18	Jammu and Kashmir
Rewari-Jhajjar	45	Haryana
Phulwaria-Bathuabazar	5	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
Nagapattinam-Velankanni	10	Tamil Nadu
Lohardaga-Barkichampi	15	Jharkhand
Rainagar-Matnasibpur	10	West Bengal
Kottur-Harihar	63	Andhra Pradesh
	Total	258
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>		
Pandharpur-Miraj	137	Maharashtra
Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura	22	Bihar
Fakiragram-Dhubri	66	Assam
Haibargaon-Marabari	44	Assam
Sadulpur-Ratangarh-Degana	254	Rajasthan
Balaghat-Katangi	47	Chhattisgarh
Madanapalle-Dharmavaram	144	Andhra Pradesh
Vellore-Villupuram	140	Tamil Nadu
Quilion-Punalur	45	Kerala
Podanur-Coimbatore	6	Kerala
Baripada-Bangriposi	38	Odisha
Shimoga-Anandpuram	57	Karnataka
Daboi-Bodeli	35	Gujarat

1	2	3
Wansjalia-Jetalsar	90	Gujarat
Surendranagar-Dharagdhara	35	Gujarat
Ajmer-Phulera	80	Rajasthan
Bhildi-Samdari	223	Gujarat
Thanjavur-Villupuram (Cuddalore-Sarkazhi)	53	Tamil Nadu
Total	1516	
<b>Doubling</b>		
Singur-Nalikul	6	West Bengal
Machlanpur-Chandpara	12	West Bengal
Chinpai-Sainthia	30	West Bengal
Tribeni-Kamragachi	8	West Bengal
Bakudi-Tinpahar	8	West Bengal
Naugachia-Thanabhipur	16	Bihar
Kataria-Kosi Cabin	3	Bihar
Bela-Chakhand	10	Bihar
Lakho-Umeshnagar	25	Bihar
Tilrath-Begusarai	8	Bihar
Sambhalpur-Sason	18	Odisha
Vijaypur Jammu-Basantar bridge	5.5	Jammu and Kashmir
Sambha-Ghagwal	9	Jammu and Kashmir
Ghagwal-Hira Nagar	6	Jammu and Kashmir
Hira Nagar-Chann Arorian	9	Punjab
Sahibabad-Anand Vihar	11	Delhi, Uttar Pradesh
Ludhiana-Sahnewal	17	Punjab
Munderwa to Bhabnan (Gaur-Govindnagar)	17	Uttar Pradesh
Sahajanwa-Khalilabad	17	Uttar Pradesh
Kusmi-Chori Chora of Gorakhpur-Baitalpur	6	Uttar Pradesh
Jiradei-Bhatni (Part)	17	Uttar Pradesh
Siwan-Jiradei	11	Uttar Pradesh
Dausa-Bassi and Katipura-Gandhinagar of Jaipur-Dausa	41	Rajasthan, Gujarat
Dausa-Arniya of Dausa-Bandikui	23	Rajasthan

1	2	3
Harsauli-Alwar (part)	25	Rajasthan
Mavelikara-Kayankulam	8	Kerala
Dongaposi-Banspani (part)	10	Jharkhand
Dharwad-Mugad of Dharwad-Kambarganvi	14	Karnataka
Hubli-Hebsur	19	Karnataka
Gooty-Renigunta (part) Kadapa-Kamlapuram	23	Andhra Pradesh
Bhatapara-Tilda-Baikund	16	Chhattisgarh
Total	448	

#### DETAILS OF PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING 2010-11

Name of the Section	Length (in KM)	State
1	2	3
<b>NEW LINES</b>		
Chandurbazar-Narkhed of Amravati-Narkhed	85	Maharashtra
Lonand-Phaltan of Lonand-Baramati	27	Maharashtra
Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur	17	West Bengal
Deogarh-Dumka	67	Jharkhand
Deogarh-Chandan	15	Jharkhand
Rampurhat- Pirargarhia	17	Jharkhand
Mandarhil-Kumradol of Mandarhil-Hansdiha project	18	Bihar
Barkakhana-Kuju	15	Bihar
Phulwarisharif-Patliputra (6 Km) of Patna-Ganga Bridge (Cost Sharing)	6	Bihar
Nawadih-Dhanwar (15 KM) of Giridih-Koderma	15	Bihar
Abohar-Fazilka	42	Punjab
Taran Taran-Goindwal	21	Punjab
Jhajjar-Rohtak of Rewari-Rohtak (Cost Sharing)	30	Haryana
Agra-Fatahabad of Agra-Etawah (110 km.)	35	Uttar Pradesh
Part of New Coochbehar-Golakganj	37	West Bengal
Ajmer-Pushkar	31	Rajasthan
Nagore-Karaikkal 10 kms (MM of Tiruchirapalli-Nagore-Karaikal GC Project)	10	Tamil Nadu



1	2	3
Salem-Namakkal of Salem-Karur (51 kms)	51	Tamil Nadu
Gadwal-Pandurangswami (Part of Gadwal-Raichur)	36	Andhra Pradesh
Khanapur-Homnabad	38	Andhra Pradesh
Jagityal-Metpalli	30	Andhra Pradesh
Vishnupuram-Jahanpad	11	Andhra Pradesh
Kadur-Kanvihalli (32 km)	16	Karnataka
Ramganjmandi-Jhalawar	30	Rajasthan
Venkatachallam-Kommarapudi	9	Andhra Pradesh
TOTAL	709	
<b>GAUGE CONVERSION</b>		
Krishnanagar-Shantipur (MM of Kalinaranpur-Krishnanagar)	15	West Bengal
Bardhman-Balgona	25	West Bengal
Sitamarhi-Bargania	28	Bihar
Parlikimindi-Gunupur of Naupada-Gunupur	45	Odisha
Mathura-Achnera	35	Uttar Pradesh
Aunrihar-Jaunpur	70	Uttar Pradesh
Kaptanganj-Thawe	100	Uttar Pradesh
Katihar-Manihari	24	Bihar
Aluabari-Siliguri (76 Km)	76	West Bengal
Mavli-Nathdwara	16	Gujarat
Ratangarh-Bikaner	141	Rajasthan
Dindigul-Palani	58	Tamil Nadu
Tirunelveli-Tenkasi (72 kms)	72	Tamil Nadu
Anandpuram-Talguppa	40	Tamil Nadu
Bodeli-Chhotaudepur	30	Gujarat
Bharuch-Samni-Dahej (Part)	62	Gujarat
TOTAL	837	
<b>DOUBLING</b>		
Kurla-Thane	34	Maharashtra.
Dhanauri-Kiul	6	Bihar, West Bengal
Kalinarayanpur-Birnagar	4	West Bengal

1	2	3
Khamargachi-Jirat	5	West Bengal
Pandabeshwar-Chinpai	21	West Bengal
Barasat-Sondalia	12	West Bengal
Baruipur-Magrahat	15	West Bengal
Nalikul-Tarkeswar	17	West Bengal
Terangana-Jehanabad	15	Bihar
Umeshnagar-Khagaria of Begusarai-Khagaria & Begusarai-Lakho of Begusarai-Khagaria	13	Bihar
Karhgola-Kursela of Semapur-Kursela	16	Bihar
Jehanabad-Bela	22	Bihar
Sasan-Rengali	4	Odisha
4th line between Kottavalasa-Simhachalam	17	Andhra Pradesh
Budhi-Katua	12	Punjab
Chakki Block Hut-Chakki Bank	2	Jammu and Kashmir
Palwal-Asaoti	10	Haryana
Panki-Bhaupur	11	Uttar Pradesh
Tundla-Yamuna Bridge (21 Km)	17	Uttar Pradesh
Khalilabad Chureb of Khalilabad-Munderwa	8	Uttar Pradesh
Chureb-Munderwa of Sahjanwa-Munderwa	7	Uttar Pradesh
Govindnagar-Basti of Munderwa-Babhnan	5	Uttar Pradesh
Kusumi-Chaurichaura leftover	5	Uttar Pradesh
Bankata-Bhatpar Rani of Jiradei-Bhatni	9	Uttar Pradesh
Mau-Indara	8	Uttar Pradesh
Munderwa-Basti	14	Uttar Pradesh
Malda-Old Malda	1	West Bengal
Part of New Guwahati-Digaru	21	Assam
Jaipur-Dausa (part)	17	Rajasthan
Harsauli-Rewari	39	Rajasthan
Arniya-Bandikui of Dausa-Bandikui	9	Rajasthan
Alwar-Parisal	10	Rajasthan
Natravati-Kankanadi	3	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
Villupuram-Mundiambakkam	8	Tamil Nadu
Kayankulam-Haripad (13 kms) (spill over)	13	Kerala
Irugur-Coimbatore	18	Kerala
Adra-Joychandipahar	4	West Bengal
Barbil-Barajamda doubling (10 km)	10	Jharkhand
Murga Mahadev-Banspani	9	Odisha
Padapahar-Jamkundia	9	Jharkhand, Odisha
Mugad-Kambarganvi	15	Karnataka
Devanur-Ballakere	13	Karnataka
Gandhidham-Adipur	8	Gujarat
Akhodia-Mohamadkhera-Shujalpur	13	Gujarat
Bilaspur-Urkura	29	Chhattisgarh
Khurja-Chola	15	Uttar Pradesh
Cuddapah-Kamalapuram	23	Karnataka
Chola-Dankaur	14	Uttar Pradesh
Kamlapuram-Mudnuru	32	Karnataka
Nachrela-Aspari of Guntakal-Raichur	22	Andhra Pradesh
Dankaur-Dadri	15	Uttar Pradesh
Khurda-Barang	19	Odisha
Rajathgarh-Barang	9	Odisha
Kondapuram-Tadipatri	32	Andhra Pradesh
Palwal-Hodal	30	Haryana
TOTAL	769	

[English]

#### Production Cost of Fertilizers

840. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost varies substantially among industrial units producing chemical fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the highest and the lowest production cost

of each chemical fertilizer being produced in the country during the current year, unit-wise;

(c) the reasons for such wide variance in the cost of production of fertilizers; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to rationalize the cost of production of these fertilizers?

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

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

(b) to (d) **(A) Urea**

(i) The highest and the lowest cost of production of urea is as under:-

Name of the Unit	Vintage/ Feedstock	Concession Rates (Rs./MT of urea)	Remarks
SPIC-Tuticorin	Pre-92 Naphtha	36450	HIGHEST
Kribhco-Hazira	Pre-92 Gas	8212	LOWEST

(ii) The reasons for variations are feedstock/fuel used, vintage technology, energy consumption, input costs, gas transportation rates, verifying fixed cost etc.

(iii) The policy for Nutrient Based Subsidy in urea is under consideration of a Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to review the fertilizer policy.

**(B) De-controlled P&K fertilizers.**

Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers has been implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under NBS policy, the subsidy on decontrolled P&K fertilizers is determined for each nutrient on per Kg basis and is fixed by the Government on annual basis taking into consideration the affordability of the farmer and prevalent price level of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs in the international market. Since the subsidy is not dependent on production cost of fertilizers the same is not monitored in case of P&K fertilizers. Fertilizers producing companies always try to minimize the production cost in order to maximize their profits as subsidy is fixed.

[Translation]

**Release of Water from Ravi-Beas**

841. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States of Punjab and Haryana are releasing less water from the Ravi and Beas rivers to Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to instruct Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to

ensure release of water to Rajasthan as per the share determined in the meeting of its technical committee and install an automatic gauge recorder;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the quantum of water being utilised by Haryana from Ravi and Beas rivers at the time of passing of Abolition of Punjab Agreement Act, 2004 alongwith the quantum of water utilised by Haryana, year-wise, from Ravi and Beas rivers after the Abolition of Punjab Agreement Act, 2004 was passed; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure that Rajasthan gets its due share of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As informed by Haryana, the State is not concerned with the release of Ravi Beas water and the water account prepared by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) shows that Rajasthan has been utilizing more than its allocation of Ravi Beas water at Harike. As informed by BBMB, whenever short supplies are made by Punjab to Rajasthan, it requests Punjab to deliver correct agreed supplies to Rajasthan and this year, there was no difficulty in meeting with the full requirements of the States, rather higher releases have been made in June and July.

(c) and (d) Bhakra Beas Management Board in which the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are represented, is the appropriate body to take decision on the issue. The Board has informed that automatic stage recorders have already been installed at contact points delivering Sutlej water and a proposal for installing the same at contact points delivering Ravi-Beas waters to Rajasthan is under finalization by the Board.

(e) As informed by BBMB, the year-wise quantum of utilization of Ravi-Beas waters in Million Acre Feet (MAF) by Haryana is as follows:

2000-01	1.367	2001-02	1.751	2002-03	1.387
2003-04	1.597	2004-05	1.590	2005-06	2.041
2006-07	1.797	2007-08	1.813	2008-09	1.900
2009-10	0.934	2010-11	1.644		

BBMB has further informed that the figures w.e.f. 21.09.2009 are based on Water Account which is yet to be reconciled.

(f) BBMB is already requesting Punjab to deliver correct agreed supplies and has taken action for installation of automatic stage recorders as stated in reply to parts (c) and (d).

[English]

### CNG Filling Stations

842. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CNG filling stations in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the present number of CNG filling station is sufficient to meet the requirement in the Urban and Rural areas;

(c) if not the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to set up more CNG filling stations both in the Urban and Rural areas; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent so far in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per information provided by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), there are 588 CNG filling stations in the country. State-wise details are as follows:-

Sl.No.	State	No. of CNG stations
1.	Delhi	216
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Uttar Pradesh	14
4.	Gujarat	183
5.	Tripura	1
6.	Maharashtra	157
7.	Rajasthan	4
Total		588

(b) and (c) CNG is provided through City Gas Distribution (CGD) Projects. Development of CGD project in any area depends inter alia upon pipeline connectivity, availability of gas and commercial viability of the project. Further, in order to promote investment from public as

well as private sector for laying trunk natural gas pipelines and CGD projects throughout the country, Government has enacted 'Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006'. The Act provides that PNGRB would undertake authorization of CGD projects and trunk pipelines.

(d) The PNGRB does not invest public funds and the entire investment is to be made by the authorized entities in the development of City Gas Distribution network.

### Subsidy on Fertilizers

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

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the arrangements for administration of fertilizers subsidy under the subsidy regime;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended developing of an alternative instrument for release of fertilizer subsidy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the recommendation of the Finance Commission has been accepted by the Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the same?

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

(c) and (d) • The Twelfth Finance Commission has not given any specific recommendation regarding instrument for release of fertilizer subsidy.

• Regarding fertilizer subsidy, the Twelfth Finance Commission in its report only observed that: "There is a clear need to develop an alternative instrument so that the volume of subsidy is small and its benefits better targeted. The present mechanism needs to be phased out as soon as possible." (para 3.17).

(e) and (f) Since the twelfth Finance commission has not given any specific recommendations per se, therefore, question of any steps by the Government to implement the same does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Fast Track Court in Uttar Pradesh**

844. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh in regard to setting up of Fast Track Courts in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest status of the said proposal; and

(d) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, madam. A proposal was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for release of central grant of ₹ 41.52 crore per year (recurring) and ₹ 26.18 crore (non-recurring) as 100% central grant for establishing 308 additional Fast Track Courts in the State.

(c) and (d) Out of 1562 Fast Track Courts in the country, only 242 Fast Track Courts was earmarked for Uttar Pradesh and accordingly central grant was released to the State Government as per the norms of the approved scheme *i.e.* ₹ 4.80 lakh per court per annum (recurring) and ₹ 8.60 lakh (non-recurring). The State Government was informed that it was not possible to consider central assistance in excess of the approved norms. The scheme of central funding to States for Fast Track Courts has not been extended beyond 31.3.2011.

#### **Upgrading of Chola Railway Station**

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

(a) whether requests from public representatives have been received for upgrading Chola Railway Station on Delhi-Howrah Line and naming it as "Chola-Bulandshahar" and for providing halt of all Express trains at that station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps being taken in this regard?

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

(b): The matter raised under Rule 377, was received by the Railways wherein a demand was interalia made regarding upgradation of Chola railway station, changing its name as 'Chola Bulandsahar' and stoppage of all Express trains at Chola railway station. A similar Question was raised and answered vide Question No. 513 on 11.11.2010 in Lok Sabha.

(c) (i) Chola is a 'D' category railway station. All minimum essential passenger amenities such as waiting hall, waiting room, drinking water, lavatories, sitting arrangements, foot-over-bridge etc. have already been provided at this station. Besides, platform nos. 1 & 2 at this station have been expanded to accommodate 24 coaches.

(ii) As per the existing guidelines, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, alone is the competent authority to approve change in the name of a railway station on Indian Railways. It does so on the recommendation of the State Government concerned.

(iii) 5 Express trains and 8 pairs of passenger trains are stopping at Chola station which are considered adequate for the present level of traffic offering at the station. Stoppage of additional trains at Chola station is commercially not justified.

#### **Allocation Under MGNREGS**

846. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:  
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds made available and utilised by the State Governments under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and current year, State and Union Territory-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether some of the States have not utilised the funds allocated under the Scheme fully;

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

(d) whether any guidelines/advisory have been issued by the Union Government in regard to the utilisation of funds under the Scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the performance in terms of generating employment under the Scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Funds are released by the Central Government to the States/ Union Territories based on the labour demand arising at the field level. State/UT-wise total funds available and funds utilized during the last three years and current year up to June, 2011 are given in the Statement-I. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. The Act provides that work has to be provided to an applicant within 15 days of the demand failing which unemployment allowance becomes payable. Therefore, funds have to be kept upfront in order to meet any sudden spurt in the labour demand in an area. Funds available with the States/UTs which remain un-utilized in a financial

year are carried forward to the next financial year to be used for meeting the labour demand in that year.

(d) and (e) The utilization of funds under MGNREGS is governed by the MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, National Employment Guarantee Fund Rules, 2006, norms and advisories issued from time to time. Employment under MGNREGA is to be provided as per demand. The Act provides for a legal guarantee of up to 100 days of wage employment in every financial year to a rural household for doing unskilled manual work on demand on permissible activities/works stipulated in Para 1 of schedule I of the Act. The Central Government bears the entire expenditure on payment of wages to unskilled manual workers under the Scheme. Wages are to be paid at the wage rates notified for every State under the Act. The cost of material component of projects including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers taken up under the Scheme shall not exceed forty per cent of the total project costs. 75% of material cost, including wages of skilled and semiskilled workers, is borne by the Central Government. Up to 6% of funds are permitted as administrative expenditure for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.

(f) The performance in terms of persondays generated under MGNREGA during the last three years and current year up to June, 2011 as reported by the States/UTs is given in Statement-II.

### **Statement I**

#### *Details of funds Available & Utilised under MGNREGA*

(In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Available Funds				Total Expenditure			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto June, 2011	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto June, 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	370669.63	538354.80	910709.68	412855.13	296390.38	450918.00	543938.55	18311.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4338.22	4290.39	5554.98	1362.81	3289.54	1725.74	5057.31	NR
3.	Assam	136558.01	142472.94	126927.61	50720.13	95380.73	103389.76	92104.35	10542.54
4.	Bihar	218785.90	235820.39	319756.10	96585.56	131647.97	181687.63	266425.17	8219.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	200591.38	162933.26	223309.23	113417.04	143447.52	132266.65	163397.81	71938.43
6.	Gujarat	28126.75	98142.04	128159.38	49736.47	19600.66	73938.25	78822.00	11716.78
7.	Haryana	16415.91	19455.21	23208.84	10571.09	10988.22	14355.28	21470.43	4533.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50125.23	62308.71	81999.97	31876.62	33227.64	55655.76	50196.38	6537.04
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15279.30	25460.61	41256.92	24809.75	8772.02	18531.34	37776.70	814.75
10.	Jharkhand	236337.36	192450.63	163810.61	88468.95	134171.70	137970.19	128435.40	27866.49
11.	Karnataka	66157.34	335205.31	289791.99	106576.08	35787.46	273919.35	253716.51	13542.02
12.	Kerala	29771.74	59119.45	84332.78	34673.24	22453.65	47151.35	70434.07	3534.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	507517.11	567823.00	553552.80	248566.20	355496.21	372228.08	363724.90	41495.10
14.	Maharashtra	61828.50	63875.42	59758.73	50802.70	36154.33	32109.32	35811.97	9173.77
15.	Manipur	38595.72	51120.41	41643.08	26041.76	34965.82	39316.87	44070.51	490.98
16.	Meghalaya	10975.76	25228.69	33146.16	11370.61	8945.10	18352.79	31902.39	293.26
17.	Mizoram	17426.30	29704.93	27842.57	9422.99	16455.70	23823.99	29315.12	370.59
18.	Nagaland	28921.18	62864.80	63571.35	30380.18	27231.15	49945.76	60537.48	16.98
19.	Odisha	105128.86	97673.34	179187.94	104439.85	67829.29	93898.37	153314.26	17326.12
20.	Punjab	11492.70	21127.69	23052.47	9024.78	7177.06	14991.96	16584.21	4394.67
21.	Rajasthan	724534.48	820272.52	634042.39	375810.22	616439.73	566903.40	328907.14	70879.56
22.	Sikkim	4810.69	10256.22	8347.92	5113.64	4275.61	6408.99	8525.72	355.10
23.	Tamil Nadu	179459.04	241131.95	282489.49	106926.07	100406.47	176123.49	232331.96	41705.76
24.	Tripura	51943.39	96207.95	63802.18	43943.85	49077.13	72940.80	63186.85	7302.18
25.	Uttar Pradesh	470692.85	713268.04	722148.20	397498.69	356887.72	590003.87	563120.10	85190.59
26.	Uttarakhand	15566.09	35911.48	40406.96	21735.47	13579.33	28309.06	38019.88	3246.08
27.	West Bengal	133654.90	240854.15	277993.91	153347.13	94038.47	210898.16	253246.13	36260.00
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1557.83	1603.75	1198.67	907.69	327.54	1226.12	903.66	50.43
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46.20	197.07	127.02	4.02	1.03	133.95	123.00	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	21.86	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	951.28	1221.74	1609.55	616.27	249.96	470.12	993.28	193.75
32.	Lakshadweep	435.20	462.12	579.69	327.99	178.68	201.48	251.70	0.59
33.	Puducherry	969.44	1100.44	3895.10	2812.99	136.10	726.90	1082.11	13.14
34.	Chandigarh	20.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		3739706.15	4957919.45	5417214.25	2620745.96	2725009.92	3790522.78	3937727.05	496315.68



**Statement II***Persondays generated under MGNREGA*

(in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Persondays generated			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto June, 11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2735.45	4044.30	3351.61	75.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.98	16.98	31.12	NR
3.	Assam	751.07	732.95	470.52	51.72
4.	Bihar	991.75	1136.88	1602.62	30.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35	497.54
6.	Gujarat	213.07	585.09	491.84	76.58
7.	Haryana	69.11	59.04	84.20	17.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	205.28	284.94	219.46	30.15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.80	128.71	210.68	2.24
10.	Jharkhand	749.97	842.47	830.90	174.12
11.	Karnataka	287.64	2003.43	1097.85	25.84
12.	Kerala	153.75	339.71	480.34	20.21
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2946.97	2624.00	2198.18	185.93
14.	Maharashtra	419.85	274.35	200.00	35.53
15.	Manipur	285.62	306.18	295.61	3.88
16.	Meghalaya	86.31	148.48	199.81	1.35
17.	Mizoram	125.82	170.33	165.98	3.83
18.	Nagaland	202.70	284.27	334.34	NR
19.	Odisha	432.58	554.09	976.57	113.40
20.	Punjab	39.89	77.17	75.40	17.30
21.	Rajasthan	4829.55	4498.10	3026.22	616.29
22.	Sikkim	26.34	43.27	48.14	1.68
23.	Tamil Nadu	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93	460.53
24.	Tripura	351.12	460.22	374.51	47.18
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2272.21	3559.23	3348.97	508.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttarakhand	104.33	182.41	230.20	13.29
27.	West Bengal	786.61	1551.68	1553.08	116.50
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	5.83	4.03	0.26
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.48	0.70	0.47	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	NR	1.85	3.70	0.80
32.	Lakshadweep	1.82	1.41	1.34	NR
33.	Puducherry	1.64	9.07	11.27	0.09
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
		21632.48	28359.46	25715.24	3127.26

**Projects Under PMGSY**

847. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects undertaken under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) alongwith the allocation made, amount sanctioned, released and expenditure incurred on such projects during the last three years and the current year, State-wise alongwith the current status of the work;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any annual target to expand the work under PMGSY;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to connect each village of the country with link road under PMGSY;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of villages in the country connected with the link road State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Statement-I indicating State-wise projects and amount sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and current year (upto June, 2011) is enclosed. The details of allocation out of Cess accrued on High Speed Diesel (HSD) made available for implementation of programme, funds released and expenditure incurred during the said period is given at Statement-II. The current status of works sanctioned and completed under PMGSY is given in Statement-III.

(b) and (c) Annual targets are fixed for implementation of PMGSY. Abstracts of targets and achievements during the last three years and current year (upto June, 2011) are as under:

Year	Length (in km)	
	Target	Achievement
2008-09	64,440	52,405
2009-10	55,000	60,117
2010-11	34,090	45,109
2011-12	33,000	8,701

State-wise and year-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) 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 Left Wing Extremism affected (LWE)/Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission.

(f) State-wise details of habitations cleared for providing connectivity under PMGSY and habitations connected till June, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

**Statement I**

Sl.No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11				2011-12 (upto June, 2011)			
		Value (Rs. in crores)	No. of Roads sanctioned	Length (in km)	Value (Rs. in crores)	No. of Roads sanctioned	Length (in km)	Value (Rs. in crores)	No. of Roads sanctioned	Length (in km)	Long Span Bridges	Value (Rs. in crores)	No. of Roads sanctioned	Length (in km)	Long Span Bridges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1756.97	1260	5070.65				626.40	187	639.01	298				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	563.91	104	862.48	401.57	64	583.02	461.99	44	654.98	51				
3.	Assam	5078.39	2582	7677.39											
4.	Bihar-RWD	7624.64	4553	15548.31											
5.	Bihar-NEAs	2508.42	1074	4513.75	695.12	418	1228.98								
6.	Chhattisgarh	1111.80	1049	3819.82								100.38	101	325.77	
7.	Goa														
8.	Gujarat	394.58	466	1567.74	130.38	221	438.86								
9.	Haryana	371.79	67	697.17	241.63	69	611.32								
10.	Himachal Pradesh	48.70	19	145.14	243.97	194	639.87								
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1200.26	440	2259.43				1463.21	470	2239.01	24				
12.	Jharkhand	973.12	669	3122.31	882.07	935	3281.62					635.19	531	2006.20	49
13.	Karnataka	619.33	308	2069.80	810.22	429	2787.98	33.96	24	105.26					
14.	Kerala	230.47	200	533.54				256.27	220	621.46					
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2586.40	1935	8917.85	878.16	642	2953.32	102.53			57				
16.	Maharashtra	268.36	128	824.07	188.97	154	630.89	1717.98	1057	6252.72					
17.	Manipur	363.66	131	1157.37				231.68	69	736.57					
18.	Meghalaya	128.54	36	183.54											
19.	Mizoram	227.89	47	560.84											
20.	Nagaland	54.04	11	205.20											
21.	Odisha	4036.79	2076	10127.18				402.56	122	590.43	60				
22.	Punjab				432.58	71	925.92	235.36	36	499.37					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23.	Rajasthan	804.97	337	3496.87	665.08	229	2726.98								
24.	Sikkim	254.56	105	488.69	117.83	54	27153								
25.	Tamil Nadu	1324.63	2409	5113.63											
26.	Tripura	223.27	65	339.70											
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2821.77	1310	7968.26	87.67	38	272.53	179.95	224	403.27					
28.	Uttarakhand				419.21	133	1204.53	339.04	100	981.27	26				
29.	West Bengal	1210.22	609	2894.31				717.41	356	1484.53					
	Total	36787.47	21990	90165.06	6194.47	3651	18561.34	6768.34	2909	15207.88	516	735.57	632	2331.97	49

**Statement II**

Allocation, release and expenditure (Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release (upto June, 2011)	Expenditure (upto June, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.00	470.60	494.47	89.67	872.46	886.37	36.84	667.15	473.94	46.87	54.85	70.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	104.49	152.01	48.68	282.52	247.61	20.00	369.87	348.85	25.45	83.27	30.66
3.	Assam	181.00	967.32	1007.05	154.58	179.00	1412.91	63.50	1900.67	1300.79	80.79	547.75	303.51
4.	Bihar	337.00	1022.62	1067.54	287.81	1692.87	1874.51	118.24	3366.43	2694.91	150.44	1259.64	533.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	240.00	964.12	863.34	204.97	533.18	805.06	84.20	678.58	304.16	107.13	0.00	76.63
6.	Goa	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	0	0.70	0.00	0	0.84	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	65.00	229.67	255.26	55.51	193.80	190.46	22.80	322.43	243.84	29.01	40.00	152.26
8.	Haryana	30.00	272.02	313.09	25.62	255.49	277.16	10.53	157.75	108.03	13.40	60.00	8.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.00	268.90	240.51	74.30	124.95	220.1	30.52	199.30	142.67	38.83	0.00	27.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.00	190.66	190.71	55.51	369.60	359.42	22.80	366.09	297.4	29.01	450.00	60.75
11.	Jharkhand	175.00	208.67	211.47	149.45	417.74	457.79	61.40	838.81	538.44	78.12	0.00	101.2
12.	Karnataka	110.00	634.63	550.37	93.94	764.87	883.97	38.59	917.68	634.8	49.10	0.00	201.54
13.	Kerala	30.00	82.29	84.41	25.62	100.11	113.77	10.53	144.27	146.14	13.40	0.00	18.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	440.00	1877.10	2198.06	375.77	2123.42	2234.83	154.37	1966.12	1409.49	196.40	635.00	264.18
15.	Maharashtra	145.00	1030.00	929.98	123.83	944.18	994.6	50.87	1237.55	1012.48	64.72	0.00	209.8
16.	Manipur	33.00	20.00	37.97	28.18	149.16	145.13	11.58	144.98	122.34	14.73	59.69	110.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Meghalaya	45.00	35.70	12.64	38.43	0.00	20.38	15.79	64.27	36.39	20.09	0.00	11.81
18.	Mizoram	32.00	65.00	54.55	27.33	44.58	66.86	1 1.23	95.59	82.24	14.29	93.63	13.24
19.	Nagaland	30.00	85.71	87.31	25.62	65.02	71.61	10.52	25.13	29.67	13.38	0.00	0.82
20.	Odisha	273.00	1251.38	1163.01	233.15	1594.35	1895.25	95.78	2467.36	1924.25	121.86	440.00	342.12
21.	Punjab	35.00	243.42	269.02	29.89	348.42	322.64	12.28	194.43	155.34	15.62	90.00	1 1.27
22.	Rajasthan	234.00	1771.32	1695.54	200.70	583.41	795.03	82.45	886.22	686.39	104.90	7.76	103.98
23.	Sikkim	30.00	55.00	103.99	25.62	70.00	80.17	10.53	76.77	85.53	13.40	0.00	0.52
24.	Tamil Nadu	90.00	88.68	127.87	76.86	520.00	560.2	31.58	469.54	304.81	40.18	45.00	282.91
25.	Tripura	40.00	359.98	315.77	34.16	152.50	253.74	14.03	257.91	237.51	17.85	0.00	70.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	375.00	1660.78	2000.07	323.68	2838.21	2914.96	132.97	1308.83	868.54	169.18	0.00	70.41
27.	Uttarakhand	100.00	114.89	152.79	85.40	164.95	172.57	35.08	237.96	191.74	44.03	260.00	71.27
28.	West Bengal	226.00	623.44	583.18	193.01	375.00	575.82	79.29	819.68	530.29	100.88	0.00	103.36
Total		3615.00	14698.39	15161.98	3089.00	16759.79	18832.92	1269.00	20181.37	14910.08	1,614.50	4126.58	3251.53

N.B.:

Allocation is from the share of cess made available for the programme.

Release includes the funds released from Plan Assistance, Externally Aided Projects and loan drawn from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10.

**Statement III**

#	States	Length of road works cleared (in km)	Length of road works completed (in km) (upto June, 11)	1	2	3	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh					12166.15	9419.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir					7011.14	2043.16
12.	Jharkhand					11446.08	6518.46
13.	Karnataka					16243.73	14350.41
14.	Kerala					2710.49	1363.70
15.	Madhya Pradesh					55296.31	47033.95
16.	Maharashtra					23216.67	19615.85
17.	Manipur					3160.78	2773.37
18.	Meghalaya					1100.56	974.83
19.	Mizoram					2487.16	2012.05
20.	Nagaland					2674.87	2649.67
21.	Odisha					29879.00	21034.05
22.	Punjab					4961.56	4404.33
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21135.88	19432.43				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4362.63	3002.67				
3.	Assam	15909.42	10676.67				
4.	Bihar (RWD)	18972.34	3296.73				
5.	Bihar (NEA)	18912.88	10378.96				
6.	Chhattisgarh	25508.58	18906.10				
7.	Goa	178.16	158.70				
8.	Gujarat	7908.57	7499.53				
9.	Haryana	4589.33	4339.26				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
23.	Rajasthan	50872.66	48385.04	27.	Uttar Pradesh	41944.82	39555.65
24.	Sikkim	2893.97	2345.18	28.	Uttarakhand	5662.38	3552.65
25.	Tamil Nadu	10053.99	9518.06	29.	West Bengal	15064.78	10898.55
26.	Tripura	3017.31	1999.45	Grand Total		419342.19	328139.03

**Statement IV**

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Target (length in km)	Achievement (length in km)	Target (length in km)	Achievement (length in km)	Target (length in km)	Achievement (length in km)	Target (length in km)	Achievement (length in km) (upto June, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500.00	1885.00	2980.00	3092.00	2150.00	2121.48	1925.00	256.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.00	317.43	500.00	622.55	178.00	366.87	196.00	76.73
3.	Assam	2730.00	1985.11	2585.00	2095.88	2008.00	2057.11	1224.00	569.41
4.	Bihar	5857.00	2532.20	5200.00	2843.27	4644.00	2515.13	6000.00	1439.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	4250.00	2427.08	3500.00	4020.44	906.00	1570.66	1500.00	497.58
6.	Goa	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1000.00	1262.07	1500.00	1511.02	596.00	605.97	728.00	343.13
8.	Haryana	750.00	969.87	700.00	785.35	200.00	389.24	292.00	43.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1660.00	1360.10	1500.00	1505.61	693.00	661.82	750.00	155.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1550.00	469.80	1450.00	661.54	367.00	474.00	750.00	159.01
11.	Jharkhand	1200.00	214.97	1950.00	1530.90	1482.00	1599.25	1005.00	356.22
12.	Karnataka	1820.00	2099.13	2600.00	3019.75	1000.00	1848.93	1204.00	668.26
13.	Kerala	480.00	240.22	300.00	264.10	156.00	245.87	446.00	89.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7000.00	7893.72	8000.00	10398.01	4488.00	9163.26	3719.00	515.75
15.	Maharashtra	4000.00	4138.65	2950.00	3111.50	1292.00	3718.27	1700.00	860.42
16.	Manipur	900.00	78.95	200.00	879.68	335.00	487.42	150.00	184.43
17.	Meghalaya	150.00	30.80	100.00	97.92	64.00	83.31	100.00	10.07
18.	Mizoram	280.00	195.18	200.00	202.71	150.00	252.13	100.00	39.87
19.	Nagaland	430.00	298.53	150.00	273.66	150.00	86.00	200.00	9.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Odisha	6000.00	2641.00	2980.00	3838.43	3800.00	4941.90	2400.00	1120.45
21.	Punjab	1000.00	751.62	365.00	710.00	500.00	622.72	593.00	41.73
22.	Rajasthan	8200.00	10349.93	3750.00	4350.11	1700.00	3019.47	1795.00	218.46
23.	Sikkim	280.00	308.57	300.00	98.82	147.00	85.72	154.00	18.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	938.00	609.59	1170.00	1940.49	1020.00	2229.01	1058.00	422.40
25.	Tripura	750.00	361.27	800.00	519.93	400.00	432.11	3M.00	13.96
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7610.00	6461.02	6850.00	9526.81	3207.00	3593.79	3000.00	241.39
27.	Uttarakhand	750.00	645.60	700.00	764.49	320.00	551.88	350.00	140.64
28.	West Bengal	2060.00	1877.11	1720.00	1452.04	2137.00	1385.20	1347.00	207.80
Total		64440.00	52404.52	55000.00	60116.99	34090.00	45108.53	33000.00	8700.59

**Statement V**

S.No.	States	Habitations cleared upto June, 2011	Habitations connected upto June, 2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1564	1292
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	350	273
3.	Assam	8426	6279
4.	Bihar	16628	5269
5.	Chhattisgarh	7773	5955
6.	Goa	20	2
7.	Gujarat	2532	2436
8.	Haryana	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2382	1826
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1777	804
11.	Jharkhand	6164	2833
12.	Karnataka	269	269
13.	Kerala	435	359
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11817	10442

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	1203	1089
16.	Manipur	386	199
17.	Meghalaya	189	142
18.	Mizoram	162	127
19.	Nagaland	91	86
20.	Odisha	8875	6142
21.	Punjab	418	406
22.	Rajasthan	10850	10425
23.	Sikkim	296	160
24.	Tamil Nadu	1942	1926
25.	Tripura	1694	1234
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11367	11081
27.	Uttarakhand	1009	590
28.	West Bengal	10390	7634
Grand Total		109010	79281

**Supply of Underweight LPG Cylinders**

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

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

(a) whether Gas agencies are alleged to be involved in large scale irregularities and corrupt practices such as supply of underweight cylinders especially during the winter season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of gas agencies where godowns were raided alongwith the number of underweight cylinders seized in the metropolitan cities during the last three years; and

(d) the punitive action taken against the erring agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The possibility of blackmarketing/diversion of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements is not ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG.

Based on the established complaints of diversion/supply of partially used cylinders/under-weight cylinders/pilfering product from LPG cylinders, action has been taken in 135 cases against the erring LPG distributors in the country, including 32 cases in Metropolitan cities during the last three years and April 2011 to June 2011 under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

(d) Whenever OMCs receive complaints, these are investigated and if the complaint is established, suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor(s) in accordance with the provisions of the MDG.

MDG, 2001 provides inter-alia following action against erring LPG distributors:-

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

#### **Taxes Levied on Petroleum Products**

849. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
DR. TARUN MANDAL:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) the details of the Central and State tax components in the retail prices of petroleum products such as diesel, kerosene and LPG etc. alongwith the amount of total tax collected per annum during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to reduce the local taxes so as to relieve the consumers from high tax burden; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the State Governments 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) The details of duties and taxes in the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at Delhi as on 1.08.2011 are as follows:

	Diesel ₹/litre	PDS Kerosene ₹/litre	Domestic LPG ₹/Cyl.
Price before taxes	32.74	12.99	373.41
Customs Duties	0.74	0.00	0.00
Excise Duty	2.06	0.00	0.00
Total Central Taxes	2.80	0.00	0.00
State Taxes	4.84	0.71	0.00
Dealers Commission	0.91	1.13	25.83
Retail Selling Price (Rounded off)	41.29	14.83	399.00

The component of States taxes varies from State to State.

The total contribution of petroleum sector to the Central and State Governments Exchequer during the last three years is given below:-

(₹ crore)

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Contribution to Central Exchequer	93,513	1,11,779	1,36,497
Contribution to State Exchequer	68,285	72,082	88,997
Total Contribution to Exchequer	1,61,798	1,83,861	2,25,494

The date of the current year is not yet available.



(b) to (c) The Central Government requested the State Governments on several occasions to rationalise their taxes on petroleum products. At the time of price revision effective 25th June 2011 also, Central Government while reducing Customs and Excise Duties, expressed hope

that State Governments would reduce the State levies. In response, 13 State Governments have reduced State VAT/Sales tax on Diesel/PDS Kerosene/Domestic LPG as per the details given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

State	Diesel		PDS Kerosene		Domestic LPG	
	Earlier rate	Revised rate	Earlier rate	Revised rate	Earlier rate	Revised rate
Maharashtra	23.00%	21.00%	5.00%	3.00%	No change	
Himachal Pradesh	14.00%	9.70%	No change		No change	
Odisha	No change		4.00%	Nil	4.00%	Nil
West Bengal	No change		No change		4.00%	Nil
Kerala	24.69%	22.60%	No change		No change	
Rajasthan	18.00%	18.00% (₹ -0.54 per ltr. rebate)	No change		No change	
Uttarakhand	21.00%	21.00% (₹ -0.63 per litre rebate)	4.50%	Nil	No change	
Tamil Nadu	No change		No change		4.00%	Nil
Bihar	18.36%	18.00%	No change		No change	
Goa	20.00%	18.00%	No change		No change	
Punjab	8.80%	8.25%	No change		4.00%	3.50%
Meghalaya	No change		5.00%	Nil	4.00%	Nil
Haryana	No change		5.00%	Nil	No change	

[English]

**Irrigation under Bharat Nirman Programme**

850. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set to bring the area of land under irrigation under the Bharat Nirman programme in various

States alongwith the targets achieved during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the major/medium/minor projects taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in various States during the above period and the status 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) Creation of irrigation potential of 10 million

hectares was targeted under Bharat Nirman during the four years *i.e.*, during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09. Further, creation of 3.5 million hectare of irrigation potential has been targeted under Bharat Nirman in the next two years *i.e.*, 1.75 million hectare each during 2009-10 and 2010-11.

As per the information received from the State Governments, irrigation potential of 1.93 million hectare and 1.85 million hectare has been created during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. During the year 2010-11, creation of 0.81 million hectare of irrigation

potential has so far been reported by the States, the information is still awaited from few States.

(b) Water being a State subject, Planning and implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments as per their own priorities. However, central assistance is provided to the States for early completion of the projects. The details of the major/medium/minor projects taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in various States during the above period and the status thereof is annexed as Statement.

### **Statement**

*Details of the Major/Medium/Minor Projects taken up and Completed during last three years and the Current Year*

Sl.No.	Name of States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. MMI Projects*</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1							
2.	Bihar	1							
3.	Chhattisgarh	1				2			
4.	Himachal Pradesh					1			
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1							
6.	Karnataka	3		3					
7.	Kerala	1				1			
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5				1			
9.	Maharashtra	3		7					
10.	Odisha			1					
11.	Punjab			1					
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1		2					
	Total MMI Projects	17		14		5			
<b>B. Minor Projects</b>									
<b>(a) Special Category States</b>									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	111		39	79	29		
2.	Assam	320	87	505	154		72		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Manipur		198	165	40		19		
4.	Meghalaya	53	4	23	25	49	35		
5.	Mizoram	73	62		40	58	43		
6.	Nagaland	166	48		192	177	104		
7.	Sikkim		37		26	225			
8.	Tripura		57	37	48		35		
9.	Himachal Pradesh		30		39	191	25		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	131	121	12	31		130		
11.	Odisha (KBK)	40							
12.	Uttarakhand	39	267	20	229	492	291		
<b>(b) Non Special Category States</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	6		5		1	17	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	58	33	22	36		22	49	34
3.	Madhya Pradesh	66	18		7	19	68		
4.	Maharashtra	6	34		15	46	24		
5.	Bihar	56				32	60		
6.	West Bengal		23			34			
7.	Rajasthan			7			1		
8.	Karnataka			98		207	33		
9.	Jharkhand					285			
Total MI Projects		1182	1136	889	926	1894	992	66	37

\*Note : All theMMI projects taken up during last three years are in progress.

#### Malpractices in Ticket Reservation

851. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
 DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
 DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
 DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
 SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has taken note of touts/private agencies cornering reserved tickets and selling them to the genuine passengers at high premium;

(b) whether tickets have been alleged to be sold under various quotas as High Official Requisition (HOR) quota in connivance with departmental staff;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether various malpractices/irregularities in e-ticket booking as well as in Tatkal tickets have been reported ; and

(e) if so, the number of such cases reported during last three years and the current year, zone-wise and the preventive measures taken to check all such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A few reports about touts/private agencies cornering Tatkal reserved tickets and selling them to genuine passengers at high margins had come to notice.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Some irregularities in the booking of e-tickets and Tatkal had also been reported.

(e) Checking of various malpractices/irregularities in ticket booking is a continuous process. The details of number of touts apprehended during the last three years and the current year and the number of checks conducted during these period are attached as Statement. The

preventive measures taken to check malpractices are as follows:

- Regular and preventive checks are conducted in and around railway reservation offices.
- During the peak rush periods surveillance and monitoring at reservation offices is stepped up.
- The activities of Railway Staff are monitored continuously and railway staff found indulging in malpractices are taken up under Discipline and Appeal Rules.
- Access between 0800 hours and 0900 hours to Tatkal booking and also normal booking on the opening day of reservation through e-tickets by Travel Agents/Web-service agents/Web Agents of IRCTC has been blocked.
- A provision regarding carrying of proof of identity (in original) during the journey by any one passenger booked on a Tatkal ticket has been introduced.

#### **Statement**

*The zone-wise number of checks conducted and the number of touts apprehended during the last three years and the current year (April, 2011 to June, 2011) are as under*

Railways	Number of checks conducted				Number of touts apprehended			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	4256	4992	6149	1130	1	27	33	11
Eastern	245	79	93	40	62	49	44	4
East Central	1096	1644	1301	341	21	20	64	26
East Coast	1690	1682	1728	419	21	15	21	9
Northern	3502	3981	3982	1820	172	221	225	96
North Central	5183	5057	4090	940	2	1	10	4
North Eastern	2177	1190	1135	298	31	40	47	18
Northeast Frontier	3313	2777	2893	606	19	7	12	4
North Western	1320	1360	1449	431	10	19	30	17
Southern	16666	18151	19255	5177	1813	1766	1957	481
South Central	8730	5546	5353	1099	37	42	72	36
South Eastern	1202	1334	1131	260	113	110	59	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South East Central	3434	5989	4170	914	21	11	7	2
South Western	1587	748	553	216	8	27	78	0
Western	6479	6559	6697	1744	177	105	316	211
West Central	860	825	917	255	13	20	37	20
Total	61740	61914	60896	15690	2521	2480	3012	960

#### **Rail Accidents in Assam and U.P.**

852. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
 SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:  
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
 SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the two train accidents in Assam and Uttar Pradesh which took place in the month of July, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the casualties reported therein;

(c) the details of the compensation to the next of kin of those died and to the injured announced by the Railways;

(d) whether the Railways have ordered any inquiry into the said accidents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents and to improve the safety and security of passengers travelling in trains?

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

Madam. On 10.07.2011 at 12.20 hrs., while the Train No. 12311 Kalka Mail was passing through Malwan station of Allahabad Division of North Central Railway, its locomotive and 15 coaches derailed blocking both up and down lines. In this unfortunate accident 70 persons lost their lives, 87 suffered grievous injuries and 166 suffered simple injuries.

In the second incident, on 10.07.2011 at about 20.15 hrs., while the train No. 15640 Guwahati-Puri Express was on run between Rangiya and Ghograpar stations of Rangiya Division of Northeast Frontier Railway, there was an explosion on the track and due to its impact, the locomotive along with four coaches derailed and four other coaches were thrown off the track. In this incident, no fatality took place; 03 persons suffered grievous injuries and 13 others received simple injuries.

(c) On humanitarian grounds, enhanced ex-gratia amount of Rs. 5 lakhs each to the next of the kin of the deceased, Rs. 1 lakh each to the grievously injured and Rs. 25000/- to each simple injured person has been announced in the case of derailment of Kalka Mail. So far, an amount of Rs. 1.32 crore (approx.) has been disbursed towards *ex-gratia* to the victims of this incident.

Enhanced ex-gratia amount of Rs. 1 lakh each has been announced to the grievously injured and Rs. 10000/- to each simple injured in the case of derailment of Guwahati-Puri Express. Ex-gratia amount totalling to Rs. 4.30 lakhs has been disbursed to the victims of this incident.

In addition, compensation shall also be payable to these victims on the basis of claims to be filed by them in the Railway Claims Tribunal and decrees awarded by the Tribunal.

(d) and (e) A statutory inquiry into the derailment of Kalka Mail is being conducted by the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS), under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Lucknow.

Statutory inquiry into the derailment of Guwahati-Puri Express has been conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northeast Frontier Circle, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Kolkata. The CRS in his Preliminary Report has concluded that the Derailment was caused due to an act of train wrecking by planting certain explosive device/bomb in the track and triggering the same by a remote control or otherwise in the face of the approaching train by some unknown person(s). Accordingly, the cause of the accident has been attributed to 'Sabotage'.

Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Anti Collision Device (ACD), etc.

Policing in Railways is a state subject. Security of passengers including prevention of crime, registration of cases and maintenance of law and order in railway premises is the statutory responsibility of the State Governments concerned which they discharge through their Government Railway Police (GRP) and Civil Police. Railway Protection Force is supplementing the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying staff for escorting important trains in vulnerable sections. Close coordination is being maintained by the Railways with the GRP and Civil Police to improve security of railway passengers.

[*Translation*]

**Selling of Stake by Cairn India Ltd.**

853. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) the details of production sharing contract between the Government and Cairn Energy;

(b) the net value reduction registered in the profit of Cairn India;

(c) the details regarding the criteria/basis on which Cairn India has sold a percent of its stake to Vedanta; and

(d) the reasons for paying royalty to the State Government by the Public Sector Company, the ONGC and the Cairn India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Cairn India Limited and its subsidiaries have signed the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) for the blocks PR-OSN-2004/1, MB-DWN-2009/1, KG-OSN-2009/3, KG-ONN-2003/1, KG-DWN-98/2, GS-OSN-2003/1 and KK-DWN-2004/1. They have also signed 3 PSCs under the Pre-NELP *viz.*, blocks RJ-ON-90/1, Ravva (PKGM-1) and CB-OS/2. Cairn Energy Plc is the parent company of Cairn India Limited and has not entered into any contract with Government of India.

(b) CIL has reported a profit of Rs. 6889.98 crore during the year 2010-11 compared to Rs.1016.34 crore during 2009-10.

(c) Cairn Energy Plc, the parent company of Cairn India Limited (CIL), has sought approval of this Ministry for transfer upto 40% of equity shares of CIL to Vedanta Resources Plc. The Government has approved the above proposal subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.

(d) As per the Petroleum & Natural Gas Rules, 1959, as amended from time to time, royalty on natural gas

produced from offshore area accrues to the Central Government, whereas royalty from onland area accrues to the respective State Government.

#### **Catering Services in Trains**

854. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken note of deficiencies and serving of sub-standard food items/eatables by catering services at stations and in the pantry cars in trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps being taken in this regard including roping in quality control professionals to improve quality of the foods;

(c) whether instances of over charging by pantry cars contractors and trolley operators been reported; and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A new Catering Policy has been introduced *w.e.f.* 21.07.2010 to bring improvements in catering by shifting the task of monitoring quality of service from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to the Zonal Railways and attempts to leverage Zonal Railways' vast and elaborate all-India network in order to effect a thorough supervision and control over catering activities. Due to intensive monitoring and supervision of Railways and subsequent to transfer of catering services to Zonal Railways from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), the number of complaints reported on catering have reduced substantially, nearly by 46%, since Sept. 2010 upto May 2011, in comparison to the corresponding period of last year. With a view to rope in quality control professionals to improve the quality of the foods, Standard Bid Document (SBD) has been issued for managing the catering services, wherein adequate weightage has been given to engage reputed professionals to ensure quality of food.

(c) and (d) Some cases have been reported on the Railways. If the complaint is found substantiated, the Zonal Railways take corrective action on the licensees like counseling, warning, imposition of fine and even termination of contracts etc. according to the gravity of the offence.

[English]

#### **Homeless People**

855. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any data exists in regard to number of homeless people in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measure taken so far in collecting and collating the above data and formulate a strict policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The data is collected by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India as part of decennial census. As per Census 2001, there were 48,01,763 houseless households. Data in respect of Census 2011 is yet to be published.

#### **Land Encroachment along Rail Tracks**

856. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the encroachments along the railway tracks are posing threat to safety and security of rolling stocks, infrastructure, passengers etc., affecting its expansion plans and also causing increase in rail accidents;

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

(c) whether the Railways have given funds to some municipalities for removal of these encroachments;

(d) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in removal of these encroachments; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to address these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) Encroachments on railway land near railway tracks cause operational problems besides hampering the developmental works and causing unsafe conditions for encroachers. Railways have deposited 11.25 crore with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi(MCD) for resettlement of about 4360 no. of jhuggis in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and till now about 185 jhuggies have been removed from Railway land by MCD. Zone-wise position of encroachments on Railway land is given in the enclosed Statement. Railways are engaged in continuous exercise to protect Railway land/property from further encroachments by providing boundary walls, fencing, tree plantation, etc., at vulnerable locations on a programmed basis. Approximately 1448 acre of railway land has been got vacated during last three years ending 31.3.2011.

**Statement**

Railway Zones	Area (In Acre) Under Encroachments as on 31.03.2011
1	2
Central	157
Eastern	53
East Central	11
East Coast	53
Northern	544
North Central	123
North Eastern	70
Northeast Frontier	414
North Western	46

1	2
Southern	153
South Central	33
South Eastern	402
Southeast Central	121
South Western	40
Western	103
West Central	101
Total	2424

[*Translation*]

**Modernisation of Stations**

857. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of railway stations already sanctioned for upgradation/modernisation/expansion across the country which are pending completion, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated/spent thereon, State-wise and Station-wise; and

(c) the steps taken for timely completion of said works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The stations pending completion for upgradation/modernisation/expansion are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) State-wise and station-wise details of funds allocated/spent are not maintained. The expenditure on such works is funded from Plan Head "Passenger Amenities". During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 1100.5 crore has been allocated under this Plan Head out of which an amount of Rs. 294.65 crore approx. has been spent upto June, 2011.

(c) The progress of the work is being regularly monitored at apex level by fixing target for timely completion of said works.



**Statement**

Name of Modernisation Scheme	State	No. of Stations pending completion	Present Status
1	2	3	4
Model Station	Assam	11	Works in Progress
	Bihar	18	
	Chhattisgarh	2	
	Delhi	4	
	Haryana	6	
	Karnataka	2	
	Madhya Pradesh	1	
	Maharashtra	2	
	Nagaland	1	
	Odisha	1	
	Uttar Pradesh	9	
	West Bengal	9	
	Total	66	
Modern (Touch & Feel) Station	Andhra Pradesh	3	Works in Progress
	Assam	2	
	Bihar	17	
	Chhattisgarh	6	
	Delhi	1	
	Haryana	5	
	Jharkhand	9	
	Karnataka	3	
	Madhya Pradesh	1	
	Maharashtra	1	
	Odisha	10	
	Rajasthan	1	
	Uttar Pradesh	6	
	West Bengal	2	
	Total	67	

1	2	3	4
Adarsh Station	Andhra Pradesh	19	At 151 Stations works are in progress and at 232 stations works are in planning stage
	Assam	17	
	Bihar	9	
	Chhattisgarh	9	
	Delhi	2	
	Goa	1	
	Gujarat	8	
	Haryana	7	
	Himachal Pradesh	1	
	Jammu and Kashmir	1	
	Jharkhand	2	
	Karnataka	15	
	Kerala	18	
	Madhya Pradesh	11	
	Maharashtra	20	
	Nagaland	1	
	Odisha	13	
	Puducherry	1	
	Punjab	11	
	Rajasthan	7	
	Tamil Nadu	12	
	Uttar Pradesh	43	
	Uttarakhand	1	
	West Bengal	154	
	Total	383	

[English]

**Enquiry Regarding Drop in Output**

858. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the oil Ministry's regulatory arm for exploration, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons have sent a team of experts to Reliance Industries Andhra offshore acreage to find out the reasons for a sharp drop in output from India's biggest gas field;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the enquiry; and

(d) the total output of gas per day from the Reliance Industries Andhra offshore against the projected production?

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) A technical team from Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) visited the Onshore terminal of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) at Gadimoga on 26.04.2011 to review the field performance of D1 & D3 fields of KG-DWN-98/3 block. The team had interaction with the technical teams of the operator. The team had discussion on well & field performance from geological, reservoir and production point of view.

The contractor was advised by DGH to expeditiously drill more development wells in D1 and D3 field as per Field Development Plan (FDP) in order to enhance gas production in KG-DWN-98/3 block.

(d) The average gas production during April-June 2011 from KG-DWN-98/3 block is 48.60 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) against the production profile of 70.39 MMSCMD approved in FDP of D1-D3 and MA fields.

#### **Sharing of River Water**

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

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present policy on sharing of water of major rivers among the basin States;

(b) whether the water share is not being given to the downstream States by the upstream States;

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

(d) whether the State of Rajasthan has not got its share of water from the river Satluj, river Yamuna and river Ganga;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The National Water Policy 2002 provides that the water sharing/distribution amongst the States should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.

(b) and (c) The shares of the basin states in a river basin are normally decided either by agreement among the basin states or by decisions of a tribunal and are given effect to by themselves. In certain cases regulatory bodies with participation of representatives of the concerned basin states are also established to facilitate the implementation of terms of agreement/decision of Tribunal.

(d) and (e) Issue of Rajasthan not getting its share of Satluj water has not come to the notice of Government so far. As far as River Yamuna/Ganga is concerned, Rajasthan does not get its share of water as allocated from Hathnikund Barrage as the mode of conveyance of water to Rajasthan Border has not been agreed to by Haryana. Also, Rajasthan does not get its full share from Okhla barrage because of enroute losses and unauthorised lifting of water by Haryana farmers.

(f) With a view to address the issue of supply of Rajasthan's share of water from Hathnikund Barrage, Upper Yamuna Review Committee during its 3rd meeting held on 12.04.2006 decided to setup an "Empowered Committee" of Irrigation/Water Resources Secretaries from the state of Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh to have a fresh look at the issue of providing water to Rajasthan from Hathnikund/Tajewala, keeping in view the decision of the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB). The report of the Empowered Committee has been considered by the Upper Yamuna Review Committee in its 4th meeting held on 19.7.2011. On the issue of supply of Rajasthan's share of water from Okhla Barrage, it was agreed to have joint inspection of the canal reach in Haryana territory by Rajasthan and Haryana officers.

#### **Accidents at Level Crossings**

860. SHRI HARI MANJHI:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rail accidents occurred at unmanned rail crossings during the last three years, particularly during the last six months, zone-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured and total compensation paid by the Railways, zone-wise;

(c) the number of unmanned railway crossings manned during 11th five year plan period and number of unmanned crossings that remains to be manned, State-wise;

(d) whether the Railways have chalked out a detailed plan for manning the remaining unmanned railway

crossings as well as constructing Rail Overbridges/Underbridges during the 12th five year plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or being taken by the Railways to prevent accident at level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Zone-wise and year-wise number of incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users during the last three years and the current year upto July, 2011 and the number of persons died and injured therein, is given below:

**Legends: No.-Number, K-Killed, I-Injured**

Railway	Number of Incidents and casualties at Unmanned Level Crossings											
	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (April to July, 2011)		
	No.	K	I	No.	K	I	No.	K	I	No.	K	I
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	-
Eastern	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Central	3	4	18	4	7	6	5	11	18	3	29	21
Northern	3	8	16	15	39	44	7	15	12	2	4	3
North Eastern	11	33	23	8	38	50	7	14	14	2	45	36
NortheastFrontier	1	2	-	5	9	5	2	11	2	-	-	-
North Western	11	15	39	9	33	14	5	19	17	1	2	-
Southern	5	5	5	1	1	1	3	10	11	1	3	1
South Central	4	9	2	4	6	5	5	16	12	4	11	10
South Eastern	1	2	-	4	7	6	5	11	3	-	-	-
Western	9	16	11	6	22	-	6	11	7	1	4	1
East Coast	5	21	8	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Western	1	1	3	4	4	-	1	2	5	1	2	-
West Central	2	4	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South East Central	3	3	11	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72</b>

No liability accrues to the Railways in the case of unmanned level crossing incidents in which railway passengers are not involved. The victims or their dependents can claim compensation by filing an application in the Motor Vehicle Accident Tribunal and the compensation is paid if any contributory negligence on the part of the Railways is proved. The compensation paid by the Railways, Zone-wise for the last three years is given below:-

Railway	Compensation paid for Unmanned Level Crossings Incidents (Figures in Rs. lakhs)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Northern	4.54	11.02	5.20
North Eastern	Nil	Nil	0.40
South Central	Nil	Nil	0.48
Western	5.47	20.53	13.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>31.55</b>	<b>19.49</b>

(c) 1484 numbers of Unmanned Level Crossings have been manned during the 11th Five Year Plan period till June, 2011. The number of unmanned level crossings on Indian Railways as on 01.04.2011 is 14896. The state-wise position is given below:

Sl.No.	States	Number of unmanned level crossings
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1017
2.	Assam	534
3.	Bihar	1056
4.	Chhattisgarh	164
5.	Chandigarh	0
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Gujarat	2376
8.	Goa	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7
10.	Haryana	292

1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
12.	Jharkhand	367
13.	Karnataka	566
14.	Kerala	84
15.	Madhya Pradesh	780
16.	Maharashtra	691
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	642
21.	Puducherry	7
22.	Punjab	681
23.	Rajasthan	1296
24.	Tamil Nadu	1047
25.	Tripura	14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20344
27.	Uttarakhand	70
28.	West Bengal	1165

(d) Railways have planned to eliminate the remaining unmanned level crossings in a phased and planned manner during the 12th Five year plan, by manning of unmanned level crossings, construction of subways, diversion roads to adjacent level crossings/grade separators, closure of unmanned level crossings having very low road/rail traffic etc, subject to commensurate availability of manpower (Gatemen) for manning of new gates and funds for carrying out these works.

(e) Various steps have been taken by the Railways to prevent incidents at the unmanned level crossings which include ensuring availability of basic infrastructure at these level crossings, public awareness and publicity campaigns through electronic and print media, mass messaging (SMSs) to educate the road users, joint ambush checks with involvement of civil authorities to penalise the erring road users, progressive manning, provision of subway at technically feasible locations, construction of diversion road upto adjacent manned gates/grade separators (ROB/RUB), closure of such unmanned level crossings which are having negligible rail/road traffic, etc.

**Depletion in Groundwater Level**

861. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Geographical Institute, Hyderabad has conducted any study on the rapidly declining Ground Water level, in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the conservation of ground water level in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad carried out the study in respect of an area of about 27 lakh sq. km including the mountainous regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan, Indus basin (Pakistan & India), Ganga basin (India & Nepal) and Ganga-Brahmaputra basin (India, Nepal & Bangladesh). The study aimed at estimation of ground water depletion in this area.

(b) The Government has taken the following steps for conservation of ground water in the country:

- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has notified 43 areas for regulation of ground water development.
- Directions have been issued by the CGWA to Chief Secretaries of States having Over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/ rain water harvesting.
- CGWA has issued directions to Heads of Central Road Research Institute, National Highway Authority of India, Central Public Works Department, Railway Board, Sports Authority, Airports Authority of India, Civil Aviation, Youth Affairs & Sports to implement the Scheme of Ground Water Recharge along all National/State Highways and other roads, railway tracks and other establishments of Railways, all stadia and airports.

- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- Ministry of Water Resources has circulated 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development. States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and UTs of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.
- Implementation of Demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water with an outlay of Rs. 100 crore during 11th Plan in the country.
- Government has constituted Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water for popularizing concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders as well as water managers.
- Government has instituted Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars & National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation and artificial recharge through people's participation.
- Implementation of Farmers' Participatory Action Research Programmes (FPARP) under which technologies which mainly promote water saving viz. Micro Irrigation (Drip and sprinkler), Rain Water harvesting structures (water storage tanks), Soil moisture conservation (Mulching, dry farming technology, improved irrigation and water management etc.), System of Rice intensification (SRI), Broadbed & Furrow irrigation, Deficit irrigation, Land leveling/configuration, Precision farming irrigated crops/dry crops, Zero tillage/ Zero till drill, multiple use of water, application of treadle pump technology for irrigation in shallow water table areas have been demonstrated to the farmers.

**Requirement of Funds**

862. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have demanded doubling of its Plan support to meet its modernization and expansion plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds allocated to Guntakal Railway Division, Andhra Pradesh are decreasing every year vis-à-vis the revenues earned by it; and

(d) 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) No, Madam. The Railways had proposed to the Planning Commission a Plan size of Rs. 63400/- crores for the year 2011-12 whereas the Budget estimate for the Plan size for the year 2010-11 was Rs. 41426/- crores.

(c) and (d) Funds allocation to the projects in various Railway zones is done based on the needs for a particular Zonal Railway and resource availability, and not on the basis of revenue earnings from the zones. Further revenue earnings on the Railways are apportioned amongst the Railway zone-wise and not division-wise, based on traffic traversed on the zonal system.

#### **Subsidy to Public Sector Refineries**

863. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the subsidy being provided to public sector refineries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) The Government does not provide fiscal subsidy to the Public Sector Refineries separately.

However, all the North East Refineries are eligible for 50% Excise Duty concession on sale of petroleum products.

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

#### **National Rural Livelihoods Mission**

864. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM);

(b) if so, the salient features thereof including funds allocated, State-wise;

(c) whether the World Bank has approved one billion dollar credit for NRLM projects to reduce poverty in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the steps taken to cover BPL families under NRLM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes Madam. The Government has formally launched National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) on 3.6.2011 from Banswara district in Rajasthan.

(b) The salient features of NRLM are:

- Universal social mobilisation of rural BPL population and formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations at various levels to ensure that at least one member of each rural BPL household, preferably a woman member of the household, is brought under the SHG net.
- Universal Financial Inclusion of the rural BPL households.
- Training and Capacity Building and Skill Building of the beneficiaries.

- Provision of Revolving fund, Capital subsidy and interest subsidy
- Support for infrastructure creation and marketing of products of the beneficiaries
- Skills and Placements projects for providing skilled wage employment to rural BPL youth
- Flexibility to states to develop their own action plan for poverty reduction under NRLM.
- Setting up of dedicated, sensitive support structure from the national to sub-district level.
- Convergence with other central and state government programmes
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Transparency

For allocation and release of funds under NRLM, the States have to comply with certain conditions specified in the 'Framework for Implementation' of NRLM. As of now no State has fully complied with these conditions, hence +funds have not been allocated to the States under NRLM.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Government of India and the World Bank has signed a Credit Agreement of US \$1 billion (approximately Rs. 4,600 crores) for the National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) with a view to strengthen the implementation of NRLM by supporting specific additional investments in 12 States with a high number of poor people. The twelve states are Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Funds under the project have not been allocated State-wise.

(e) Universal Social Mobilization under NRLM would ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. NRLM would ensure adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society such that 50% of the beneficiaries are SC/STs, 15% are minorities and 3% are persons with disability, while keeping in view the ultimate target of 100% coverage of BPL families.

#### **Retirement Age and Vacancies of Judges**

865. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the retirement age of High court judges be raised at par with that of Supreme Court judges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the strength of Supreme Court and High Court judges as on date;

(d) the vacancies of judges being vacant in various courts as on date;

(e) the pending cases in each High Court till 31st July, 2011 in the country; and

(f) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies and reduce pendency of cases in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Bill namely The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 25th August, 2010. The Bill seeks to amend clause (1) of article 217 and clause (3) of article 224 of the Constitution of India to provide for increase in the age of retirement of Judges, additional or acting Judges of High Courts from the existing age of sixty-two years to sixty-five years.

(c) and (d) Statement-I showing the approved strength and vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and various High Courts as on 1st August, 2011 is enclosed.

As regards the judge strength in the District and subordinate courts, the primary responsibility for taking necessary action for increasing the judge strength vests with the respective State Governments and the High Courts. No data in this regard is maintained.

(e) Statement-II indicating pendency position as on 30.09.2010, as accessed from the website of the Supreme Court, is enclosed.

(f) The Government is periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to expedite proposals to fill up the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months. The filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among the Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.



The Government has taken a number of measures to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases in courts as mentioned below:-

- (i) The Government has approved setting up of 'National Mission' for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms'. The major goals are (a) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system, and (b) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities,
- (ii) The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to provide a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country over a five year period 2010-15. A grant of Rs. 1000 crore has already been released to the States during the year 2010-11. With the help of these grants, the States can, *inter-alia*, set up morning/evening/shift/Special Magistrates' courts, appoint court managers, establish ADR centres and provide training to mediators/conciliators, organize more Lok Adalats to reduce pendencies. The grants also provide for training of judicial officers, strengthening of State Judicial Academies, training of public prosecutors and maintenance of heritage court bulletins.
- (iii) In order to computerize the justice delivery system Government is implementing e-Courts Project for the District and Subordinate Courts in the country and upgradation of ICT infrastructure in superior courts at an estimated cost of Rs. 935 crore. The target is to computerize 12000 Courts by 31st March, 2012 and 14249 Courts by 31st March, 2014.
- (iv) Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 which provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to marginalized. The current year allocation has been increased from Rs. 40 crore to Rs. 150 crore. So far, 151 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified by the States.
- (v) All the Chief Justices of High Courts have been requested to launch a campaign to reduce pendency of cases in court from July-December, 2011 and also for filling up vacancies of judges in the High Courts and subordinate courts during the same period.

**Statement I**

*The Approved strength and Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts*

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Approved Strength as on 1.8.2011	Vacancies as on 1.8.2011
A.	Supreme Court of India	31	3
B.	High Court		
1.	Allahabad	160	98
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	16
3.	Bombay	75	14
4.	Calcutta	58	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	6
6.	Delhi	48	12
7.	Gauhati	24	6
8.	Gujarat	42	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	7
11.	Jharkhand	20	8
12.	Karnataka	50	9
13.	Kerala	38	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	5
15.	Madras	60	11
16.	Odisha	22	5
17.	Patna	43	4
18.	Punjab & Haryana	68	25
19.	Rajasthan	40	13
20.	Sikkim	3	2
21.	Uttarakhand	9	2
	Total	895	284

**Statement II***Court News October-December, 2010***(B) HIGH COURTS (FROM 1.7.2010 TO 30.9.2010)**

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 30.9.10
		Opening Balance as on 1.7.10	Institution from 1.7.10 to 30.9.10	Disposal from 1.7.10 to 30.9.10	Pendency at the end of 30.9.10	Opening Balance as on 1.7.10	Institution from 1.7.10 to 30.9.10	Disposal from 1.7.10 to 30.9.10	Pendency at the end of 30.9.10	
1.	Allahabad	668989	44405	45426	667968	300943	33488	28800	305631	973599
2.	Andhra Pradesh	168167	14847	13244	169770	25833	4804	5716	24921	194691
3.	Bombay	299819	33055	30035	302839	446.58	7428	7307	44779	347618
4.	Calcutta	280400	15992	12488	283904	49180	7133	6454	49859	333763
5.	Chhattisgarh	40390	4075	5095	39370	16775	2590	2633	16732	56102
6.	Delhi	49714	8235	9315	48634	12093	3508	3860	11741	60375
7.	Gujarat	69965	18239	15469	72735	25365	6455	6447	25393	98128
8.	Gauhali	51142	6233	12965	44410	8974	2787	2771	8990	53400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43134	7585	10257	40462	6448	1123	1335	6236	46698
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60515	4186	1930	62771	3005	410	281	3134	65905
11.	Jharkhand	30763	3093	2638	31218	25532	5731	5263	26000	57218
12.	Karnataka	177634	45409	33614	189429	20067	6329	5982	20414	209843
13.	Kerala	88682	16041	13420	91303	8600	6235	5374	29461	120764
14.	Madhy Pradesh	143616	20167	17955	145828	65767	11352	9919	67200	213028
15.	Madras	407088	52137	57863	401362	41090	21316	18789	43617	444979
16.	Odisha	238237	15140	8475	244902	28925	10648	9423	30150	275052
17.	Patna	80475*	9948	11130	79293	46784	16132	13916	49000	128293
18.	Punjab & Haryana	193792	16680	22075	188395**	49037	13386	13160	49263	237658
19.	Rajasthan	211722	17985	10072	219635	61214	9717	7740	63191	282826
20.	Sikkim	60	14	38	36	19	7	10	16	52
21.	Uttarakhand	12173	1885	2066	11992	6439	1261	1781	5919	17911
Total		3316477	355351	1'35570	3336256	866768	171840	156961	881641	4217903

•Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

\*Closing balance of Civil cases as on 30.06.2010 revised by High Court concerned.

\*\*2 RFA transferred to the District and Sessions Judges concerned.

**Rail Security**

866. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the tragic incidents/attacks against passengers due to Maoist/Naxalite/insurgent groups/terror outfits in trains;

(b) if so, the details of casualties, State-wise/UT-wise, during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total amount of compensation awarded to the people who were the victims of such incidents and their relatives during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the action taken by the Railways to ensure the security of life and property of the railway passengers;

Year	Killed/Injured	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Odisha	West Bengal	Total
2008	Killed	7	-	-	-	-	7
	Injured	6	-	1	-	-	7
2009	Killed	-	-	3	-	2	5
	Injured	-	1	25	-	2	28
2010	Killed	-	-	-	-	150	150
	Injured	-	-	-	-	168	168
2011 (Upto June)	Killed	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Injured	-	-	3	-	-	3

(c) The compensation is paid by the railways after a claim is filed by the claimant in Railway Claims Tribunal is decreed by the Tribunal in favour of the claimant. The amount of compensation awarded and ex-gratia disbursed by Railways in such cases during the last three years and current year is as under:-

Year	Amount of compensation/ex-gratia
2008-09	Rs. 2.60 crore
2009-10	Rs. 5.21 crore
2010-11	Rs. 13.71 crore
2011-12 (Upto June)	Rs. 2.63 crore

(e) whether the Government of West Bengal and South-Eastern Railways authorities discussed security for trains running through Maoists affected areas during night; and

(f) if so, the outcome of the said discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The incidents of attacks on Railways by various extremist groups and other outfits reported during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No of incidents of attack
2008	30
2009	60
2010	75
2011 (Upto June)	22

(b) The details of casualties reported on various states during the last three years and the current year are as under:

It is also pointed out that the amounts disbursed do not necessarily pertain to the year of incident.

(d) 'Policing on Railways' is a state subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases and their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises including tracks, bridges, tunnels and running trains are, therefore the statutory responsibility of the State Governments concerned which they discharge through their Government Railway Police (GRP) and civil police. Railways bear 50% cost of expenditure on the Government Railway Police. Railways generally depend upon the State Police for security of passengers. Railway Protection Force supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying their staff for escorting of trains and access control duties at important stations.

However, following measures are being taken by the Railways to ensure safe and secure journey to the passengers.

- (i) Nominated trains are escorted by Government Railway Police (GRP) and Railway Protection Force (RPF) on the vulnerable sections/areas.
- (ii) Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has issued directions to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar and West Bengal to make additional deployment of Civil Police, Government Railway Police (GRP) and Central Para Military Forces to avoid attacks on Railway infrastructure and avert any likely disasters.
- (iii) Regular coordination meetings are held with the State Governments at Division and Zonal levels by the Railways.
- (iv) Railway Board is also keeping close coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs.

(e) and (f) With a view to reassess the feasibility of resuming the running of passenger carrying trains during night in the Maoist affected areas, several coordination meetings were held by South Eastern Railway administration with West Bengal Government. The railway administration has communicated to the state administration that it would be agreeable to take the following precautionary measures in the affected sections:-

- Running of pilot by way of Tower car/Engine/ Goods trains.
- Running of trains at a suitably restricted speed.

The State administration has been requested to advise whether above precautionary measures are required to be taken on a daily basis or on those days when bandh/protest call is given by LWE (Left Wing Extremists).

[*Translation*]

#### **Schemes for BPL Persons**

867. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HARNRAJBHAI  
RADADIYA:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new survey has been conducted for the identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including criteria laid down for the purpose;

(c) the number of people living below poverty line in the country as on 31 March, 2011, State-wise;

(d) the details of the Schemes or programmes implemented by the Government for the Welfare of BPL families, alongwith the funds allocated, sanctioned, released and spent during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the number of people raised above poverty line during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A Socio Economic and Caste Census has been launched on 29th June 2011 in the country which would be carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Governments with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. Socio Economic and Caste Census consist of Census in Rural areas for identification of BPL households, Census in Urban areas in connection with identification of BPL households in urban areas and Caste Census throughout the country.

(b) Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) is a door to door census of all the households and data collection is being done by electronic hand held devices. The methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line families includes criterion for automatic exclusion of rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the remaining households based on certain deprivations.

(c) Information about state-wise number of people living below poverty line in the country as on 31 March, 2011 is not available.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), and the Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation is implementing Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

for benefit of persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas of the country. Scheme-wise details of central funds allocated, released, utilized and number of beneficiaries covered under these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Department of Rural Development has no system/mechanism as such of generating data/information about people who have brought above poverty line during a particularly year.

### **Statement**

#### *Scheme-wise details of Fund Allocated, Released, & Expenditure*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Year	Central Allocation	Sanctioned/Released	Total Expenditure reported
1.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	2008-09	2020.00	1989.60	2285.40
		2009-10	2166.54	1974.96	2779.19
		2010-11	2380.00	1093.32	2804.04
		2011-12*	2191.00	960.33	103.80
2.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	2008-09	5645.77	8795.79	8348.34
		2009-10	8494.70	8635.74	13292.46
		2010-11	10053.70	10139.45 <sup>□</sup>	13465.73
		2011-12	9491.20	3903.89 <sup>#</sup>	1814.14 <sup>\$</sup>
3.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	2008-09	4500.00	4500.00	3873.89
		2009-10	5200.00	5155.49	4717.76
		2010-11	5162.00	5162.00	5479.94
		2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	6157.57	2083.13	742.55
4.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	2008-09	1200.00	1192.80	1047.51
		2009-10	1200.00	1200.00	1495.23
		2010-11	1580.00	1580.00	1224.22
		2011-12 <sup>¥</sup>	1650.00	783.65	200.13

-Total Expenditure reported is out of total funds available.

\*-Central allocation and Sanctioned/Released as on 3.8.2011 and Expenditure reported is provisional.

#-Released upto the month of July 2011.

\$-Expenditure up to the month of June 2011 as reported by States Governments through online Monthly Progress Reports (MPR).

□-Besides of Central Release of Rs. 10139.45 crores the Ministry has released Rs. 190.00 Crore for purchase of Homestead site

@-Allocation is provisional and funds released are upto the month of July 2011.

¥-upto June, 2011.

**Employment Days under MGNREGS**

868. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of guaranteed days of employment to be provided to the workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted an expert group in this regard;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the expert group; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make this Scheme more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The efforts made by the Government to make MGNREGS more effective and improve performance in States under the scheme include the following measures:

- (i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit has been enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.
- (ii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (iii) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified in the Gazette on 30th June, 2011.

(iv) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

(v) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

(vi) District Excellence Award for districts with outstanding performance under MGNREGA

(vii) Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar for NGOs working towards effective implementation of MGNREGA.

[English]

**LPG Connections and Supply**

869. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the waiting list for LPG connections has increased substantially throughout the country and proposer to modify the rules for new connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons in the waiting list for LPG connections in various States particularly in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the time frame by which the list is likely to be cleared;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by consumers due to shortage in supply of LPG used for domestic purposes specially in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the corrective measures being taken to ensure there is no shortage; and

(f) the number of distributors against whom action has been taken by the Government to check irregularities in LPG supply in Andhra Pradesh 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) to (c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have reported no waiting list in the country, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has reported that there is a waiting list of 1,21,318 as on 01.07.2011 for release of new connections with their LPG distributors in the country, including 34,992 and 1,963 in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka respectively.

The present waiting list for release of new connection is expected to be liquidated by the end of August, 2011.

(d) and (e) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

At present, while there is no backlog in LPG supplies in the State of Andhra Pradesh, there is a backlog of a few days in LPG supplies in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tripura and Tamil Nadu. Government has advised OMCs to liquidate the backlog in the States by operating the bottling plants on Sundays and holidays & also during extended hours.

(f) Based on the established complaints of delay in LPG supplies, action has been taken in 60 cases against the LPG distributors in the State of Andhra Pradesh during last three years and April to June, 2011 under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

[Translation]

#### Crude Oil Refining Companies

870. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether public sector and private sector oil companies are engaged in crude oil refining and constantly earning profit for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the average amount of profit earned per barrel during 2008-2009, 2009-10 and 2010-11 separately;

(d) the average price on which petrol and diesel were sold to oil marketing companies by the said oil refineries during the said period; and

(e) the basis on which these prices were fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Profit After Tax (PAT) of Public Sector and Private Oil Companies during the last 3 years is as under:-

(Profit After Tax in ₹ crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Public Sector</b>			
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	2950	10221	7445
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	736	1538	1547
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	575	1301	1539
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL)	1193	1112	1177
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (CPCL)	(-)397	603	512
<b>Private Sector</b>			
Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL)	15637	16236	20286
Essar Oil Ltd. (EOL)	(-)514	29	654

Since IOCL, BPCL, HPCL and RIL are integrated downstream oil companies, their profits include profits from refining, marketing, transportation and other activities.

The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), viz., IOCL, BPCL and HPCL have been able to report

the profits only as a result of sharing of a major portion of their under-recoveries by the Government and the public sector upstream oil companies. Had the under-recoveries not been compensated to OMCs, they would have reported huge losses as indicated below:

**Loss of OMCs without Government Assistance & Upstream Sharing**

	(₹ Crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Combined PAT of OMCs	4,261	13,060	10,531
Provision for Taxation	1,784	5,537	3,323
Profit before Tax	6,045	18,597	13,854
<b>Less : Compensation received</b>			
Budgetary support	71,292	26,000	41,000
Upstream assistance	32,000	14,430	30,297
Total Compensation	1,03,292	40,430	71,297
<b>Combined loss of OMCs without compensation</b>	<b>-97,247</b>	<b>-21,833</b>	<b>-57,443</b>

(c) Profitability of the refineries is measured in terms of Gross Refining Margin (GRM) which is the difference between the cost of crude oil and the average

price realized on the finished products. The average GRM of aforesaid companies during the last 3 years is as under:-

	(\$/bbl)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
<b>Public Sector</b>			
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	3.69	4.47	5.95
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	5.17	2.97	4.47
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	3.97	2.68	5.30
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	5.33	5.46	5.96
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1.22	4.75	5.02
<b>Private Sector</b>			
Reliance Industries Ltd.	12.20	6.60	8.40
Essar Oil Ltd.	8.89	4.38	6.91

(d) and (e) For the purchase of diesel, the OMCs pay Trade Parity price to the refineries, which is the weighted average of Import Parity and Export Parity prices in the ratio of 80:20. As regards Petrol, the OMCs also

paid Trade Parity prices to refineries upto 25.06.2010. However, effective 26.06.2010, the price of Petrol has been made market determined, both at Refinery gate as well as Retail level.



As per the information provided by the oil companies, the average Refinery Gate Price of Mumbai port for the last 3 years is as under:-

Period	Petrol BS-III Grade (Rs./KL)	Diesel BS-III Grade (Rs./KL)
2008-09	26217.08	32317.63
2009-10	22751.58	23907.16
2010-11	27672.15	29983.59

[English]

#### **Sale of Stake in PSUs**

871. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether a high level committee set up by the Government has mooted a proposal to sell the small and under performing Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to merge the small and under performing PSUs with profit earning PSUs rather than selling them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal to sell the small and under performing Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country or to merge such CPSEs with other CPSEs. The recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) are submitted to the Government from time to time for revival of CPSEs through disinvestment or a joint venture partner.

(c) to (e) Government have established Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises in 2004, inter alia, to recommend/explore all options including merger of sick CPSEs with profit earning CPSEs for revival/restructuring of sick CPSEs. During the last three years, Government, on the recommendation of BRPSE has

approved the transfer of Bharat Refractories Limited, Salem Unit of Burn Standard Company Limited to Steel Authority of India Limited and merger of Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Company Limited and the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited.

#### **Frauds by Company 'Speak Asia'**

872. SHRI P. LINGAM:  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of duping crores of investors by online survey company 'Speak Asia' has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and their modus operandi to dupe the people;

(c) whether Government is probing and taking any action against the guilty company;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to return the money to the people who invested their hard earned money in the said company?

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 (e) The Ministry has ordered investigation under Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 on 20-07-2011. As per preliminary enquiry, the company is neither registered under the Companies Act nor has registered its place of business with the Registrar of Companies, as required under Section 592 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Translation]

#### **Dam on Giri River**

873. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a dam on the Giri river in Renukaji in Himachal Pradesh from which supply of drinking water is proposed to be made to various States including the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has accorded its approval to this proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard and the time by which the Renuka Dam is likely to be constructed by finalizing this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) A project named Renuka Dam Project is proposed across Giri river, a tributary of Yamuna, in Himachal Pradesh. The project has storage capacity of 542.5 Million Cubic Meter and installed capacity for Power Generation of 40 MW. The latest estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 3498.86 crore.

(c) to (e) The environmental clearance has been accorded on 23.10.2009. R & R (Tribal) clearance has also been accorded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Final approval is dependent upon clearances to be accorded by other agencies. The project is likely to be completed in six years after the final approval and award of work to suitable construction agencies.

#### **Vacant Posts**

874. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO':  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important posts at the top level such as Member Traffic, Members Railway Board, General Managers etc. are lying vacant since long;

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

(c) the steps taken to fill up these posts at the earliest; and

(d) the criteria/promotion policy for filling up such posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The posts of Member (Staff), Member (Electrical) and Member (Traffic), Railway Board and posts of General Managers of four Zonal Railways, viz. South East Central, Western, South Central and South Eastern and 3 Production Units, viz. Rail Coach Factory, Integral Coach Factory, Rail Wheel Factory and Central Organisation for Railway Electrification are presently vacant. All these posts had fallen vacant due to retirement of incumbents, except South Eastern Railway which had fallen vacant due to the appointment of the incumbent as Chairman, Railway Board. Filling up of these posts is under consideration. Meanwhile, arrangements have been made for looking after the work of these posts. There is a laid down procedure for filling up of vacancies, which is underway.

(d) Appointments to the posts of Members of Railway Board and General Managers are governed by Resolution No. ERB-I/87/11/1 dated 16.02.1987, as amended from time to time, and Resolution No. E(O)III-84/PM6/132 dated 16.07.1986, as amended from time to time, respectively.

*[English]*

#### **Allocation under SFURTI**

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

(a) the present status of the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI);

(b) the allocation made for the scheme during each of the last three years and the mechanism for optimal utilisation of the fund;

(c) the details of main traditional industries which fall under the purview of the Scheme; and

(d) the extent to which the traditional industries have been benefited by the said Scheme particularly in Maharashtra State wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Government of India introduced Scheme of Fund for Re-generation of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) in 2005-06 for re-generation of traditional industry clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sector. A total of 105 clusters (khadi-29, VI-50 and coir-26) have been taken up under SFURTI.

(b) Funds released under SFURTI during the last three years to the Nodal Agencies namely Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as well as Coir Board are as under:

Year	(₹ in crore)		
	KVIC	COIR BOARD	Total
2008-09	13.45	3.50	16.95
2009-10	12.00	-	12.00
2010-11	8.30	2.50	10.80

SFURTI is implemented through experienced and reputed institutions including Government and Non-Governmental Organizations selected by the Nodal Agencies on the basis of criteria approved by the Scheme Steering Committee. For effective utilization of funds under SFURTI, cluster-wise Diagnostic Study Report containing Cluster Action Plan is prepared with the help of Cluster Development Executive engaged for the cluster and active involvement of designated Technical Agency of repute. The funds are released by the Nodal Agencies cluster-wise and the progress is closely monitored by them with the involvement of the concerned Cluster Development Coordination Group at cluster level. Funds released to the cluster are kept in an escrow account and utilized as per plan. The progress of utilization is monitored at KVIC Headquarter level quarterly. Installments are released on the basis of utilization of earlier releases and after ascertaining satisfactory progress.

(c) The main traditional industries that fall under the purview of the scheme include khadi and village industries such as cane and bamboo crafts, embroidery, leather, pottery, handmade paper, wooden handicrafts, bee-keeping, agarbatti, herbal products, brass metal products, carpentry, beads making, palm gur, Coir, etc.

(d) As per a recent evaluation study conducted by KVIC through an independent agency, the scheme has been found to be very effective and has led to significantly higher earnings for the artisans besides increasing production through expansion of business, diversification of products, upgradation of skills and improvement in productivity through better tools and machinery. In Maharashtra, four SFURTI clusters have been taken up. The State-wise details of clusters taken up for development under SFURTI are shown in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *State/Union Territory-wise details of clusters taken up under SFURTI*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Clusters taken up under SFURTI
1.	Haryana	3
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
4.	Punjab	4
5.	Rajasthan	5
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
7.	Bihar	3
8.	Jharkhand	2
9.	Odisha	5
10.	West Bengal	5
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
12.	Assam	4
13.	Manipur	2
14.	Meghalaya	1
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Nagaland	2
17.	Tripura	3
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Andhra Pradesh	7
20.	Karnataka	8
21.	Kerala	9
22.	Lakshadweep	1
23.	Puducherry	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	11
25.	Gujarat	3
26.	Maharashtra	4
27.	Chhattisgarh	1
28.	Madhya Pradesh	2
29.	Uttarakhand	2
30.	Uttar Pradesh	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>

### **Repair and Renovation of Ponds**

876. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Schemes for repairing and renovation of ponds State-wise, particularly in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of the programmes/schemes and funds earmarked for the same during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Government of India approved the scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration(RRR) of water bodies with two components

- (i) one with external assistance with an outlay of Rs 1500 crore and
- (ii) another with domestic support with an outlay of Rs 1250 crore for implementation during XI Five Year Plan period.

Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance, World Bank Loan Agreement has been signed with State Governments of Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2182 crore to restore 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectrares, with Andhra Pradesh for Rs. 835 crore for restoration of 3000 water bodies with a CCA of 2.5. lakh hectres, with Karnataka for Rs. 268.78 crore for restoration of 1224 water bodies with CCA of 0.52 lakh hectre and with Odisha for Rs. 448 crore for restoration of 900 water bodies having CCA of 1.2 lakh hectares.

A sum of Rs. 520.82 crore has since been released under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 which includes release of Rs. 29.08 crore to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under the Bundelkhand package for 28 water bodies, Rs. 147.12 crore to State Government of Odisha for 1321 water bodies, Rs. 121.51 crore to the State Government of Karnataka for 427 water bodies, Rs. 189 crore to State Government of Andhra Pradesh for 1029 water bodies, Rs. 25 crore to the State Government of Bihar for 15 water bodies, Rs. 7.33 crore to State Government of Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand) for 78 water bodies and Rs. 1.78 crore to State Government of Meghalaya for 1 water body.

(b) The steps taken for expeditious implementation of the scheme includes strengthening of monitoring mechanism through physical and financial reports, Concurrent evaluation, Inspection Reports, meeting with Senior officials of the State Governments, works for experience sharing, learning and dissemination etc.

### **Encroachment on Wakf Land**

877. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that much of the Wakf Land especially in Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has been encroached upon;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the Wakf land in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Under Section 32 of the Wakf Act, 1995 (43 of 1995), general superintendence of all wakfs in a State is vested with the State Wakf Boards constituted by the respective State Governments. Under the Act, States have to conduct the survey of wakf properties. Government of India has been impressing upon the States to complete the survey expeditiously and take appropriate action as per Rules. To strengthen the Wakf Administration in the country, a Bill amending the Wakf Act, 1995 has been passed by Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2010 and is now under consideration of the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.

### **Bogus Voters**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of bogus voters have been included in electoral rolls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Election Commission has received any complaints about bogus voters in electoral rolls during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take to verify electoral rolls and remove the names of bogus voters from electoral rolls?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has stated that it is not correct to say that the number of complaints is large.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The number of complaints received by the Election Commission of India is as under:

(i) Andhra Pradesh	- 6
(ii) Tripura	- 5
(iii) Karnataka & Maharashtra	- 2 each
(iv) Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat & Puducherry	- 1 each.

(e) The role of preparation of electoral rolls for the Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies vests in the Election Commission of India. The steps taken by the Commission in this regard are indicated in the attached Statement.

#### **Statement**

The Election Commission of India has stated that they have taken the following steps in this regard:

- (i) The electoral rolls have (since 2008) been converted into photo electoral roll. Presence of the photograph of elector has become a major deterrence for 'bogus' enrolment.
- (ii) Annual revision of roll is undertaken including in some cases, intensive door to door verification of electors to improve the health of electoral rolls.
- (iii) The draft of the electoral rolls are now being furnished to the Gram Sabhas, RWAs, local authorities, NGOs, etc., apart from the recognized political parties to point out any omission or commission before finalizing the rolls. The names of electors are being read out in the meetings of the Gram Sabhas, RWAs, etc. and they are now assisting the electoral registration authorities in getting the names deleted of those persons who are no longer residing in their areas or those who have died.

(iv) The authorities concerned with the registration of births and deaths have also been directed to furnish lists of dead persons to the electoral registration authorities twice in a year - January and July.

(v) The Computer technology is also being used extensively and intensively to identify and weed out the duplicate/multiple entries.

(vi) The draft rolls are displayed at a large number of designated locations very near the localities concerned enabling the residents to scrutinize those rolls and file claims and objections at those designated locations themselves. Special campaign drives are also carried out at a large number of designated locations on specified days, which are normally holidays for the general public. Apart from the other designated locations, the post offices in municipal areas of Hyderabad were used as designated locations and the assistance of the postal authorities was taken for displaying the rolls, receiving claims and objections and even for the local verification of those claims and objections.

(vii) Booth Level Officers have been appointed for each part of electoral roll, who are mostly Government servants and reside in the same locality for assisting the electors to get their names enrolled and, at the same time, BLOs provide information regarding dead/shifted voters so that names of ineligible voters are removed by the ERO by following due procedure of law.

(viii) Besides, each recognised National and State party has been requested to appoint a BLA for each polling station (part of electoral roll). They can work with BLOs to check the veracity of the names in the electoral roll of their respective polling stations for remedial action.

(ix) Apart from this, rolls are now available on website of each State/UT for general information of public for corrections/additions/deletions.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Land Records Modernisation Programme**

879. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance is provided to update the land records of the States under National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has forwarded a proposal in March, 2010 seeking funds for digitization of cadastral maps under NLRMP;

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

(e) the reasons for its pendency so far and the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to the said proposal?

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

(b) Under National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), the Central Government is providing financial assistance to the States for Computerization of textual & spatial Land Records and Training and Capacity Building; Survey/resurvey and establishment of modern record rooms; and for computerization of Registration offices and their connectivity to revenue offices the funding pattern of 100%, 50% and 25% respectively.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Department of Land Resources had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 243.87 lakhs for digitization of Cadastral Maps and integration with RoRs during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 to the State Government. Himachal Pradesh Government requested for release of the remaining balance amount of Rs. 506.15 lakhs towards digitization of Cadastral Maps and integration with RoRs. The demand Rs. 506.15 lakh arose due to revision in the rate of digitization.

At present, State Government has an unspent balance of Rs. 815.77 lakhs lying with them. As the unspent balance with the State is quite high, further release of funds to State Government was not considered.

[English]

#### **Rail Crossing at Vantada Village**

880. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether residents of Vantada village are deprived of road connectivity as Ahmedabad-Udaipur line is crossing the village approach road;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that residents of Vantada village in Sabarkantha District have gone on Rail Roko agitation with a demand to provide Railway crossing for approach roads; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to find solution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. One unmanned level crossing No. 203 is situated at Km 308/3-4 near Vantada village, near Virawada Railway Station on Udaipur-Himmatnagar section to provide passage to the villages.

(b) Yes, Madam. The villagers have demanded a road through the railway land at level crossing No. 203 at Virawada station on the section. A Rail Roko agitation was held in January/February 2011 to press the demand for pucca approach road.

(c) Railway has agreed for transfer of 300m X 12m and 90m X 12m strips of railway land for making pucca road on payment of cost, as per extant rules, by the State Government. However, gauge conversion work of the section is sanctioned, and this level crossing will be shifted by 480m towards Himmat Nagar during gauge conversion. After that, additional land will be required for the approach road, which State Government has to acquire, as the existing railway land is not sufficient. Provision of approach road to connect the level crossing beyond railway boundary is the subject of State Government concerned.

#### **DRI Loans under IAY**

881. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) is admissible for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses only;

(b) if so, whether the BPL beneficiaries of State Government's housing schemes are not given benefit of DRI loans;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether DRI scheme will be extended to BPL beneficiaries of housing assistance schemes of State Governments also; and

(e) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Loan under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) is admissible to beneficiaries of for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses since 2008-09.

(b) Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries of State Government's housing schemes are not eligible for DRI loan.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) At present no decision has been taken to extend DRI scheme to BPL beneficiaries of housing assistance schemes of State Governments.

#### **CAPART**

882. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART);

(b) the contribution made by CAPART in implementation of the programmes;

(c) whether there is a mechanism and system of appraisal to monitor the projects under CAPART;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of programmes implemented, State-wise through CAPART?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The main objectives of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) CAPART supplements Government efforts in the field of Rural Development by way of assisting registered

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for implementing rural development projects for upliftment of the rural masses. It works in project mode. CAPART has been sanctioning projects to the NGOs under its following main schemes:-

#### **> Public Cooperation (PC)**

The thrust of the scheme is to involve the community in designing, monitoring and maintenance of assets created under the projects. The activities under the scheme focus on the disadvantaged sections of rural community, with a view to promote and strengthen Self Help Groups (SHGs) in need based skill training, production and marketing of products.

#### **> Organization of Beneficiaries (OB)**

Under this scheme, CAPART supports activities for organization of beneficiaries to create awareness among the rural poor. The objective of the scheme is to provide support to poor communities/groups, through voluntary organizations, for just causes and causes and sustain their campaign for betterment of their economic status and social power. The scheme is also intended to empower people by increasing their awareness and bargaining power to get what is rightfully theirs in terms of schemes, rights and legal entitlements.

#### **> Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS)**

Under the Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme, the board mandate of CAPART is to co-ordinate all efforts towards advancement of technology relevant to the rural areas except for sectors dealt with Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council for scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and their sister organizations. The main objective under this scheme is development, demonstration and dissemination of appropriate technologies amongst rural poor.

#### **> Disability Action**

The main objective of the scheme is to change the paradigm from one of charity to that of empowerment and to provide equal opportunity to people with disabilities and promote their full

participation in all initiatives by supporting Community based Rehabilitation (CBR) programmes.

➤ **Marketing - Gram Shree Mela**

With a view to provide an opportunity to rural producers to sell their products directly in major markets, to interact with the buyers, to study and comprehend the latter's tastes, preferences and choices CAPART organizes large number of Gram Shree Melas in different parts of the country. The Melas helps rural producers to upgrade and improve their products and marketing skills and provide better service to the consumer while benefitting from a larger marketing opportunity.

(c) and (d) There is a well established mechanism and system of appraisal to monitor the project in CAPART to keep proper vigil on the NGOs for their works being done in the project area under various schemes. Monitoring mechanism in CAPART is annexed (Statement-II).

(e) The details of programmes implemented, state-wise, through CAPART are annexed as Statement-III.

**Statement I**

**The objectives of CAPART**

- (i) to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity;
- (ii) to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development with focus on injecting new technological inputs in this behalf;
- (iii) to act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at generation and dissemination of technologies relevant to rural development in its wider sense;
- (iv) to act as a catalyst for development of technology appropriate for the rural areas, by identifying and funding research and development efforts and pilot projects by different agencies and institutions particularly voluntary organizations;
- (v) to act as a conduit for transfer of appropriate technology to Government Departments, public sector undertaking, cooperative societies,

voluntary agencies and members of public to encourage adoption of modern techniques and appropriate technology in rural development;

- (vi) to act as a clearing house of information and data bank;
- (vii) to disseminate knowledge on rural technology to manufacturers of machinery tools, equipment and spare parts so that large scale projection of technically improved machinery etc. is carried out in the private cooperative and public sectors;
- (viii) to promote aid, guide, organize, plan, undertake, develop, maintain and coordinate projects/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);
- (ix) to assist and promote programmes aimed at conservation of the environment and natural resources;
- (x) to strengthen existing institutions of research and develop or set up institutions, so that national level institutions on matters of purely or largely rural interest are built up;
- (xi) to collaborate with other institutions, associations and societies in India or abroad including concerned international agencies-constituents of the U.N. system interested in similar objects;
- (xii) to conduct or sponsor training programmes, conferences, lectures and seminars on rural development activities of particular interest to women, with an accent on improved technologies appropriate to their role in rural development;
- (xiii) to conduct or sponsor training programmes for trainers, particularly in the voluntary sectors, so that improved technology is disseminated to participants in development in the rural areas;



- (xiv) to conduct or sponsor training programmes/ seminars, workshops and meetings to promote interaction between government agencies and voluntary agencies working in the field of rural development and technology;
- (xv) to carry out research studies, survey, evaluation and the like on the use of appropriate technology and to offer fellowships, scholarships and prizes;
- (xvi) to prepare, print and publish paper, periodical-monographs and books;
- (xvii) to do all other such things as the society may consider necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of its objectives;
- (xviii) to create awareness amongst rural people and provide a series of escort services to them through the NGOs on matters relating to Intellectual Property Right (IPR) issues in the context of WTO and assist them by protecting their knowledge-base, time-honoured inherent and patent rights and all matters connected therewith.

### **Statement II**

#### **Monitoring mechanism in CAPART**

CAPART has three tier monitoring system to monitor the projects sanctioned to the NGOs *i.e.* the Desk appraisal, Midterm evaluation and post evaluation. The various stages of appraisal/evaluation adopted are explained below:

#### **Pre-funding Appraisal**

All the proposals received are desk appraised by the concerned program divisions in a systematic manner so as to ensure that right type of organizations and projects are entertained for funding.

When the concerned division finds everything in order at the desk stage, the proposal is processed for pre-funding appraisal of the project through an empanelled Institutional Monitor. Proposals not meeting the requisite requirements are either rejected or additional information obtained depending upon the quantum of information lacking. The Institutional Monitor appointed should discharge the work within 45 days from the date of receipt of the assignment order. Based on the findings, the proposals are further processed for working out the scale of assistance to be extended, moderated. Thereafter,

proposals are placed before either the Regional Committee (RC) or National Standing Committee (NSC) or Executive Committee (EC) depending of the quantum of assistance to be approved. On the approval of the competent Committee, sanction letter along with terms & Condition governing the financial assistance is issued to the VOs.

On sanction, funds are released in various stages depending upon the requirements in more than one installments by obtaining progress and field evaluation reports.

#### **Mid-Term Evaluation**

Grant recipient organizations are expected to forward the progress report in the prescribed format either on a Monthly/Quarterly/Half - yearly basis depending upon the nature of the project. Mid term evaluations are carried out through an empanelled Institutional Monitor/subject matter specialist relevant to the project in a participatory manner. The report is expected to furnish information on matters like transparency in the execution, beneficiary consultation & their involvement in implementation of the project, quality of work, procedure adopted in procurement of materials, maintenance of books of accounts etc. Based on the evaluation findings either further funds are released or additional information obtained.

#### **Post Evaluation**

On receipt of the completion report and other final document, post evaluation is carried out by the empanelled Institutional Monitors to obtain information on the following:

- To verify whether all the stipulated work has been carried out as per the terms of the sanction order.
- To ascertain beneficiaries' satisfaction in the implementation/creation of assets.
- To verify the books of accounts and other related documents to ensure proper utilization of funds.
- To assess the impact of the project and arrangements made for sustainability.

#### **Impact & Comprehensive Evaluation**

In addition to the routine evaluations as stated above, CAPART also undertakes comprehensive evaluation study of the NGOs if the quantum of assistance given for a single project exceeds to Rs. 50.00 Lakhs or several projects exceed to Rs. 100.00 lakhs during a period of 4 years.

**Provision for funding restrictions**

In case, CAPART observes that the funds released to the NGOs are not properly utilized, the concerned NGOs are kept under funding restrictions either as Further Assistance Stopped (FAS) or Blacklisting till the proper corrections are made.

**Restrictions are imposed on the following major grounds:**

- > For accomplishing the work through contractors.
- > Violations of terms and conditions.
- > Adverse evaluation findings.
- > Mis-utilisation or diversion of funds for other than the intended purpose.
- > Non-submission of requisite documents.
- > Change of location, beneficiaries without prior approval of CAPART.
- > Falsification of documents.

**Legal Action for recovery of misused grants**

In case of breach of terms & Condition governing the assistance extended to the NGOs and non receipt of mis-utilized grants, CAPART initiates legal action for recovery against the default NGOs as per the court of law.

**Statement III**

*Details of programmes implemented, state-wise during 2005-10*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	277	107985048
2.	Assam	20	5672881
3.	Bihar	169	92738868
4.	Chandigarh	10	8971361
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	16989771
6.	Daman and Diu	1	127700

1	2	3	4
7.	Delhi	12	6783451
8.	Goa	3	1322750
9.	Gujarat	50	44364013
10.	Haryana	97	49953232
11.	Himachal Pradesh	47	27691307
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	46	19056840
13.	Jharkhand	39	24288492
14.	Karnataka	114	72929751
15.	Kerala	80	46401265
16.	Madhya Pradesh	38	23193259
17.	Maharashtra	49	81718596
18.	Manipur	21	9511327
19.	Mizoram	6	1225442
20.	Nagaland	7	1504068
21.	Odisha	137	77942591
22.	Puducherry	3	569750
23.	Punjab	18	9432650
24.	Rajasthan	93	63009161
25.	Sikkim	1	77741
26.	Tamil Nadu	47	14407428
27.	Tripura	4	942200
28.	Uttar Pradesh	100	48779782
29.	Uttarakhand	14	4095259
30.	West Bengal	68	28456960
Total		1593	890142944

**Public Distribution System Kerosene**

883. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has devised policy for allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene to States;

(b) the details regarding time when the aforesaid policy was formulated and announced;

(c) whether aforesaid policy takes into account the LPG coverage and population of States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is being made on historical basis. However, adjustments are being made 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&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 being reduced from the allocation for the next year.

*[Translation]*

#### **Procurement of Computers for Weather Forecasts**

884. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether appliances/computers available for making weather forecast and gathering information about oceanic climate and tropical climate are quite outdated;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to procure/develop super computers to gather information about climatic changes in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Madam. The Government has always been upgrading the high performance computing systems (HPCS) and associated infrastructure for weather, climate and ocean data assimilation and forecast systems from time to time since 1987. Recently, state of the art HPCS were commissioned at India Meteorological Department (IMD) at Delhi and at 12 regional centres, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology

(IITM), Pune and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad.

Under the Global and Regional Climate Change (GRCC) programme, the HPCS of IITM was further upgraded to meet the computing needs of coupled ocean-atmospheric general circulation model to facilitate long-term climate variability and change studies and to generate representative climate change scenarios for the future.

(b) Despite the above, the existing HPCS capacity of about 125 Tera Flaps is not sufficient to meet on going operational testing and research efforts.

(c) Meeting the HPCS requirements for the Earth System Science Modeling and to carry out intensive frontline research is the priority of the Government for the XII five year plan. To meet this critical requirement, the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has developed a strategic plan that outlines a roadmap for the MoES institutions to become leaders in the field of weather, ocean state and climate forecasting in the next 5 years. The plan is to upgrade the total HPCS capacity to 1-3 Peta Flaps level in next 5 years along with appropriate archival and storage.

(d) Requirement of funds for implementing the HPCS capacity augmentation would be sought from the Planning Commission, to implement the strategic plan.

*[English]*

#### **Oil Reserve in Rajasthan**

885. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to fully exploit the oil reserves found in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some commercial exploitation of crude oil has already started at Barmer oil field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this exploitation would reduce the country's dependency on import; 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Joint Venture comprising of CAIRN & ONGC, in pre-NELP Block RJ-ON-90/1, as consortium partners have discovered 2P (proved + probable) resources of the order of 2.1 Billion barrels of oil equivalent (BOE), for which development plan has been approved by the Management Committee, out of which 457 MMBL is the estimated ultimate recovery up to 2020. Oil India Ltd. (OIL), a Public Sector Undertaking have discovered reserves of heavy oil and bitumen in Bikaner-Nagaur Basin in Jaisalmer District and natural gas in Jaisalmer Basin in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) The commercial production of crude oil has started at Barmer from 29th August, 2009 and presently the production is @ 1,25,000 BOPD.

(e) and (f) The import of crude oil will be reduced by the extent of production from the above block.

#### **Fire on Shimla Kalka Route**

886. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway Station on the World heritage Shimla-Kalka Railway route was gutted in a devastating fire recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated loss of revenue caused to the Railways as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have taken any steps to restore the said railway station back to its original glory;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 03.05.2011 at about 01.45 Hrs. fire broke out at Kanda Ghat railway station building in Kalka-Shimla route of Northern Railway. Fire brigade from Solan attended the site at 03.05 hrs and controlled the fire at 07.45 hrs. As a result of fire, the station building, one staff quarter, railway canteen and other infrastructure have been completely damaged. The loss has been assessed to Rs. 50 lakhs (approximately).

(c) to (e) Consultancy for engaging an architect to reconstruct the Railway Station building maintaining its authenticity with regard to heritage has been initiated.

[*Translation*]

#### **Road Construction Work under MGNREGS**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to include municipalities with less than 20,000 population under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for road construction and other works; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Mini Sewerage Treatment Plant**

888. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a mini-sewerage treatment plant in each village of the country including in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the allocation made/pro posed to be made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam. Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is an integral component of TSC with a provision for expenditure up to 10% of the project outlay. Under this component activities like common compost pits, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water, system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc may be taken up. However, there is no provision for construction of mini sewerage treatment plant in villages under the programme including that in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Proposals from Chhattisgarh

889. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for Railway projects received from the Government of Chhattisgarh and the public representatives/MPs from the State; and

(b) the action taken by the Railways thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Proposals for railway projects are received at different levels, viz. Railway Board, Zones, Divisions, Stations from Civil Organizations, public groups, public representatives, State Govts etc. Details of each and every demand received is not centrally maintained. Action on the demand received is taken at different levels. The proposals received from Chhattisgarh Government regarding gauge conversion between Raipur (Kendri) to Dhamtari including Abhanpur-Rajim branch line (67.2 km) and new line between Mandir Hasaud - New Raipur (20 km) have been sanctioned.

[English]

### Tulip Scheme for the Rural Area

890. SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has launched the first phase of TULIP (Total Unity for Livelihood, Innovation and Production) in the rural areas of the country especially in Lakshadweep islands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development has taken-up a Lab-to-Land Initiative, also called TULIP (Total Unity for Livelihood, Innovation and Production), for enhancing the effectiveness of programme implementation through field level training of officials engaged in rural development programmes and village based cadre of Bharat Nirman volunteers selected to facilitate delivery of public services. In the first phase, the initiative is being implemented in 79 Blocks in all the States of the country. The Union Territories including Lakshadweep islands are not covered in this phase.

### Revival of Instrumentation Limited

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

(a) whether there is any revival plan for Instrumentation Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the plan;

(d) whether Government is considering a Joint Venture between Instrumentation Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Revival package in respect of Instrumentation Limited was approved by the Government on 23.2.2009. The details of the revival package and the current status are as under:-

Sl.No.	Details of revival plan of ILK	Current status of plan
1	2	3
1.	Interest free mobilization advance of Rs. 30 crore from BHEL to ILK, to be liquidated by ILK in 5 years in equal installments through supplies to be made to BHEL against their orders. This mobilization advance would be utilized by ILK for its technological up-gradation and diversification programmes.	BHEL has since released Rs. 3 crore for ILK's technology upgradation and diversification programmes.

1	2	3
2.	Interest free advance of Rs. 25 crores from BHEL to ILK at the beginning of each year for the next three years beginning from 2008-09. This advance would be adjusted during the same year against supplies to be made as per BHEL order.	Implemented.
3.	Additional Government Guarantee for Rs. 20 crores, without waiver of Guarantee fee for a period of five years or JV formation, whichever is earlier, for enabling furnishing of performance bank guarantees for fresh tenders.	Government guarantee of Rs. 20 crore has been issued for a period of one year effective from 20.6.2009. The lead bank-SSBJ-has since accepted the same with conditions of G-Sec rate and mortgage clause.
4.	Continuation of existing Government Guarantee of Rs. 25 crores along with exemption of guarantee fee from the date of approval of revival package for a period of five years or JV formation, whichever is earlier.	Implemented.
5.	Provision of Rs. 38.36 crores as 3.5% preference share capital redeemable within 3 years from the date of normal redemption of the bonds (31st Dec., 2009) from profits to be earned by the Company. This amount would be utilized by ILK for redemption of VRS bonds worth Rs. 35 crores and payment of annual interest of Rs. 3.36 crores in December 2009. The dividend on these preference shares would be converted to equity.	Funds released by Government in sanction dated 9.12.2009 and the same has been utilized for redemption of bonds in December, 2009.
6.	Provision of Rs. 10 crores as 3.5% redeemable preference shares, to be redeemed within 10 years, to be used for providing VRS to an estimated 100 employees. The dividend on these preference shares would be converted to equity. This position will be reviewed after one year of implementation of the package with reference to the success of the first tranche for considering subsequent tranches of funds.	Implemented.
7.	Write off of GOI loan of Rs. 246.10 crores as on 31.12.2008.	Implemented.
8.	Waiver of entire outstanding interest of Rs. 258.2605 crores as on 31.12.2008 on GOI plan and non-plan loans and freezing of interest thereon beyond 31.12.2008.	Implemented.
9.	To allow ILK to approach BIFR for seeking various exemption/concessions' from various Government Agencies.	BIFR has cleared the relief and concessions sought by the company at its meeting held on 25.2.2010. The company has since taken up these issues with the concerned agencies of Government of Rajasthan, etc.

1	2	3
10.	ILK will go in for joint venture formation with a public sector/private sector partner having majority stake, within a period of 3 years of the approval of the revival scheme.	The company has been requested to explore the possibility for formation of joint venture with a public sector/private sector partner having majority stake, clearly detailing the scope and modalities besides the advantages/synergy expected taking into account the future potential for its growth.
11.	Winding up of three shell Companies namely (1) IL Power Electronics Limited (ILPEL), Jaipur, (2) Instrumentation Digital Controls Limited, Kota, (IDCL) and (3) Instrumentation Control Valves Limited, Pakakkad, (ICVL).	Implemented.
12.	Permission for reversal of earlier decision of CCD for disinvestment of 51% of the holding of ILK in ICVL, Palakkad, in favour of M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. as this revival package envisages revival of ILK as a composite entity including ICVL.	Administrative approval for reversal of the earlier decision for disinvestment issued on February, 2009.
13.	Permission for implementing DPE's 1997 pay scales in the company out of their own resources prospectively.	Implemented.
14.	To raise the age of superannuation from 58 years to 60 years for retaining technical manpower during the revival process.	Implemented.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, BHEL has been assisting IL in technology upgradation and diversification programmes.

[*Translation*]

#### **Schemes under CAPART**

892. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology during the last two years;

(b) the details of work and sector which these schemes pertain to;

(c) whether the work on these schemes has started;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is monitoring the NGOs through which the work of these schemes is being carried out; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The details of schemes sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) during the last two years and the work & sectors to which the same pertain are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Work has started in one project under Disability scheme. The functioning of CAPART is under review. On 24th August, 2009, the Executive Committee of CAPART had decided that no further project funds will be disbursed by the Regional Committees until the matter regarding reorganization and rationalization of CAPART is settled.

(e) CAPART has empanelled Institutional Monitors through which the monitoring of the NGOs is being executed.

(f) Question does not arise.

**Statement****DETAILS OF SANCTION PROJECTS**

Fin Yr-----

**2009-2010****State****UTTAR PRADESH**

Sl.No.	Vo Name address	Sl. No.	Fileno Title	Sanc. Amt. Sanc. Date Rel. Amt.
1.	ALLAHABAD GRAM SWASTHYA SEVA SAMITI 54/42 DARBHANGA CASTLE MLN ROAD ALLAHABAD, UTTAR PRADESH	1.	DIS/UPR/17/1/2007 SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISABLED	2431242 22-DEC-2009 1160720
2.	SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT INTIATIVES OLD TEHSIL LANE, WELLESLEY GANJ MIRZA PUR U.P	2.	HRD/UPR/17/1/2006 PROJECT PROPOSAL ON YP STARTER PACKAGE	500000 27-JAN-2010 0
3.	MAMATA GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN S.S. II-1111 SECTOR D LDA COLONY, LUCKNOW, U.P.	3.	PC/UPR/17/60/2008 INCOME GENERATION	829400 28-JAN-2010 0
4.	MAITREYEE-SAHITYIK SANSKRITIK EVAM SAMAJIK SANSTHA 40/1 MOTI LAL NEHRU ROAD PRAYAG, ALLAHABAD	4.	PC/UPR/17/61/2008 LIVELYHOOD PROMOTION THROUGH FORMATION AND SKILL UP GRADATION OF SHG	2572680 4-FEB-2010 0

**DETAILS OF SANCTION PROJECTS**

Fin Yr-----

**2010-2011****State****UTTAR PRADESH**

Sl.No.	Vo Name address	Sl. No.	Fileno Title	Sanc. Amt. Sanc. Date Rel. Amt.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DARAGANJ GRAMODYOG VIKAS SANSTHAN 109, TAGORE TOWN, DISTT ALLAHABAD, UTTAR PRADESH	1	GSM/UPR/16/4/2010 GRAM SHREE MELA AT CHITRAKOOT	450000 23-JUL-2010 0
2.	ADHAR 117/507, Q-BLOCK, SHARDA NAGAR-KANPUR, DIST-KANPUR, U.P.	2.	GSM/UPR/16/1/2010 PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHRE MELA	450000 13-JUL-2010 0



1	2	3	4	5
3.	SHARDA SAMAJOTHAN EVAM SHIKSHA SAMITI 2/180,RUCHI KHAND, SHARDA NAGAR, BLK-SAROJINI NAGAR, DISTT. LUCKNOW, U.P.	3.	PC/UPR/17/3/2008 ADVANCEMENT OF WEAKER SECTION OF RURAL COMMUNITY.	709087 21-MAY-2010 0
4.	BAL MAHILA AVAM GRAM VIKAS SEWA SAMITI 58/300/1B/1 AYODHYA KUNJ, ARJUN NAGAR, MEIN ROAD-AGRA	4.	GSM/UPR/16/11/2010 GRAM SHREE MELA	450000 11-AUG-2010 0
5.	GOPAL SHIKSHAN AND GRAMIN VIKAS SANSTHAN VILL/PO-JONIHAN, DIST-FATEHPUR	5.	GSM/UPR/16/9/2010 PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA	450000 26-JUL-2010 0
6.	JAN JAGRITI SEWA SANSTHAN D.M.COLONY-SUTARKHANA-BANDA, DIST-BANDA	6.	GSM/UPR/16/7/2010 PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA	450000 26-JUL-2010 0
7.	MAULANA AZAD MEMORIAL SOCIETY 93 ADAL SARAY KALPI, JALAUN	7.	GSM/UPR/16/3/2010 PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA	450000 16-AUG-2010 0
8.	SAINIK MAHILA PRASHIKSHAN SANSTHAN JUBILEE ROAD, MOH-PURDILPUR, SHAHAR GORAKHPUR	8.	GSM/UPR/16/2/2010 TO ORGANIZE GRAM SHREE MELA AT FAIZABAD	450000 16-JUL-2010 0
9.	PURVANCHAL VIKAS SANSTHAN MOHA-KHAUDAIPURA, PO-SADAR, GHAZIPUR	9.	GSM/UPR/16/8/2010 PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA	450000 02-AUG-2010 0
10.	KRISHNA SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATION 486/160, LAHORE GUNJ, DALI GUNJ-LUCKNOW	10.	GSM/UPR/16/6/2010 GRAM SHREE MELA AT BARIELY	450000 26-JUL-2010 0
11.	DR. AMBEDKAR SWASTHYA VIKASH SEWA SAMITI PITAMBERKHERA, NEAR CBLOCK RLY CROSSING RAJAJIPURAM LUCKNOW-17	11.	DIS/UPR/17/6/2008 VOCATIONAL TRAINING ON MICRO-ENTERPRISES FOR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSON IN 3 BLOCKS	2321880 24-JUN-2010 0
12.	SHRI NAGESHWAR JAN KALYAN SAMITI 26, CHURCH LANE-ALLAHABAD	12.	GSM/UPR/16/5/2010 GRAM SHREE MELA AT ALLAHABAD	450000 26-JUL-2010 0
13.	GORAKHPUR BHARATIYA SHIKSHA PARISHAD DHARMASHALA BAZAR, GORAKHPUR	13.	GSM/UPR/16/10/2010 PROJECT PROPOSAL ON GRAM SHREE MELA	450000 29-JUL-2010 0

[English]

**De-registration of Inactive Companies**

893. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has enumerated or identified such registered companies which are inactive, dormant and have been in such mode for at least ten years;

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

(c) whether many promoters want to de-register these inactive companies to save themselves from perennial troubles; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to simplify the exit procedures for such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per present policy of the Ministry, such companies, which have not filed their Annual Returns and Balance Sheets for last three consecutive years or more are identified as dormant companies.

(b) As per Statement attached.

(c) and (d) The Ministry had announced two schemes, namely

(i) 'Easy Exit Scheme, 2010' (w.e.f. 26.05.2010 to 31.08.2010) and

(ii) 'Easy Exit Scheme, 2011' (w.e.f. 1.1.2011 to 30.04.2011) for those companies which were not carrying on any business activity or operation on or after 1st April, 2008.

From 03.07.2011, the Ministry has come out with Guidelines for 'Fast Track Exit Mode' for simplified exit of defunct companies, which have not commenced their business since their incorporation or are not carrying on any business for the last one year.

**Statement**

*List of Companies who have been dormant for last three years State-wise as on 31st July, 2011*

State	No. of Dormant Companies
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54
Andhra Pradesh	24055

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	14
Assam	275
Bihar	1534
Chandigarh	1837
Chhattisgarh	276
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60
Daman and Diu	45
Delhi	27972
Goa	840
Gujarat	11776
Haryana	1937
Himachal Pradesh	612
Jammu and Kashmir	1028
Jharkhand	433
Karnataka	8669
Kerala	2630
Lakshadweep	2
Madhya Pradesh	1546
Maharashtra	35154
Manipur	27
Meghalaya	33
Mizoram	6
Nagaland	37
Odisha	1130
Puducherry	258
Punjab	4043
Rajasthan	2160
Tamil Nadu	19106
Tripura	11
Uttar Pradesh	5593
Uttarakhand	355
West Bengal	2431
Total	155939

**Madura Terminus**

894. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken any action for introducing Madura Terminus in Konkan Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A proposal for land acquisition has been sent for the same, by the Ministry of Railways. The availability of land for developing a Railway Terminus at Madura has been confirmed by the State Administration at Sindhudurg, to Konkan Railway Corporation.

**Representation of Minorities**

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

(a) whether the Government has compiled the data regarding representation of minorities in the Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) since

the implementation of Prime Minister's New 15-point programme; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of minorities employed in the Government Departments/PSUs during each of the last three years and the current year, community-wise and Department/PSU 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 guidelines issued by Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) on 8th January, 2007 include instructions for monitoring the progress in recruitment of minorities in all Ministries/Departments, public sector enterprises, public sector banks and financial institutions. The data is not collected minority community-wise by the DOPT, but for the five minority communities as a whole who have been notified under section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. The number of persons belonging to the minority communities recruited from 2006-07 to 2009-10 in major categories of Ministries/ Public Sector Undertakings is given in the enclosed statement. The Department/PSU wise details is available on the website of the Ministry [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in)

**Statement**

Name of the Organisation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	(70 Mins./Depts + 138 PSUs)	(61 Mins./Depts + 126 PSUs)	(61 Mins./Depts + 161 PSUs)	(68 Mins./Depts + 166 PSUs)
	No. of Minorities recruited	No. of Minorities recruited	No. of Minorities recruited	No. of Minorities recruited
Other Ministries/Departments subordinate/attached offices	5485	1620	2593	1339
Public Sector Banks & Fin. Institutions	702	1615	4263	2930
Para Military Forces	2700	4914	3068	2682
Posts	386	517	176	617
Railways	1456	2295	2739	1705
Public Sector Undertakings	1453	1234	2107	1322
<b>Total</b>	<b>12182</b>	<b>12195</b>	<b>14946</b>	<b>10595</b>

**Privacy Bill**

896. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring forward Right to Privacy Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this Bill is likely to be enacted; and

(d) the main provisions to be included in the draft Bill for offence?

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

[*Translation*]

**Leakage of RRB Question Papers**

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

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the frequent leakage of Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) question papers;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to prevent recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There is no

frequent leakage of question papers of Railway Recruitment Boards examinations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Railways have carried out a technical audit of the system of examinations by Railway Recruitment Boards in August, 2010 and necessary changes in the system of printing, transportation, storage and distribution of question papers for examinations have been made to make the system foolproof to prevent leakage.

[*English*]

**Inter State Water Disputes**

898. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water dispute tribunals presently functioning in the country and the amount being spent by each of the tribunals during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up an Integrated Water Disputes Tribunal for all water disputes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Punchi Commission has made some recommendations on water disputes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to implement its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The name of the present inter-State water disputes under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 and expenditure incurred by them during the last three years is given below:

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Tribunal	Financial year		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal	82.66	117.27	83.45
2	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	141.15	215.42	223.84
3.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal	144.70	178.44	166.77
4.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	-	-	54.97
5.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	-	-	8.45

(b) and (c) The proposal for setting up a standing tribunal for all Inter State River Water Disputes is at conceptual stage at present.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Punchi Commission on Centre State Relations has inter alia made following recommendation on water disputes:-

- (i) The Tribunal should be a multidisciplinary body presided over by a Judge.
- (ii) It should follow a more participatory and conciliatory approach.
- (iii) The statute should prescribe a time limit for clarificatory or supplementary orders. Appeals to the Supreme Court should be prescribed under the statute; and in the long run; and Reference to a Tribunal should be invariably linked with constitution of inter-State River Boards charged with an integrated watershed approach towards inter-State rivers.
- (iv) The initiating party must indicate the efforts it has made in resolution of its grievances before a River Board.
- (v) The Government of India must indicate the stand it took before the Board and in case a Board has not been constituted the reasons for not having constituted one as well as the likely timeframe in case the process is underway.

These recommendations of Punchi Commission on Centre State Relations is under consideration of Inter State council.

#### **Setting up of PCPIRs in Gujarat**

899. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has approved the proposal of Gujarat for setting up of Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) at Bharuch, Mehsana, Surat and Rajkot;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of assistance technical, financial or otherwise likely to be provided by the Government for setting up of PCPIR in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Union Government has approved the proposal of Government of Gujarat for setting up of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Dahej in Bharuch District.

(b) The PCPIR will be spread over the blocks of Vagra & Bharuch in Bharuch district. It will cover an area of 453 sq. kms (processing area of 186 sq. kms and 267 sq. kms. for non processing activities)

(c) Union Government will provide Rs. 80.5 crores for infrastructure development by way of Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

[Translation]

#### **New Train for Gujarat**

900. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal from Government of Gujarat for starting a new train service between Wansjaliya-Jetalsar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Ministers/organizations/associations/different level of State Governments, including that of Gujarat, have been received at various levels of railway administration for introduction of train on Wansjaliya-Jetalsar section.

(c) Frequency of 19571/19572 Porbandar-Rajkot Express via Jetalsar-Wansjaliya from tri-weekly to daily has been increased from 1.7.2011. Further, it is proposed to introduce 12949/12950 Porbandar-Santragachi Kavi Guru Express (weekly) via Rajkot-Jetalsar-Wansjaliya, 19261/19262 Porbandar-Kochuveli Express (weekly) via Rajkot-Wansjaliya & 59297/59298 Porbandar-Veraval Passenger via Jetalsar-Wansjaliya during 2011-2012.

#### **Gauge Conversion in N.F. Railway**

901. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose gauge conversion of Rangiya-Murkongchelek route under Northeast Frontier (N.F.) Railway;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that slow pace of construction work on Bogibeel Bridge over Brahmaputra is affecting the gauge conversion of this route; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Railways to expedite the construction of Bogibeel Bridge and conversion works of the said route?

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

(b) Gauge conversion of Rangiya-Murkongchelek (510.33 km) section is a sanctioned National Project. On this project, land acquisition, earthwork, bridges and track work have been taken up on entire stretch and the works are in various stages of progress. Rangiya-Rangpara North (123.6 km.) section of this project is targeted for completion by March, 2012.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme**

902. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to include the persons between 60 to 64 years of age living below poverty line in Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension by widening its scope;

(b) if so, the number of people living below poverty line included in the Scheme in various parts of the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the number of people in Madhya Pradesh likely to be benefitted by the Scheme and the number of people benefitted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has decided to include the persons between 60 to 64 years of age living below poverty line under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) with effect from 1.4.2011.

(b) and (c) As on 31st March 2011, 1.71 crore beneficiaries were receiving pension under IGNOAPS in the country including 11.66 lakh beneficiaries in Madhya Pradesh. Due to lowering of age of eligibility from 65 years to 60 years, it is estimated that an additional 72.29 lakh persons will get the benefit of IGNOAPS which includes approximately 5.90 lakh of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

#### **Falling of Trees due to Road Construction**

903. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ongoing village road constructions under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana from the Shiroy village to Zingsui/Mapum villages in Nagaland has led to indiscriminate falling of trees;

(b) if so, the number of trees that were cut down for the construction of this road; and

(c) the number of saplings that were planted by the Government in place of the trees cut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) 'Rural Road' is a State subject as per entry number 13 under State List to the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. 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 responsibility to implement the programme as per the Programme Guidelines and instructions issued by the Ministry lies with the State Governments. The Programme Guidelines also envisage that lands are available for taking up the proposed rural roads. As per response received from the State Governments of Nagaland and Manipur, PMGSY road from Shiroy to Chingshul via Mapum is in Manipur. The State Government of Manipur has informed that there was no indiscriminate felling of trees during construction of the aforesaid 30 km road, and assessed that 20 to 25 trees, having average girth of 30 cm, which became unavoidable due to alignment of the road, were felled down. The State has been asked to enquire into the matter and take appropriate action.

(c) No Madam. No plantation of saplings on place of felled down trees has so far been made by the State Government.

**Scheme for Lift Irrigation**

904. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme to assist the tribals in harnessing perennial water flowing from hills to enable them to have second crops and meet the shortage of grains in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by State Governments as per their own priorities.

Government of India has not yet launched any such scheme. However, Central Government provides assistance under AIBP to Major/Medium and Surface Minor Irrigation projects. The assistance provided to the projects benefiting tribal area are provided @ 90% of the cost of works of the projects.

[Translation]

**Voter Identity Card**

905. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued photo voter identity (ID) cards to all the voters in the country;

(b) if so, the number of voters who have been issued photo voter ID card as on date, district-wise and State-wise;

(c) the total expenditure spent thereon, State-wise;

(d) the total number of voters who do not get their voter ID cards, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to make stringent rule/take strict action to develop and issue photo voter ID card in fixed time-frame to every voter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) 656289725. State-wise details as on 03.05.2011 is attached as Statement-I.

(c) The expenditure in this regard is shared between the Government of India and the States/UTs on a 50:50 ratio. The Central Government's share of expenditure released to the States/UTs during 2010-11 is attached as Statement-II.

(d) 72420462. State-wise details as on 03.05.2011 is attached as Statement-I.

(e) and (f) The Election Commission of India has stated that every effort is being made to issue Voter Identity Cards to all the remaining electors as expeditiously as possible.

**Statement I***The Status of EPIC, 2011*

As on 3rd May, 2011

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of General Electors, 2011	Total No. of EPIC issued	No. of Electors who have not been issued EPIC	% of EPIC coverage	% of Residual Electors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56951394	55608397	1342997	97.64	2.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	718244	699526	18718	97.39	2.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	18145914	0	18145914	0.00	100.00
4.	Bihar	55675731	49341212	6334519	88.62	11.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	15421984	13313121	2108863	86.33	13.67
6.	Goa	1036770	886280	150490	85.48	14.52
7.	Gujarat	37791422	35989798	1801624	95.23	4.77
8.	Haryana	13249421	13249421	0	100.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4445473	4380993	64480	98.55	1.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6600921	3732686	2868235	56.55	43.45
11.	Jharkhand	18332157	15194499	3137658	82.88	17.12
12.	Karnataka	42130589	37557147	4573442	89.14	10.86
13.	Kerala	22878767	22878767	0	100.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39011723	38232140	779583	98.00	2.00
15.	Maharashtra	77223846	63069053	14154793	81.67	18.33
16.	Manipur	1693147	1545316	147831	91.27	8.73
17.	Meghalaya	1316201	1316201	0	100.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	640754	615208	25546	96.01	3.99
19.	Nagaland	1338559	561603	776956	41.96	58.04
20.	Odisha	28093930	24960311	3133619	88.85	11.15
21.	Punjab	16712794	16531767	181027	98.92	1.08
22.	Rajasthan	37421068	35755848	1665220	95.55	4.45
23.	Sikkim	314257	314257	0	100.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	45950620	45902511	48109	99.90	0.10
25.	Tripura	2186132	2186132	0	100.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	5893253	5851014	42239	99.28	0.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	108432526	100768248	7664278	92.93	7.07
28.	West Bengal	56091973	53592942	2499031	95.54	4.46
29.	Andaman and Nciobar Islands	264906	196363	68543	74.13	25.87
30.	Chandigarh	505026	504258	768	99.85	0.15
31.	Daman and Diu	99907	84171	15736	84.25	15.75
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	176346	145804	30542	82.68	17.32
33.	NCT of Delhi	11114029	10474956	639073	94.25	5.75
34.	Lakshadweep	45279	44651	628	98.61	1.39
35.	Puducherry	805124	805124	0	100.00	0.00
Total		728710187	656289725	72420462	90.06	9.94

EPIC in 34 States (Not implemented yet in Assam)



**Statement II**

*Amount Released to various State/UT Governments during 2010-2011*

(Figure in ₹)

State Union Territory	Amount Released to the State/UT Government Under Minor Head 108-issue of Photo Identity Cards to Voters
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	144253000
Arunachal Pradesh	1430000
Assam	125000000
Chhattisgarh	25000000
N.C.T of Delhi	31176000
Bihar	100500000
Goa	27692000
Gujarat	25000000
Haryana	10300000
Himachal Pradesh	867000
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	20100000
Karnataka	0
Kerala	39362000
Madhya Pradesh	167500000
Maharashtra	399428000
Manipur	2500000
Meghalaya	13753000
Mizoram	1625000
Nagaland	0
Odisha	17500000
Puducherry	0
Punjab	0

1	2
Rajasthan	15400000
Sikkim	2500000
Tamil Nadu	51713000
Tripura	234000
Uttar Pradesh	0
West Bengal	0
Uttarakhand	50000000
Total	1285733000

[English]

**Review of PM's New Fifteen Point Programme**

906. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the Prime Minister's new Fifteen Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the resultant employment opportunities generated in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the funds spent for this purpose during the said period, 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) Yes, Madam. As provided in the new programme, the progress of implementation of the Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities is reviewed regularly on half-yearly basis by the Government.

(b) and (c) The schemes included in the new 15 Point Programme relating to generation of employment opportunities are Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) and Priority Sector Lending under which 15% are

earmarked for minorities every year and are implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Financial Services respectively. National Minorities Finance & Development Corporation (NMDFC), an organization under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, has loan schemes

for generating self-employment and income for minorities. The achievements under these schemes for the last three years and targets for the current year, including those for the States of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are enclosed as Statement-I for SJSRY, Statement-II for SGSY, Statement-III for PSL and Statement-IV for NMDFC.

**Statement I**

*Financial Targets & Achievements of Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2008-09, 2009-2010, 2010-2011*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-12	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.001	0	0.0009	0.00	0.001	0	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.0689	0.16	2.998	3.1659	3.3144	3.46	3.33	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0017	0	0.0017	0.00	0.0018	0	0	
4.	Assam	0.1039	0	0.1015	0	0.1122	0	0.1154	
5.	Bihar	1.4195	0	1.3867	0.00	1.5331	0.626	1.5403	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.0072	0.1008	0.0087	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.3094	0.0767	0.3022	0.41	0.3341	1.5363	0.3357	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0.0004	0	0.0004	0	0.0005	0	0	
10.	Delhi	0.5395	0	0.527	0.00	0.5827	0.0633	0.5854	
11.	Goa	0.0409	0	0.0399	0	0.0441	0	0.0443	
12.	Gujarat	1.1638	0.3237	1.137	0.5685	1.257	0.0722	1.2629	
13.	Haryana	0.0394	0.3299	0.0385	0.2862	0.0426	0.5914	0.0428	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0055	0.0012	0.0054	0	0.0059	0.0062	0.006	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0015	0	0.0014	0.00	0.0016	0	0	
16.	Jharkhand	0.8849	0	0.8645	0	0.9557	0.4437	0.9602	
17.	Karnataka	2.8586	3.387	2.7926	2.7926	3.0847	3.0668	3.1019	
18.	Kerala	1.3591	0.8303	1.3277	1.6326	1.4679	1.6326	1.4748	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2.1568	0.93	2.107	2.4473	2.3294	3.3769	2.3404	
20.	Maharashtra	6.0977	9.6886	5.9569	2.2864	6.5857	3.8247	6.6167	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Manipur	0	0.0977	0	0.79	0	0.0148	0	
22.	Odisha	0.5057	0	0.494	0.1958	0.5482	0.6083	0.5487	
23.	Puducherry	0.0379	0.0005	0.037	0.0254	0.0409	0.0045	0.0411	
24.	Rajasthan	1.1743	0	1.1472	0	1.2683	1.5275	1.2742	
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0.0214	0	
26.	Tamil Nadu	2.1158	0	2.0669	0.3192	2.2851	1.8055	2.2958	
27.	Tripura	0.0007	0	0.0007	0.00	0.0008	0.04	0	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8.6174	0	8.4184	0	9.307	5.691	9.3508	
29.	Uttarakhand	0.3143	0	0.307	0.7389	0.3394	0.412	0.3426	
30.	West Bengal	1.3975	0.9862	1.3652	1.9775	1.5094	1.8464	1.5165	
31.	Meghalaya	0	0.0032	0	0.00	0	0	0	
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.2	0	
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	
34.	Punjab	0.0336	0.0142	0.0328	0.00	0.0363	0	0.0365	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	
	Total	34.2487	16.8292	33.4576	17.64	36.996	30.9725	37.1717	

**Statement II***Ministry of Rural Development**Physical Achievement of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana for 2008-2009, 2008-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-12*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-12	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	0	25	0	26	15	25	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14040	19708	14759	8947	17546	10838	15862	39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	732	0	642	0	806	0	782	0
4.	Assam	19031	31938	16663	34297	20945	42329	20313	3035
5.	Bihar	33400	14914	35109	16839	41740	20800	37735	766
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	656		581	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7417	735	7797	741	9272	0	8383	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	Q	25		26	0	25	0
9.	Daman and Diu	25	0	25	0	26	0	25	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0			0		0
11.	Goa	165	73	215	17	284	18	284	0
12.	Gujarat	5285	2121	5555	3262	6605	2959	5970	137
13.	Haryana	3109	2386	3269	2269	3885	4230	3514	98
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1309	555	1376	251	1635	427	1479	2
15.	Jharkhand	12594	6513	13239	6740	15740	7007	14228	282
16.	Karnataka	10602	11454	11144	8664	13249	10869	11979	12
17.	Kerala	4757	8017	5001	6104	5945	8887	5375	29
18.	Madhya Pradesh	15896	6134	16708	9845	19861	10120	17957	43
19.	Maharashtra	20959	20492	22030	11581	26191	15216	23678	229
20.	Manipur	1276	1206	1117	0	1405	0	1362	0
21.	Odisha	16058	4714	16882	3453	20070	5973	18144	0
22.	Puducherry	198	62	254	48	315	13	285	0
23.	Rajasthan	8051	3570	8463	3367	10061	6546		0
24.	Sikkim	366	607	320	450	403		392	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	12415	16108	13051	12828	15515	26543	14027	0
26.	Tripura	2304	2699	2107	674	2535	2107	2459	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	48085	48220	50546	32020	60092	45514	54328	2504
28.	Uttarakhand	2532	979	17738	2661	3164	1068	2861	54
29.	West Bengal	17846	68094	18761	11622	22304	17805	20163	1673
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	1621	88	1704	161	2025	24	1831	5
31.	Meghalaya	1429	190	1252	90	1574	222	1525	0
32.	Mizoram	331	0	290	76	364	87	353	0
33.	Nagaland	981	3205	858	105	1079	0	1046	0
34.	Punjab	1511	339	1589	1807	1887	3661	1707	21
35.	Lakshadweep	25	0	25	0	26	0	25	0
	Total	264400	275121	288539	179675	326601	244225	297218	8952

**Statement III***Ministry of Finance**Department of Financial Services*

*State-wise Priority Sector Unclning (PSL) to minorities and outstanding quarterly progress for 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-12	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.01	47.62	-1	55.76	103.61	38.02	120.74	135.49
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6072.51	6470.41	11116	9149.47	14776.5	10679.9	15571.84	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.87	66.3	70.64	140.25	87.15	145.51	111.98	
4.	Assam	1063.08	751.46	1329.01	1924.55	1557.25	2106.50	1894.9	
5.	Bihar	1507.77	1056.19	1790.25	1426.53	2212.9	2387.64	2984.7	
6.	Chandigarh	1039.29	713.51	1213.98	1277.25	2064.41	1531.68	2164.9	
7.	Chhattisgarh	760.67	658.39	1144.61	584.39	914.88	687.11	1127.34	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.47	7.11	18.87	4.85	15.2	6.12	20.37	
9.	Daman and Diu	3.4	2.63	19.99	9.75	17.01	12.03	21.11	
10.	Delhi	3247.04	2601.77	6981.87	3165.29	6659.1	2980.31	5827.82	
11.	Goa	668.22	676.84	1033.39	782.12	1010.06	1011.28	1216.53	
12.	Gujarat	2221.96	1274.31	5341.21	1860.81	4689.73	2658.39	5497.36	
13.	Haryana	2715.83	2309.00	4160.16	3760.11	5468.74	4520.12	6841.45	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	441.45	400.41	753.96	926.75	1458.77	680.13	1122.7.1	
15.	Jharkhand	1208.00	940.13	1300.16	1177.13	1563.41	1590.79	2054.61	
16.	Karnataka	5729.59	5738.76	9959.62	7031.87	9485.23	8270.14	12430	
17.	Kerala	11766.28	11905.84	11298.3	15106.13	16704.3	21539.13	20847.27	
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2916.77	2623.40	4968.33	3160.71	4463.95	3638.51	5653.52	
19.	Maharashtra	6045.13	5572.50	17139.8	8655.43	19455.8	12085.74	20406.65	
20.	Manipur	85.54	54.29	90.75	216.12	117.52	219.82	118.76	
21.	Odisha	1544.09	1270.67	2083.81	1695.11	2099.44	1917.27	2333.81	
22.	Puducherry	120.61	128.77	184.67	184.78	255.77	242.78	331.97	
23.	Rajasthan	2457.31	2117.78	4630.00	2699.72	5208.38	3412.01	5182.29	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Sikkim	135.44	241.71	173.73	311.17	153.78	346.16	388.42	
25.	Tamil Nadu	7816.05	7657.68	11892.9	10276.65	14908.1	12893.8	16954.02	
26.	Tripura	69.97	69.97	104.83	271.8	132.65	281.72	151.48	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7579.57	7477.53	10262	9850.54	13543.1	12467.34	15085.86	
28.	Uttarakhand	1316.34	853.71	1339.52	1181.23	1529.55	1636.27	2129.98	
29.	West Bengal	4550.44	4487.34	6387.26	5687.76	6553.96	6619.15	9197.26	
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	877.74	899.39	546.05	580.93	777.71	106115	1433.26	
31.	Meghalaya	174.18	195.31	243.01	654.14	257.52	695.39	301.75	
32.	Mizoram	129.52	140.18	151.31	664.82	183.7	629.79	161.64	
33.	Nagaland	127.68	151.20	133.07	433.63	177.36	440.66	169.52	
34.	Punjab	12248.64	13280.83	13520.2	16660.57	17365.7	23848.57	24256.67	
35.	Lakshadweep	30.55	22.41	23.35	42.55	10.04	33.03	35.7	
Total		86774.00	82864.65	130462	111668.62	166917	143396.70	184162.94	

**Statement IV***National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation, New Delhi**State-wise funds spent and no. of beneficiaries assisted in last three years and the current financial year*

Sl.No.	State	Funds Spent						Funds Disbursed 2011-12 (Upto 31.7.2011) Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		
		Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Benef. Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Benef. Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Benef. Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.25	617	45.00	704	0.00	0	
2.	Assam	0.00	0	12.42	230	0.00	0	
3.	Bihar	904.50	3357	4.50	60	453.89	1098	
4.	Chandigarh	2.00	4	6.00	14	4.00	9	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	100.00	222	0.00	0	
6.	Delhi	17.00	34	45.25	158	1.25	3	
7.	Gujarat	300.00	1009	314.33	957	0.00	0	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	202	230.00	511	115.00	255	7000
9.	Haryana	359.00	777	625.02	1389	0.00	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	420.00	1641	560.00	2272	583.00	1295	300.00
11.	Jharkhand	61.2	150	0.00	0	0.00	0	
12.	Kerala	4,229.50	14729	5,183.50	31010	6,059.91	41950	2,000.00
13.	Karnataka	450.00	1426	267.74	1246	0.00	0	
14.	Maharashtra	500.00	1000	500.00	1111	1,040.00	2311	
15.	Manipur	1.80	20	0.00	0	0.00	0	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
18.	Mizoram	300.00	910	309.81	790	129.00	287	
19.	Nagaland	500.00	1836	1,060.00	2870	451.00	2029	100.00
20.	Odisha	27.00	382	38.25	553	0.00	0	
21.	Puducherry	100.00	303	200.00	1061	200.00	443	
22.	Punjab	400.00	1628	469.64	1044	907.07	2015	
23.	Rajasthan	100.00	205	302.25	692	312.61	694	
24.	Tamil Nadu	965.25	8039	2,134.55	16439	917.01	8430	
25.	Tripura	50.00	206	96.00	213	100.00	222	50.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.40	24	
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	20.00	45	0.00	0	
28.	West Bengal	3,214.49	12406	6,606.75	36320	8,128.00	67683	1,000.00
	Total	13,023.99	50901	19,131.01	99911	19,407.14	128748	3,520.00

### Shale Gas Reserves

907. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimates of Shale Gas reserves in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has framed any policy for efficient Shale Gas exploration;

(c) whether the Coal India Ltd. has expressed in the exploration and marketing of shale gas;

(d) the current production of Shale gas in the country; and

(e) the targets envisaged in 11th Plan and the level of achievement with regard to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government has initiated action to identify potentially prospective areas of Shale Gas resources as well as to formulate a policy for its exploration and exploitation. The Shale Gas reserves in the country have not yet been estimated.

(c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has not received any proposal from Coal India Ltd. regarding their participation in exploration and marketing of Shale Gas.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no production of Shale Gas in the country and no target for Shale Gas production has been set for the 11th plan period.

[*Translation*]

### Per Capita Income

908. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita income has increased substantially in the country at present;

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

(c) whether per capita income in several States are higher than that of national average, resulting in a situation of regional imbalance and disparity in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Per Capita Income at the national level, which was Rs. 24,143 in the year 2004-05, stands at Rs. 54,835 in the year 2010-11, showing an increase of more than 120%.

(b) The details of State/UT-wise per capita income (Net State Domestic Product at factor cost) at current prices, for the years 2004-05 to 2009-10, as compiled

and provided by the Directorates of Economics & Statistics of the States, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The per capita income of several States is more than the national average. However, the regional imbalance and disparity among various States and UTs in the country is largely due to historical difference in initial conditions, natural resource endowments, level of industrialization and differences in human capital indicators viz. education, health, etc. Per capita income is only an indicator of the disparity and not the cause.

(d) The Government has been taking several measures to increase the per capita income of States in a balanced manner. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (EFPY) takes cognizance of the disparities among States, regions within States. One of the basic objectives of the development planning in India is to reduce economic inequalities and raise the level of economic development in the country in a balanced manner. With a view to bring down disparities, the EFPY monitors 13 out of 27 monitorable national targets state-wise. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to the States favouring less developed states, establishment of public sector units, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme, etc.

### Statement

#### *Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	(Rupees)	
							2009-10 (Prov.)	2010-11 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25321	28539	33135	39727	45007	51025	60458
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27719	29473	31840	36697	43445	51405	NA
3.	Assam	16782	18396	19737	21290	24195	27197	30413
4.	Bihar	7914	8341	10249	11589	14629	16715	20069
5.	Jharkhand	18510	18326	19789	24789	24865	27132	29786
6.	Goa	76426	85299	94512	107311	119273	132719	NA



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Gujarat	32021	37780	43395	50016	55140	63961	NA
8.	Haryana	37842	42133	49892	58090	67757	78781	92327
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32564	35850	38931	42076	46019	50365	58493
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21314	22813	24443	26285	28332	30582	33056
11.	Karnataka	26804	31166	35969	42345	47604	52097	59763
12.	Kerala	31871	36276	40419	45700	52012	59179	NA
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15442	16631	19028	20935	23757	27250	NA
14.	Chhattisgarh	18559	20117	24800	29385	34360	38059	44097
15.	Maharashtra	35915	41624	49568	57218	62454	74027	83471
16.	Manipur	18640	20395	21419	23093	24773	27332	29684
17.	Meghalaya	24086	26284	30952	34321	40628	43555	48383
18.	Mizoram	24662	26698	28764	32488	38582	45982	NA
19.	Nagaland	30271	33792	36568	39985	45353	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	17380	18618	21980	27560	30121	33226	36923
21.	Punjab	33103	36142	41740	49195	54633	60746	67473
22.	Rajasthan	18565	20275	24055	26882	30592	34042	39967
23.	Sikkim	26693	30256	32203	36452	46989	68731	81159
24.	Tamil Nadu	30062	35243	42288	47606	54140	63547	72993
25.	Tripura	24394	26668	29081	31111	33350	35799	38493
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12950	14222	15998	17786	20342	23395	26051
27.	Uttarakhand	24726	29423	35111	42619	50674	59584	68292
28.	West Bengal	22649	24720	27823	31567	35513	41219	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40921	44754	53778	61430	69186	74340	NA
30.	Chandigarh	74173	84993	97568	102980	108486	118136	128634
31.	Delhi	61560	68933	78741	89212	101381	116886	135814
32.	Puducherry	48302	67205	68673	74201	79306	88158	98719
	All India	24143	27123	31198	35820	40605	46492	54835

NA-Not Available.

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32—Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India—Central Statistics Office.

**Price of Aviation Fuel**

909. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector undertakings have once again hiked the price of Aviation fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all oil public sector undertakings have been continually effecting a price-hike of Aviation Fuel since October, 2010 to date *i.e.* (July, 2011); and

(d) if so, the details of increase in the price of Aviation fuel made so far by these companies 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) to (d) The price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) was decontrolled effective 1.4.2001. The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) revise the price of ATF periodically in line with the movement in the international oil prices. The details of the price revisions made by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, before sales tax, during the last three years and current year at Delhi are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Indian Oil Corporation Limited  
Financial Year 2008-09*

Period	Price (₹ per kilolitre)	Increase/(Decrease) (₹ per kilolitre)
1	2	3
1-Apr-08	44424.42	
1-May-08	48656.60	4232.18
1-Jun-08	57689.23	9032.63
5-Jun-08	55188.89	(2500.34)
1-Jul-08	57580.99	2392.10
1-Aug-08	59190.22	1609.23
1-Sep-08	49708.39	(9481.82)
1-Oct-08	47039.83	(2668.56)

1	2	3
1-Nov-08	39181.61	(7858.22)
4-Nov-08	37471.42	(1710.19)
16-Nov-08	32817.10	(4654.32)
1-Dec-08	30749.71	(2067.38)
16-Dec-08	27242.74	(3506.98)
1-Jan-09	25381.01	(1861.73)
16-Jan-09	26246.93	865.92
1-Feb-09	25240.30	(1006.63)
16-Feb-09	24298.61	(941.69)
1-Mar-09	22588.42	(1710.19)
16-Mar-09	22729.13	140.71

*Indian Oil Corporation Limited  
Financial Year 2009-10*

Period	Price (₹ per kilolitre)	Increase/(Decrease) (₹ per kilolitre)
1	2	3
1-Apr-09	24938.31	2209.18
16-Apr-09	26605.20	1666.90
1-May-09	26345.43	(259.78)
16-May-09	26832.51	487.08
1-Jun-09	26919.10	86.59
16-Jun-09	30209.59	3290.50
1-Jul-09	32132.72	1923.12
16-Jul-09	30281.81	(1850.90)
1-Aug-09	30768.89	487.08
16-Aug-09	32154.37	1385.47
1-Sep-09	32598.15	443.78
16-Sep-09	31580.69	(1017.46)
1-Oct-09	30903.75	(676.95)
16-Oct-09	30156.89	(746.86)
1-Nov-09	32895.36	2738.47

1	2	3
16-Nov-09	33685.52	790.15
1-Dec-09	33306.68	(378.84)
15-Dec-09	33318.74	12.07
16-Dec-09	32777.54	(541.20)
1-Jan-10	32247.17	(530.38)
16-Jan-10	34347.02	2099.86
1-Feb-10	32463.65	(1883.38)
16-Feb-10	31651.85	(811.80)
1-Mar-10	32755.90	1104.05
16-Mar-10	33556.87	800.98

*Indian Oil Corporation Limited*  
*Financial Year 2010-11*

Period	Price (₹ per kilolitre)	Increase/(Decrease) (₹ per kilolitre)
1	2	3
1-Apr-10	34034.50	477.63
16-Apr-10	35149.38	1114.87
1-May-10	35376.68	227.30
16-May-10	35463.27	86.59
1-Jun-10	32919.63	(2543.64)
16-June-2010	33493.30	573.67
1-July, 2010	34574.08	1080.78
16-July, 2010	33415.91	(1158.17)
1-August, 2010	34314.31	898.39
16-August, 2010	34877.15	562.85
1-September, 2010	33448.39	(1428.77)
16-September, 2010	34000.41	552.02
1-October, 2010	33940.43	(59.98)
16-October, 2010	34947.06	1006.63
1-November, 2010	35229.96	282.90
3-November, 2010	35229.96	0.00

1	2	3
16-November, 2010	37169.62	1939.66
1-December, 2010	37700.00	530.38
16-December, 2010	39066.92	1366.93
1-January, 2011	39846.25	779.33
16-January, 2011	40636.40	790.15
1-February, 2011	42465.66	1829.26
16-February, 2011	44219.15	1753.49
1-March, 2011	45777.80	1558.66
16-March, 2011	48592.04	2814.24

*Financial Year 2011-12*

Period	Price (₹ per kilolitre)	Increase/(Decrease) (₹ per kilolitre)
1-April, 2011	49297.77	705.72
16-April, 2011	50336.87	1039.10
1-May, 2011	50466.69	129.82
16-May, 2011	48994.63	(1472.06)
1-June, 2011	47055.09	(1939.54)
16-June, 2011	48202.43	1147.34
1-July, 2011	46872.38	(1330.05)
16-July, 2011	46937.33	64.94

**TAPI Gas Pipeline Project**

910. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether all the beneficiary countries have signed the Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India (TAPI) gas pipeline project;

(b) if so, the salient features of the project and the rates of the quantity of gas likely to be supplied to beneficiary countries per annum alongwith the pricing mechanism/parameters thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken into consideration the security aspect of the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of the 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 (e) Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) and Gas Pipeline Framework Agreement (GPFA) under Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Gas Pipeline Project were signed between the countries participating in the Project, including India in December 2010. Various important issues concerning the Project, including pricing are under discussion amongst the participating countries. Contractual agreements relating to the Project have not yet been signed. All the countries participating in the Project have guaranteed safety and security of pipeline passing through their respective territories in the Inter-Governmental Agreement(IGA). The issue of safeguards for ensuring security of supplies to India would be further addressed in contractual agreements.

The total capacity of the proposed pipeline is about 90 mmscmd and the length is about 1680 km. The length of pipeline in Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan up to India border is 145 km, 735 km and 800 km respectively. 90 million standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) gas is proposed to be supplied by Turkmenistan, of which India and Pakistan would get 38 mmscmd each, whereas the balance 14 mmscmd would go to Afghanistan.

### Railway Projects

911. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA  
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the railway projects still pending completion across the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the railway projects sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated/released for these projects so far;

(d) the details of the railway projects already sanctioned on which work is yet to be started, State-wise, alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken for timely completion of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The details of ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects across the country is given below. Work on all the sanctioned projects have been taken up.

Sl. No.	Year of sanction	State	Name of the project	Length (in Km)	Cost 2011-12	Anti. Exp. Mar. 11	Outlay 2011-12
						(Rs. in Crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>New Line</b>							
1.	1995-96	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Vajjnath	250	513	165.13	55
2.	1993-94	Maharashtra	Amravati-Narkher	138	553	399.65	56.19
3.	1998-99	Maharashtra	Baramati-Lonand	54	138	81.08	10
4.	2008-09	Maharashtra	Wardha-Nanded	270	1570	77.38	40
5.	1997-98	Odisha	Angul-Sukinda Road	98.7	639	47.07	195.15
6.	1992-93	Odisha	Daitari-Banspani, Sukinda Road-Jakhapura (9.2 km)	155	1327	954.94	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	1996-97	Odisha	Haridaspur-Paradeep	82	1000	273.09	179.15
8.	1994-95	Odisha	Khurda Road-Bolangir	289	470	211.66	60
9.	1993-94	Odisha	Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh	56	188	176.63	10
10.	2003-04	Odisha	Talcher-Bimlagarh	154	811	99.4	66
11.	2008-09	Bihar	Ara-Bhabua Road	122	491	1.24	1
12.	2008-09	Bihar	Araria-Supaul	92	304	1	1
13.	2007-08	Bihar	Bihta-Aurangabad	118.45	326	2.67	1
14.	2006-07	Bihar	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur	84.65	379	119.72	1
15.	2006-07	Bihar	Darbhangha-Kusheshwar Asthan	70.14	205	2.97	6.6
16.	2008-09	Bihar	Dehri on Sone-Banjari	36.4	106	3.34	1
17.	2002-03	Bihar	Fatuha-Islampur Restoration and Sheikhpura to Neora via Daniawan	171.5	407	295.2	40
18.	2008-09	Bihar, Jharkhand	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar	97	550	15.15	13.2
19.	2008-09	Bihar	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj	136.88	445	1.2	2
20.	1997-98	Jharkhand	Giridih-Koderma	102.5	452	340.76	43
21.	2003-04	Bihar	Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali	148.3	325	156.51	20
22.	1996-97	Bihar	Khagaria-Kusheshwarsthan	44	163	86.78	13
23.	1998-99	Jharkhand	Koderma-Ranchi	189	1158	749.66	70
24.	2001-02	Bihar, Jharkhand	Koderma-Tilaiya	68	418	73.32	75
25.	2003-04	Bihar	Kosi Bridge	21.85	341	232.85	20
26.	2008-09	Bihar	Kursela-Bihariganj	35	193	7.26	1
27.	2006-07	Bihar	Motihari-Sitamarhi	76.7	211	5.26	6.6
28.	2002-03	Bihar	Munger-rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga	14	1080	457.45	57
29.	2008-09	Bihar	Muzaffarpur-Darbhangha	66.9	281	1.07	1
30.	2008-09	Bihar	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai-Janakpur Road	66.55	228	1	1
31.	1997-98	Bihar	Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi	63	411	385.23	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	2008-09	Bihar	Nawada-Laxmipur	137	621	1	1
33.	1997-98	Bihar	Patna-Ganga bridge with linking lines between Patna and Hajipur	19	1389	737.01	50
34.	2001-02	Bihar	Rajgir-Hisua-Tilaiya & Islampur-Natesar MM	67	304	283.6	3
35.	1996-97	Bihar	Sakri-Hasanpur	79	176	151.83	21
36.	2008-09	Bihar	Sitamarhi-Jayanagar-Nirmali via Susand	188	679	1	1
37.	2001-02	West Bengal	Azimganj (Nasipur)-Murshidabad (Jiyaganj) with bridge over Bhagirathi	6.6	101	71.16	10
38.	2007-08	Bihar	Bariarpur-Mananpur via Kharagapur, Barahat	67.78	451	1.83	20
39.	2000-01	Bihar, Jharkhand	Deogarh-Sultanganj, Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road	147	607	207.66	60
40.	2011-12	Jharkhand	Hansdiha-Godda	30	267		1
41.	2010-11	West Bengal	Hasnabad-Hinalganj	14	172	20	100
42.	1987-88	West Bengal	Laxmikantapur-Namkhana-Chandra Nagar (47.5 Km) & new MM Kakdwip-Budakhali (5 Km) & Chandra Nagar-Bakkhali (17.2 Km)	83.7	458	125.46	250
43.	1995-96	Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand	Mandarhill-Rampurhat via Dumka (130 Km) with MM from Rampurhat to Murarai 3rd line (29.48 Km)	159.48	900	330.97	110
44.	2007-08	Bihar	Sultanganj-Katuria via Asarganj	74.8	450	1.01	20
45.	2000-01	West Bengal	Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur with Ext up to Dhanikhali-Arambagh-Irphala (85 Km) & MM Irphala-Ghatal (11.2 Km) and Arambagh to Champadanga (23.3 Km)	154.27	1148	372.92	300
46.	2010-11	West Bengal	Tarakeshwar-Magra	51.95	365	20	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	1999-00	Uttar Pradesh	Agra-Etawah via Fatehabad and Bah	114.1	363	263.05	50
48.	1997-98	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah-Mainpuri	57.5	220	123.71	40
49.	1985-86	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh	Guna-Etawah via Shivpur, Gwalior-Bhind	348.25	601	548.41	33
50.	1997-98	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli & Mahoba-Khajuraho	541	925	577.19	34
51.	2006-07	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road	58.88	244	10.42	1
52.	2005-06	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh	Hathua-Bhatni	79.64	230	135.41	33
53.	2003-04	Uttarakhand	Kichha-Khatima	57.7	208	0.36	0.0001
54.	2003-04	Bihar	Maharajganj-Masrakh (35.49 km) with MM for NL between Masrakh-Rewaghat (30 km)	65.49	196	28.04	30
55.	1995-96	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur-Lalkuan-Kathgodam ROB on NH	0	16.1	13.11	0.0001
56.	2008-09	North East Region & Tripura	Agartala-Sabroom	110	1142	227.98	100
57.	2006-07	Bihar	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj)	107.12	530	34.22	6.6
58.	2010-11	West Bengal	Balurghat-Hilli	29	242	20	100
59.	2008-09	North East Region & Sikkim	Bhairabi-Sairang	51.38	619	20.68	50
60.	1997-98	North East Region, Assam	Bogibeel bridge with linking lines bet. Dibrugarh & North Bank line	73	3230	2268.56	195
61.	2010-11	North East Region & Meghalaya	Byrnihat-Sillong	108.4	4083	10	40
62.	2006-07	North East Region, Nagaland	Dimapur-Kohima (Zubza)	88	850	12.64	10
63.	1992-93	North East Region, Assam, Meghalaya	Dudhnoi-Mendipathar	19.75	120	56.07	30
64.	1983-84	West Bengal	Eklakhi-Balurghat (87.11 Km) & Gazole-Itahar (28 Km) & new MM for Raiganj-Itahar	136.91	415	253.1	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
65.	1996-97	North East Region, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh	Harmuti-Naharlagun	20	254	167.29	87
66.	2008-09	Bihar	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj	50.077	360	0.72	1
67.	2003-04	North East Region, Manipur	Jiribam-Imphal	125	3057	505.7	100
68.	2010-11	Bihar, Nepal	Jogbani-Biratnagar	18.6	239	10	20
69.	2010-11	West Bengal	Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur	33.13	222	20	100
70.	2011-12	Arunachal Pradesh	Murkongselek-Pasighat	30.62	166	0	50
71.	2000-01	North East Region, Assam, West Bengal	New Maynaguri-Jogighopa new line with GC of New Maynaguri Road and New Chandrabanda-Changrabanda (3 Km)	260	1498	748.85	400
72.	2008-09	Sikkim, West Bengal, North East Region, Assam	Sivok-Rangpo	44.4	1339	121.42	200
73.	2006-07	North East Region, Assam, Meghalaya	Tetelia-Byrnihat (21.50 km) in lieu of Azra-Byrnihat (30 Km)	21.5	384	81.04	60
74.	2009-10	Himachal Pradesh	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri	63.1	815	49.59	36.6
75.	2007-08	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh	Chandigarh-Baddi	33.23	328	0.3	0.01
76.	1997-98	Punjab	Chandigarh-Ludhiana	112	1104	716.31	70
77.	2007-08	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	Deoband (Muzzafar Nagar)-Roorkee	27.45	160	121.5	38.6
78.	2003-04	Haryana	Jind-Sonipat	88.9	402	258.06	133.3
79.	1981-82	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab	Nangal Dam-Talwara & Taking over siding of Mukerian-Talwara	83.74	730	321.57	23
80.	2010-11	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh-Karanprayag	125.1	4295	40	6.6
81.	1994-95	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramula	290	19565	7719.68	1100
82.	2008-09	Rajasthan	Bangurgram-Ras	27.8	185	45.01	46.66
83.	1997-98	Rajasthan	Dausa-Gangapur City	92.67	410	136.48	60
84.	2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli	56.25	338	10	0.01



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
85.	2008-09	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah-Bangalore (Bangarapet)	255.4	1090	80.79	100
86.	1998-99	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	Gadwal-Raichur	60	228	189.09	39
87.	2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam	41.55	278	0	1
88.	1997-98	Karnataka	Gulbarga-Bidar	140	555	244.63	46
89.	2006-07	Andhra Pradesh	Jaggayapet-Mallacheruvu (19.1 Km) with new MM for Mallacheruvu- Janpahar (24 Km)	43.1	292	85.53	12
90.	1999-00	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada-Pithapuram	21.5	126	0.11	0.01
91.	2000-2001	Andhra Pradesh	Kotipalli-Narsapur	57.21	695	24.42	17
92.	1997-98	Andhra Pradesh	Macherla-Nalgonda	92	363	50.27	33
93.	2006-07	Andhra Pradesh	Manoharabad-Kotapalli	148.9	670	40.74	29
94.	1997-98	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	Munirabad-Mehbubnagar	246	567	146.93	60
95.	2011-12		Nadikude-Srikalahasti	309	1314	0	1
96.	1996-97	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal-Yerraguntla	126	429	349.49	40
97.	2006-07	Andhra Pradesh	Obulavaripalle- Krishnapatnam	113	789	301.49	164.3
98.	1993-94	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapally-Karimnagar- Nizamabad	177.49	618	410.27	60
99.	2006-07	Andhra Pradesh	Vishnupuram-Janapahar	11	60.7	52.74	5
100.	1995-96	Chhattisgarh	Dallirajhara-Jagdalpur	235	1105	153.86	168.92
101.	2011-12		Wadsa-Gadchiroli	49.5	232	0	1
102.	2011-12	West Bengal	Babutola-Jhargram via Lalgah	54	290	0	1
103.	2010-11	West Bengal	Bowaichandi-Arambagh	31	275	20	122
104.	2010-11	West Bengal	Digha-Jaleswar with new MM for Digha-Egra (31 Km)	72	534	2	150
105.	1974-75	West Bengal	Howrah-Amta & Bargachia- Champadanga-Tarakeshwar & Amta-Bagnan & new MM for Janghipara-Furfura sharif (12.3 Km)	109.8	499	156.92	250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
106.	1984-85	West Bengal	Tamluk-Digha & Deshpran-Nandigram with new MM for Kanthi-Egra (26.2 Km)	133.6	724	383.48	100
107.	1997-98	Kerala	Angamali-Sabarimala	116	550	87.34	83
108.	2008-09	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh	Attipattu-Puttur	88.3	447	10.78	6.66
109.	2008-09	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram	179.28	524	25.07	6.66
110.	2008-09	Tamil Nadu	Erode-Palani	91.05	589	40.02	32
111.	1996-97	Tamil Nadu	Karur-Salem with new MM for Salem-Mettur Dam (43.43 Km) DL	128.43	946	441.56	30
112.	2011-12	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Tuticorin via Aruppukkottai	143.5	601	0	1
113.	2006-07	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai	70	227	52.74	30
114.	2006-07	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh	Tindivanam-Nagari	179.2	583	68.36	71
115.	1995-96	Kerala	Tirunnavaya-Guruvayur	35	138	34.19	6.66
116.	2010-11	Karnataka	Bagalkot-Kudachi	142	816	4	17
117.	1996-97	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Bangalore-Satyamanglam	260	226	0.39	3.3
118.	1996-97	Karnataka	Hassan-Bangalore via Shravanabelgola	166	476	415.5	60
119.	1996-97	Karnataka	Hubli-Ankola	167	338	54.54	33
120.	1996-97	Karnataka	Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur	93	333	166.28	40
121.	1995-96	Karnataka	Kottur-Harihar via Harpanhalli	65	354	296.6	6.66
122.	2007-08	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg-Tumkur via Kalyandurg	213	1028	24	40
123.	2011-12	Karnataka	Shimoga-Harihar	78.66	563	0	1
124.	2011-12	Karnataka	Tumkur-Chitradurg-Davangere	199.7	913	0	1
125.	2011-12	Karnataka	Whitefield-Kolar	52.9	341	0	1
126.	2000-01	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Ramganjmandi-Bhopal	262	1226	175.73	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
127.	2007-08	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh	Chhotaudepur-Dhar	157	570	78.8	55
128.	1989-90	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat	Dahod-Indore via Sardarpur, Jhabao & Dhar	200.97	949	160.18	55
129.	2011-12	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara	176.47	2083	0	1
<b>Gauge Conversion</b>							
1.	1997-98	Bihar	Jayanagar-Darbhanga- Narkatiaganj-Bhiknatori	268	904	488.19	50
2.	2010-11	Bihar, Nepal	Jaynagar-Bijalpura with extrn. to Bardibas	69	470	10	5
3.	1996-97	Bihar	Mansi-Saharsa & Saharsa- Dauram Madhepura-Purnia	143	428	362.89	50
4.	2003-04	Bihar	Sakri-Laukaha Bazar- Nirmali & Saharsa- Forbesganj	206.06	356	116.34	1
5.	2007-08	West Bengal	Burdwan-Katwa GC with MM from Katwa to Bazarsau DL (30.59 Km), Katwa (Dainhat)-Mateswar NL (34.4 Km), Nangun- Mangalkot NL (8.60 Km) and Mateswar-Memari (35.6 Km) NL	160.62	1107	66.81	176.5
6.	2010-11	Rajasthan	Dholpur-Sirmuttra with extension to Gangapur City	144.6	622	1.91	25
7.	2010-11	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Gwalior-Sheopurkalan with extension to Kota	284	1176	0.7	12
8.	2007-08	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	Bhojipura-Pilibhit-Tanakpur	101.79	196	35.04	30
9.	1997-98	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda-Bahraich as Ph I of Gonda-Bahraich- Sitapur-Lucknow	60	73.4	28.6	1.5
10.	1997-98	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda-Gorakhpur Loop with Anand nagar Nautanwa	260	415	314.87	100
11.	1997-98	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	Kanpur-Kasganj-Mathura- Bareilly & Bareilly- Lalkuan	544.5	1207	1107.22	99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	1999-00	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh	Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan-Chhapra	233.5	523	311.18	50
13.	2011-12	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow-Pilibhit via Sitapur, Lakhimpur	262.76	716	0	1
14.	1997-98	North East Region, Assam, Mizoram	Katakhal-Bairabhi	84	223	97.85	50
15.	2000-01	Bihar, West Bengal	Katihar-Jogbani with extn. upto Radhikapur, Katihar-Tejnarayanpur and new MM for Raiganj-Dalkhola (43.43 Km)	277.43	1042	724.03	25
16.	1996-97	North East Region, Assam, Manipur	Lumding-Silchar including alignment between Migrendisa-Dittockchera and extension from Badarpur to Bhariagram	483	4255	2741.68	283
17.	1998-99	North East Region, Assam, West Bengal	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon alongwith Branch lines and new MM for Chalsa-Naksalbari (16 Km) NL	433	1328	1032.5	25
18.	2003-04	North East Region, Assam	Rangia-Murkongselek alongwith linked fingers	510.33	1556	639.14	283
19.	2008-09	Rajasthan	Jaipur-Ringus-Churu & Sikar-Loharu	320.04	654	7.72	150
20.	2007-08	Rajasthan	Sadulpur-Ratangarh-Bikaner & Ratangarh-Degana (394..35 Km) with new MM from Ratangarh to Sardarshar (44 Km)	438.35	422	0	100
21.	1997-98	Rajasthan	Sriganganagar-Sarupsar	116	259	210.19	35
22.	2008-09	Rajasthan	Suratpura-Hanumangarh-Sriganganagar	240.95	516	30	100
23.	2010-11	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara-Mandla Fort	182.25	557	2	30
24.	2005-06	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara-Nagpur	149.52	586	179.23	50
25.	1996-97	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat-Katangi	285	674	573.62	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	1998-99	West Bengal	Bankura-Damodar River Project GC, Bowaichandi-Khanna (22 Km) NL, Rainagar-Chanchai (20.9 Km) NL & Bankura-Mukutmanipur (57 Km) NL with new MM for Mukutmanipur-Uparsol (26.7 Km) & Bankura-Kalabati-Purulia via Hura (65 Km) NL	281.85	1176	387.48	90
27.	1996-97	Jharkhand	Ranchi-Lohardaga with extension to Tori	113	456	246.55	20
28.	1995-96	Odisha	Rupsa-Bangriposi	90	640	216.49	2
29.	2006-07	Tamil Nadu, Kerala	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore	224.88	900	273.74	150
30.	2008-09	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Bodinayakkanur	90.41	283	7	15
31.	2006-07	Tamil Nadu	Manamadurai-Virudhnagar	66.55	214	159.17	10
32.	2007-08	Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuturai-Karaikudi & Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli	224	1005	110.6	150
33.	1997-98	Kerala, Tamil Nadu	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchchendur & Tenkasi-Virudhnagar	357	1029	614.51	75
34.	1995-96	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchchirappali-Nagore-Karaikkal (200 Kms) with extn. Nagapattinam-Tiruthiraipundi (43 Kms)	243	549	425.35	10
35.	2006-07	Karnataka	Kolar-Chickballapur	96.5	200	184.53	15
36.	1997-98	Karnataka	Mysore-Chamarajanagar (Ph. I) with extension to Mettupalayam	148	609	336.9	2.22
37.	1992-93	Karnataka	Shimoga-Talguppa (Bangalore-Hubli-Birur-Shimoga)	630	679	641.79	15
38.	2008-09	Rajasthan, Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299.2 Km) including Modasa-Samlaji Road (22.53 Km)	321.73	799	33.78	40
39.	2006-07	Gujarat	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej	62.36	326	180.03	0.01
40.	1990-91	Gujarat	Bhildi-Viramgam with new MM for Mehsana-Taranga Hill (57.4 Km) GC	214.4	589	230.77	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41.	2008-09	Gujarat	Bhuj-Naliya with extrn. to Vayor	126	318	41.05	60
42.	2011-12	Gujarat	Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samlaya gauge conversion with electrification	96.46	440	0	1
43.	1994-95	Gujarat	Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjalía to Jetalsar with new line from Veraval to Somnath (281 Km) with New MM for Shapur-Saradia (46 Km) & Somnath-Kodinar (36.91 Km)	363.91	931	463.3	1
44.	2006-07	Gujarat	Rajpipla-Ankleshwar	62.89	197	110.4	20
45.	2008-09	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola	472.64	1421	80	29
<b>Doubling</b>							
1.	2011-12	Maharashtra	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line	24.13	184	0	2
2.	2010-11	Maharashtra	Godhani-Kalumna Chord	13.7	50.4	1	0.01
3.	2011-12	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd line	67.62	280	0	2
4.	2006-07	Maharashtra	Panvel-Pen	35	182	89.21	31.87
5.	1996-97	Maharashtra	Panvel-Roha land acquisition	75.44	23	13.02	10
6.	2007-08	Maharashtra	Pen-Roha	40	192	87.3	30
7.	2009-10	Odisha	Banspani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura doubling	180	943	29.57	70
8.	2009-10	Odisha	Brundamal-Jharsuguda flyover connection to join DN Line		88	0.75	10
9.	2003-04	Odisha	Cuttack-Barang	14.27	186	141.2	39
10.	2010-11	Odisha	Delang-Puri	28.7	134	2	35
11.	2005-06	Odisha	Jharsuguda-Rengali	25.6	150	109.01	33.5
12.	2003-04	Odisha	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line	35	221	180.99	39
13.	2011-12	Chhattisgarh	Kirandul-Jagdalpur	150	827	0	1
14.	2006-07	Andhra Pradesh	Kottavalasa-Simhachalam North 4th line	16.69	109	80.43	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	2007-08	Chhattisgarh, Odisha	Raipur-Titlagarh (203 Km) incl. NL Mandi Hasaud-Naya Raipur (20 Km) and new MM for Raipur (Kendri)-Dhamtari (28 Km) GC and Abhanpuri-Rajim (39.2 Km) GC	290.2	692	2.51	60
16.	1999-00	Odisha	Rajatgarh-Barang	20	276	232	33.2
17.	2010-11	Odisha	Sambalpur-Talcher	174.11	679	2	66
18.	2006-07	Odisha	Sambalpur-Titlagarh	182	951	39.74	60
19.	2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	Simhachalam North-Gopalapatnam doubling of bypass line	2.07	15	0	10
20.	2006-07	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagram-Kottavalasa 3rd line	34.7	195	59.63	62
21.	2008-09	Jharkhand	Chandrapura-Rajabera-Chandrapura-Bhandaridah	10.6	34.9	20.12	10
22.	2003-04	Bihar	Jehanabad-Bela	27.47	127	114.23	13
23.	2003-04	Bihar	Sonepur-Hajipur including Gandak Bridge	5.5	120	43.36	25
24.	2010-11	West Bengal	Ambikakalna-Nabadwipdham	23.29	148	0	25
25.	2010-11	West Bengal	Azimganj-Manigram	20.49	135	0	25
26.	2011-12		Bandel-Boinchi 3rd line	30.53	288	0	30
27.	2000-01	West Bengal	Bandel-Jirat	20	141	103.8	30
28.	2010-11	Jharkhand, West Bengal	Barharwa-Bonidanga (Suppl.)	4.73	20	0.01	20
29.	2010-11	West Bengal	Bethudahari-Palassey	22.5	141	0	20
30.	2011-12	West Bengal	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line	25.83	176	0	20
31.	2003-04	West Bengal	Chandpara-Bongaon with extn. to Chandabazar & MM from Bongaon-Podamaheshtala (20 Km) NL and Chandabazar to Badagdah (13.86 Km) NL	55.13	218	67.97	150
32.	2005-06	West Bengal	Chinpai-Sainthia, Prantik-Siuri (33.98 Km) with MM from Chaurigacha-Sainthia (56.50 Km)	122.09	596	123.58	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	2010-11	West Bengal	Circular Railway between Tala and Princep Ghat (Suppl.)	9.7	150	0.01	20
34.	2009-10	West Bengal	Dakshin Barasat-Lakshmikantapur (19.68 Km) & New Line from Joynagar-Raidighi (20 Km) & MM from Joynagar to Durgapur (32 Km)	71.68	533	30.2	25
35.	2010-11	West Bengal	Dankuni-Chandanpur 4th line (25.41 Km) as Ph-I of Dankuni-Saktigarh 4th line with new MM Baruipara-Furfura (12.3 Km) NL	37.71	288	0	80
36.	2009-10	West Bengal	Ghutiari sharif-Canning upto Bangankhali (14.5 Km) & MM from Bangankhali-Basanti (14.3 Km) & Basanti to Jharkhali (23 Km) NL	51.8	403	33.17	75
37.	2000-01	West Bengal	Habra-Chandpara (22.25 Km) DL, Machlandapur-Swarup Nagar (15 Km) NL	37.25	157	71.6	40
38.	2009-10	West Bengal	Jirat-Ambika Kalna	20.23	98.1	38.99	30
39.	2000-01	West Bengal	Kalinarayanpur-Krishnanagar (22 Km) including Ext. as GC from Krishnanagar-Shantipur-Nawadwipghat (27.49 Km) and New line Krishnanagar to Chartala (13 Km) and MM from Krishnanagar-Chapra (19.1 Km) NL, Naihati-Ranaghat 3rd line and Nawadwipghat-Nawadwipdham with extn. to BB loop (9.58 Km)	115.06	255	127.63	120
40.	2010-11	West Bengal	Kalinarayanpur-Shantipur (15.85 Km) with MM for Ranaghat (Aranghata)-Duttapulia (8.17 Km) NL	24.02	105	0	100



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41.	2010-11	West Bengal	Katwa-Patuli (17.7 Km) DL with MM Ahmedpur- Katwa (51.92 Km) GC	69.62	424	0	100
42.	2009-10	West Bengal	Krishnanagar-Bethuadahari doubling	27.92	138	30	30
43.	2010-11	West Bengal	Lalgola-Jiaganj	22.95	145	0	25
44.	2009-10	West Bengal	Liluah-Dankuni 3rd line with extn. to Furfura Sharif	30	257	0	30
45.	2009-10	West Bengal	Magrahat-Diamond Harbour (19.67 Km) with MM Sangrampur- Krishnachandrapur (25 Km) & Diamond-Harbour (Gurdasnagar)-Bahrahat (21 Km) NL	65.67	486	25.24	100
46.	2010-11	West Bengal	Mile 5 B and New Alipore	1.67	45.9	0	10
47.	2010-11	West Bengal	Nabadwip Dham-Patuli (Suppl.)	22	170	0.01	20
48.	2010-11	West Bengal	Nalhati-Sagardighi	26.3	142	0	30
49.		West Bengal	New Alipur-Akra (9 Km) and Budge Budge-Pujali (11 Km) with MM from Pujali-Uluberia (Birshibpur) (10.25 Km) and Pujali- Bahrahat (9.75 Km) NL	40.76	204	54.08	150
50.	2004-05	West Bengal	Pandabeswar-Chinpai (21.41 Km) & MM Ikra- Churulia-Gurundi with new MM between Barbanai-Churulia (9 Km) NL	51.91	293	163.51	125
51.	2011-12	Jharkhand	Pirpainti-Bhagalpur	59.06	261	0	20
52.	2011-12	West Bengal	Plassey-Jiyaganj	54.29	248	0	30
53.	2011-12	West Bengal	Princepghat-Majerhat DL of Circular Railway	4.98	300	0	20
54.	2010-11	Jharkhand, Bihar	Sahibganj-Pirapainti	10.45	129	0	25
55.	2011-12	West Bengal	Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line	22	193	0	30
56.	2010-11	West Bengal	Sondalia-Champapukur (23.64 Km) with MM Bira-Chakla (11.5 Km)	35.14	277	0	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57.	2009-10	Jharkhand	Tinpahar-Sahibganj as PH-I of doubling of Tinpahar-Bhagalpur	37.81	168	36.39	25
58.	2000-01	West Bengal	Sonarpur-Canning (14.96 Km) with MM Kalikapur-Minakhan via Ghatakpur (38 Km) NL	52.96	157	49.46	100
59.	2003-04	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh-Ghaziabad 3rd line	106.15	399	314.31	50
60.	2005-06	Haryana, Uttar Pradesh	Palwal-Bhuteshwar 3rd line	81	345	300.2	35
61.	1995-96	Uttar Pradesh	Tundla-Yamuna Bridge	21	88.8	77.94	10
62.	2011-12	Uttar Pradesh	Aunrihar-Manduadih-Patch doubling	38.8	161	0	10
63.	2007-08	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki-Burhwal	29	155	70.94	75
64.	2006-07	Uttar Pradesh	Bhatni-Baitalpur	35.27	148	69.2	60
65.	2006-07	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar	Bhatni-Jiradei	38.11	102	81.78	20
66.	2006-07	Uttar Pradesh	Ghagharaghat-Chowkaghat	5.63	96.6	75.59	20
67.	2006-07	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Cantt.-Baitalpur	34.13	154	134.45	20
68.	1997-98	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur-Sahjanwa	17.7	135	114.99	20
69.	2006-07	Uttar Pradesh	Munderwa-Babhnan	45.25	162	127.02	30
70.	2011-12	West Bengal	Ambari-Falakata-New Moynaguri	36.54	258	0	10
71.	2011-12	West Bengal	New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road	29.02	190	0	10
72.	2010-11	Haryana	Ambala Cantt-Dhapper	22.71	131	1	20
73.	2006-07	Uttar Pradesh	Balance section of Utretia-Sultanpur-Zafrabad with new MM for Raibareilly-Akbarganj (46.9 Km) & Sultanpur-Amethi	224.12	370	122.66	60
74.	2010-11	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadoi-Janghai	30.5	89.1	1	9.8
75.	2010-11	Punjab	Chakki Bank-Bharoli	3.5	12.6	1	10
76.	1999-00	Delhi	Dayabasti-Grade separator	6	54.2	28.59	25
77.	2008-09	Haryana	Jakhal-Mansa-Doubling on SPR section	45	150	109.86	40
78.	2010-11	Punjab	Jalandhar Cantt-Suchi Pind DL with Elect.	3.5	13	1	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
79.	1997-98	Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir	Jalandhar-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi	211.26	848	818.75	20
80.	2010-11	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua-Madhopur Punjab-Doubling across Ravi Bridge	0.82	84	1	15
81.	2011-12	Punjab	Kathua-Madhopur-Doubling across bridge No. 16, 18 & 19	0.26	16.3	0	5
82.	2007-08	Haryana	Kukrana-Panipat	6.5	36.1	35.58	0.17
83.	2009-10	Uttar Pradesh	Lohta-Bhadoi Ph.I	39	134	1	20
84.	2009-10	Punjab	Mansa-Bhatinda Ph.I	53	157	2.2	30
85.	2011-12	Punjab	Mirthal-Bhanala-Doubling across Beas Bridge	0.665	71.5	0	10
86.	1998-99	Delhi	New Delhi-Tilak Bridge 5th and 6th line	2.65	65.8	59.7	5
87.	2009-10	Uttar Pradesh	Phaphamau-Allahabad	12.9	92.8	5	20
88.	2010-11	Jammu and Kashmir	Sambha-Vijaypur Jammu-DL across Basanter Bridge	0.22	39.2	1	11
89.	2006-07	Delhi, Haryana	Tughlakabad-Palwal 4th line	33.5	173	103.38	70
90.	2011-12	Uttar Pradesh	Utretia-Rae Bareilli	65.6	265	0	5
91.	2010-11	Rajasthan, Gujarat	Abu Road-Sarotra Road Patch doubling	23.12	127	0.25	25
92.	2011-12	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Bangurgram	48.43	213	0	5
93.	2010-11	Rajasthan	Bhagat ki Kothi-Luni	28.12	98.2	0.02	25
94.	2011-12	Rajasthan	Guriya-Marwar (43.5 Km) and Karjoda-Palanpur (5.4 Km)	48.9	240	0	5
95.	2010-11	Rajasthan	Keshav Ganj-Swaroopganj Patch Doubling	26.48	119	4	25
96.	2011-12	Rajasthan	Rani-Keshawganj	59.5	274	0	5
97.	2011-12	Haryana	Rewari-Manheru	69.02	252	0	5
98.	2010-11	Gujarat	Sarotra Road-Karjoda (Patch doubling)	23.59	157	0.25	40
99.	2010-11	Rajasthan	Swaroopganj-Abu Road Patch doubling	25.36	133	0.45	25
100.	2009-10	Maharashtra	Daund-Gulbarga and Pune-Guntakal electrification	225	1514	8.47	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
101.	2001-02	Andhra Pradesh	Gooty-Renigunta patch doubling	151.04	532	485.75	46
102.	2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur-Tenali doubling with elect.	24.38	130	0	8
103.	2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	Krishnapatanam-Venkatachalam doubling with Elect.	23	85.9	0	10
104.	2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	Manchiryal-Peddampet patch tripling	4.37	85.7	1	40
105.	2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	Mudkhed-Parbhani	81.43	334	0	1
106.	2008-09	Andhra Pradesh	Raghavapuram-Mandamari patch tripling	24.47	136	10.39	75
107.	2003-04	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	Raichur-Guntakal	81.1	222	149.99	38
108.	2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narasapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam and Bhimavaram-Nadadavolu doubling with electrification	221	1010	0	1
109.	1997-98	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur-Urkura	110	321	306.05	3.95
110.	2007-08	Chhattisgarh	Byepass at Champa	14	37.6	10.84	17
111.	2008-09	Chhattisgarh	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line	165	872	33.34	50
112.	2010-11	Chhattisgarh	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line	31	158	11	20
113.	2007-08	Maharashtra	Kalumna-Nagpur	6.16	27.7	6.93	10
114.	2006-07	Chhattisgarh	Khodri-Anuppur with flyover at Bilaspur	61.6	386	196.47	60
115.	2005-06	Chhattisgarh	Salka Road-Khongsara Patch Doubling	26	144	83.87	60
116.	2009-10	Jharkhand	3rd line between Dangoaposi and Rajkharswan	65	309	2	15
117.	2008-09	Odisha	Banspani-Jaruli	9	90.9	47.71	35
118.	2011-12	Bihar, Jharkhand	Bhojudih-Mohuda	23	134	0	5
119.	2007-08	Odisha, Jharkhand	Bimlagarh-Dumitra	18.3	116	80.66	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
120.	2010-11	Odisha	Champajharan-Bimlagarh	21	151	0.1	35
121.	1997-98	Jharkhand	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur- Bondamunda Section)	40	272	32.01	10
122.	2007-08	West Bengal	Gokulpur-Midnapur New bridge on diversion alignment with substructure & steel super structure on Bridge No. 143.	2	52.2	24.39	25
123.	2011-12	West Bengal	Kharagpur-Gokulpur via Girimaidan	6	38.7	0	10
124.	2008-09	Jharkhand	Muri-North Outer Cabin/Muri- Doubling of section with provision of 2nd bridge over Subarnarekha	1	21.2	6.02	15
125.	2008-09	West Bengal	Panskura-Kharagpur 3rd line with new MM for Panskura- Ghatal (32.8 Km) NL	77.5	529	175.4	35
126.	2009-10	West Bengal	Rajgoda-Tamluk-Phase-II of Panskura-Haldia Doubling	13.5	86.9	20.01	40
127.	2008-09	Jharkhand	Rajkharsawan-Sini-3rd line	15	91.6	19.84	15
128.	2010-11	Jharkhand	Sini-Adityapur 3rd line	22.5	95.3	1	15
129.	2010-11	West Bengal	Tamluk Jn. Cabin-Basulya Sutahata	24.4	171	10	50
130.	2000-01	West Bengal	Tikiapara-Santragachi IV line	5.6	49.8	38.95	10
131.	2007-08	Kerala	Ambalapuzha-Haripad	18.13	125	13.47	10
132.	1999-00	Tamil Nadu	Attipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line	18	140	127.83	5.51
133.	2006-07	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 Km) with MM Tambaram- Chengalpattu 3rd line by GC of existing MG line alongwith Elect. (30 Km)	133	709	273.44	100.03
134.	2006-07	Kerala	Chenganur-Chingavanam	26.5	223	45.83	50
135.	2003-04	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line	22.1	102	5.23	62
136.	2003-04	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line	4.1	85.7	5.21	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
137.	2010-11	Kerala	Ernakulam-Kumbalam Patch Doubling	7.7	71.3	3.61	25
138.	2006-07	Karnataka	Kankanadi-Panambur Patch Doubling	19	149	10.67	40.02
139.	2011-12	Kerala	Kombalam-Thauravur Patch Doubling	15.59	137	0	1
140.	2007-08	Kerala	Kurruppanthara-Chengavannam	26.54	346	24.3	1
141.	2003-04	Kerala	Mavelikara-Chengannur	12.3	102	54.45	35
142.	2005-06	Kerala	Mullanturutti-Kuruppantara	24	186	46.12	50
143.	2011-12	Tamil Nadu	Omalur-Mettur Dam doubling with Elect.	29.03	150	0	2
144.	2008-09	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line	26.83	81.9	3.4	1
145.	2008-09	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram-Dindigul (With electrification)	273	1198	30.62	150
146.	2007-08	Karnataka	Arasikere-Birur (Patch doubling)	44.28	150	107.88	42
147.	1997-98	Karnataka	Bangalore-Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajpuram Quadrupling	23.08	85	0.51	1
148.	2010-11	Karnataka	Birur-Shivani (Patch Doubling)	28.67	122	4	60
149.	2010-11	Karnataka	Hosadurga Road-Chikjajur	28.89	116	4	60
150.	2010-11	Karnataka, Goa	Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Tinaighat-Vasco-de-Gama	352.28	2127	4	50
151.	2007-08	Karnataka	Ramanagaram-Mysore incl. electrification of Kengeri-Mysore	91.5	343	57.46	200
152.	2011-12	Karnataka	Shivani-Hosadurdrga	9.98	33.4	0	5
153.	2011-12	Karnataka	Toranagallu-Ranjithpura	22.9	147	0	10
154.	1992.93	Karnataka	Whitefield-Bangarpet-Kuppam	81.21	225	150.14	15
155.	2009-10	Karnataka	Yelahanka-Chennasandra with OHE	12.89	37.8	0.5	20
156.	2009-10	Karnataka	Yeshwantpur-Yelahanka with OHE	12.07	27.2	0.5	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
157.	2008-09	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Bhopal-Beena 3rd line	143	687	145.95	262
158.	2011-12	Rajasthan	Bina-Kota	282.66	1125	0	1
159.	2010-11	Madhya Pradesh	Budni-Barkhera 3rd line	33	287	0.01	4
160.	2008-09	Madhya Pradesh	Guna-Ruthiyai	20.5	66.5	5.21	5
161.	2009-10	Gujarat	Gandhidham-Kandla Port	12	33	20	12.99
162.	1990-91	Madhya Pradesh	Kalapipal-Phanda/Maksi-Bhopal	41.49	32.7	30.03	2
163.	2000-01	Gujarat	Surat-Kosamba PH-I of 3rd line between Vadodara and Virar	35	49	0.02	4
164.	2008-09	Maharashtra, Gujarat	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification	306.93	715	44.56	200
165.	2011-12	Gujarat	Viramgam-Samalkhiali	182.23	685	0	1
166.	2010-11	Gujarat	Viramgam-Surendranagar	65.26	272	5	59

(d) and (e) Preliminary activities have been taken up on all sanctioned projects.

#### **Delay in Delivery of LPG Cylinders**

912. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) the time lag between registering a request and actual delivery of LPG refill for metropolitan cities, other cities and rural areas;

(b) whether the time lag is predominately very large for rural areas;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of measures being taken by the Government to ensure refilling of LPG cylinders in a shorter span of time?

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

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have instructed all their distributors to effect the supply of LPG cylinder to the genuine registered domestic customers within 48 hours of refill booking under normal circumstances. However, at times due to product constraints, strikes, road breaches, floods, unplanned shutdown, natural calamities etc., there are delays in refill supplies. As far as rural areas is concerned, villages outside trading area of the distributor which extends upto 15 km radius, the time lag for delivery of cylinders extends to more than 48 hours in some cases.

(d) Government has advised OMCs to ensure timely supplies of LPG in the country by operating the bottling plants on Sundays & holidays and during extended hours.

[English]

#### **Development through PRIs in Bharat Nirman**

913. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the development of rural roads construction of houses, provision of drinking water through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under

Bharat Nirman for the last three years, state-wise, UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on constructing houses through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) so far under Bharat Nirman; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the provision of safe drinking water through PRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Three components of Bharat Nirman Schemes, namely, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira

Awaas Yojana (JAY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Under these schemes, funds are released directly to the State Governments/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). Though the funds under these programmes are spent/utilized through different programme implementing agencies, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are actively involved in preparation of projects/plans of above three programmes as specified in the guidelines of the respective programmes. The year-wise and state-wise details of expenditure incurred during the last three years under these programmes are annexed as Statement.

### **Statement**

*State-wise and Year-wise expenditure incurred by the States/UTs under Indira Yojana from the Year 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Funds Utilized by States/UTs		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89937.81	130796.29	113480.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2835.43	2401.38	3821.79
3.	Assam	62704.10	86355.23	93331.94
4.	Bihar	215436.08	299594.41	332483.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	10733.47	32204.97	19630.74
6.	Goa	398.37	543.14	803.90
7.	Gujarat	33836.84	56795.96	69276.70
8.	Haryana	5357.24	8453.32	8226.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2329.51	3055.84	2925.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3938.54	596831	5375.77
11.	Jharkhand	16379.73	35997.79	69357.02
12.	Karnataka	21783.70	53634.35	48249.34
13.	Kerala	15190.55	21256.92	23758.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40829.83	33954.03	32418.00
15.	Maharashtra	54559.10	128589.14	105934.60



1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	425.40	1684.17	1450.05
17.	Meghalaya	2642.64	3854.48	5404.88
18.	Mizoram	1528.75	1422.31	1340.29
19.	Nagaland	5498.61	3038.92	5081.19
20.	Odisha	25709.24	76884.11	69101.95
21.	Punjab	4429.98	7782.73	7641.13
22.	Rajasthan	20453.65	20866.62	37643.04
23.	Sikkim	685.60	781.01	1328.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	33943.24	44487.29	44072.40
25.	Tripura	6343.68	3818.96	8621.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	107097.03	158769.94	147833.00
27.	Uttarakhand	4242.68	7828.18	8062.20
28.	West Bengal	45394.67	89164.28	79682.63
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74.30	167.30	234.83
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.65	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	73.54	56.72	0.00
33.	Puducherry	24.37	38.30	0.00
Total		834834.33	1329246.40	1346572.75

*State-wise and Year-wise expenditure reported under NRDWP for the year 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl.No.	State	2008-09 Expenditure	2009-10 Expenditure	2010-11 Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	398.05	397.45	423.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	160.97	195.55	176.55
3.	Assam	265.40	275.07	480.55
4.	Bihar	73.30	284.87	425.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	112.42	105.17	109.51
6.	Goa	0.00	0.50	1.16
7.	Gujarat	289.33	508.98	610.49

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	117.29	132.35	201.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.49	154.18	165.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	176.67	384.25	506.52
11.	Jharkhand	18.85	86.04	128.19
12.	Karnataka	449.15	475.17	573.93
13.	Kerala	106.56	151.85	137.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	368.62	355.08	324.94
15.	Maharashtra	511.06	617.42	713.48
16.	Manipur	36.33	41.17	69.27
17.	Meghalaya	74.50	69.57	70.48
18.	Mizoram	45.48	52.21	58.02
19.	Nasaland	39.60	72.08	80.63
20.	Odisha	273.12	201.85	211.11
21.	Punjab	96.68	95.35	106.59
22.	Rajasthan	967.96	673.92	852.82
23.	Sikkim	28.85	24.00	19.5 1
24.	Tamil Nadu	230.58	370.08	303.41
25.	Tripura	36.99	78.07	67.2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	514.54	970.60	933.28
27.	Uttarakhand	61.09	63.83	55.44
28.	West Bengal	371.62	368.77	420.22
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.78	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	
34.	Puducherry	1.00	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	
	Total	5998.28	7205.43	8227.72

*State-wise and Year-wise expenditure reported under PMGSY including  
Bharat Nirman for the year 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

#	State	2008-09 Expenditure	2009-10 Expenditure	2010-11 Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	494.47	886.37	473.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	152.01	247.61	348.85
3.	Assam	1007.05	1412.91	1300.79
4.	Bihar	1067.54	1874.51	2694.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	863.34	805.06	304.16
6.	Goa	0.00	0	0
7.	Gujarat	255.26	190.46	243.84
8.	Haryana	313.09	277.16	108.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	240.51	220.1	142.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	190.71	359.42	297.4
11.	Jharkhand	211.47	457.79	538.44
12.	Karnataka	550.37	883.97	634.8
13.	Kerala	84.41	113.77	146.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2198.06	2234.83	1409.49
15.	Maharashtra	929.98	994.6	1012.48
16.	Manipur	37.97	145.13	122.34
17.	Meghalaya	12.64	20.38	36.39
18.	Mizoram	54.55	66.86	82.24
19.	Nagaland	87.31	71.61	29.67
20.	Odisha	1163.01	1895.25	1924.25
21.	Punjab	269.02	322.64	155.34
22.	Rajasthan	1695.54	795.03	686.39
23.	Sikkim	103.99	80.17	85.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	127.87	560.2	304.81
25.	Tripura	315.77	253.74	237.51
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2000.07	2914.96	868.54
27.	Uttarakhand	152.79	172.57	191.74
28.	West Bengal	583.18	575.82	530.29
29.	UTs	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15161.98</b>	<b>18832.92</b>	<b>14910.98</b>

**Irregularities under MGNREGS**

914. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale irregularities/pilferage and diversion of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been reported;

(b) if so, the details of such cases, State/U.T.-wise reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the effective monitoring mechanism evolved by the Union Government to plug the leakages of these funds;

(d) whether Supreme Court has recently given directions to check the irregularities under the schemes; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government on these directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A total of 2089 complaints regarding irregularities of all types in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA have been received in the Ministry during the last three years and current year (up to 26.07.2011) as given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) For effective monitoring and to plug leakages in the scheme, the Following mechanisms have been instituted:

- (i) Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens.
- (ii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (iii) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified in the Gazette on 30th June, 2011.
- (iv) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.
- (v) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

(d) and (e) The Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 16.12.2010 in the Writ Petition (PIL) No. 645 of 2007-Centre for Environment and Food Security have issued certain directions for compliance by the Union of India and the State of Odisha to be reported in the form of affidavit. The requisite affidavits were filed before the Supreme Court. Vide its subsequent order dated 12th May 2011, the Supreme Court passed further orders directing all State Governments to file affidavits stating whether they have accepted and are duly implementing the Operational Guidelines issued by the Government of India. The State Governments were accordingly advised by the Ministry to file their affidavits before the Supreme Court.

**Statement***Number of Complaints year-wise under MGNREGA*

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 26.07.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	4	14	7
2.	Assam	20	6	6	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	71	34	25	13
4.	Chhattisgarh	21	11	17	10
5.	Goa	0	1	0	0
6.	Gujarat	5	11	18	5
7.	Haryana	15	8	19	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	8	12	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1	2
10.	Jharkhand	67	15	10	20
11.	Karnataka	4	7	12	4
12.	Kerala	3	3	2	1
13.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101	98	135	27
15.	Maharashtra	8	7	6	5
16.	Manipur	5	1	1	1
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	3	2	1	0
19.	Odisha	18	9	19	8
20.	Punjab	3	8	4	3
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1
22.	Rajasthan	51	101	30	23
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	5	7	3
25.	Tripura	2	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	201	168	266	142
27.	Uttarakhand	4	9	8	4
28.	West Bengal	23	10	8	4
	All India	645	528	621	295

[Translation]

#### Restoration of Inter City Train Services

915. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon gauge conversion, Inter-city train service from Ballia to Varanasi via Rosera-Mau under North-Eastern Railway has been discontinued;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have received requests from public representatives for restoring the said train service; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Requests, including from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, have been received in this regard. These have been examined but not found feasible for implementation for want of commercial justification and operational feasibility. Besides, at present, Ballia and Varanasi are well connected by 17 pairs of trains.

[English]

#### **Subsidy to BPL Families**

916. DR. TARUN MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has any proposal to provide subsidy to BPL families directly in respect of purchase of diesel, kerosene and LPG; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Government is considering a proposal for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG on a pilot basis to the intended beneficiaries including BPL families.

(b) Government has constituted a Task Force in February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG to the intended beneficiaries. The Task Force has submitted its Interim Report to the Government on 05.07.2011. The final report is yet to be received.

#### **Employment to HIV Infected People under MGNREGS**

917. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of discrimination of HIV infected persons not getting employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been reported during the last three years;

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

(c) the directions issued by the Government to end such discrimination under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No such instances have been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Appointment of Judges**

918. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to change the procedure for appointment of Judges to the High Courts and the Supreme Court so as to make it more transparent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The existing procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is based on the Supreme Court Judgment dated October 6, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record & Anr. Vs. Union of India, and the Advisory Opinion Of the Supreme Court dated October 28, 1998. The procedure has been debated in various fora and there have been demands to change the same. However, there is, at present, no specific proposal under consideration of the Government to bring about any change in the present system of appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

#### **Nuisance by Waitlisted Passengers**

919. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers having reserved seats have to face great inconvenience due to the presence of a large number of waitlisted and unreserved passengers in the reserved coaches of the trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Waitlisted and unreserved passengers are not permitted to board reserved coaches if there is no vacant berth. However, some such cases do come to notice. Action is taken as per provisions of Section 155 of the Railways Act and if waitlisted and unreserved passengers are found travelling, they are removed from the reserved coaches. Those, not leaving the coaches are liable to be prosecuted and they can be fined Rs. 500 by the court. Apart from manning of coaches by ticket checking staff, surprise checks are also conducted to check such irregular travel and persons so detected are penalized as per extant rules.

#### **Land Acquisition**

920. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers' land in Badwani District in Madhya Pradesh has been acquired for Indira Sagar Project and compensation has not been paid to them after a lapse of long time;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the compensation is likely to be given to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) As information provided by the State Government a total of 336.795 hectares of land of 536 Khatiedars/Farmers in 26 villages has been acquired for Indira Sagar Project till May, 2011. The amount of compensation to the tune of Rs. 20,87,70,226/- (Rs. Twenty crore eighty seven lakh seventy thousand and two hundred twenty six only) as against the award of Rs. 21,37,44,707/- (Rs. Twenty one crore thirty seven lakh forty four thousand and seven hundred seven only) has been disbursed till date.

A total of 70.715 hectares of land of 133 khatiedars/farmers in 4 villages has been acquired in the month of June, 2011. An amount of Rs. 8,75,98,237/- (Rs. Eight crore seventy five lakh ninety eight thousand and two hundred thirty seven only) towards compensation is being disbursed at present.

There is no such case where case land has been acquired and the compensation has not been disbursed to the farmer for a long time.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The amount of compensation to the khatiedars in 4 villages as mentioned in the answer to part (a) of the question, will be disbursed by the next month.

12.00 hrs.

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4574/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Scooters India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4575/15/11]

(2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Tyre Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4576/15/11]

(3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Cement Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4577/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Insecticides Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4578/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4579/15/11]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4580/15/11]

(4) A copy of the Collection of Statistics Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 387(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4581/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4582/15/11]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2009-2010.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4583/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Biecco Lawrie Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4584/15/11]



- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4585/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Access Code for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. S-Admn./II/8/2010 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 2011 under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4586/15/11]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Sections 63 and 64 of the Competition Act, 2002:-

- (i) The Competition Commission of India (Form and Time of Preparation of Annual Report) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 398(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4587/15/11]

- (ii) The Competition Appellate Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 397(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4588/15/11]

- (iii) The Competition Commission of India (Manner of Recovery of Monetary Penalty) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. R-40007/Reg-Recovery/Noti/04-CCI in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4589/15/11]

- (iv) The Competition Commission of India (General) Amendment Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. L-3(2)/Regin-Gen.(Amdt.)/2009-10/CCI in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4590/15/11]

- (v) The Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the transaction of business relating to combinations) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. F. No. 1-1/Combination Regulations/2011-12/CD/CCI in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4591/15/11]

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (iii) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4589/15/11]

12.01 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA  
AND  
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2011 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2011.”

2. Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 3rd August, 2011.”

12.01½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**17th Report**

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam, I beg to present the 17th Report (Hindi and English versions) of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

### 21st to 24th Reports

[English]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2010-11):-

- (1) Twenty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) relating to the Department of Telecommunications (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology).
- (2) Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (3) Twenty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) relating to the Department of Information Technology (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology).
- (4) Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) relating to the Department of Posts (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology).

12.03 hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

### 14th to 20th Reports

[English]

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2010-11):-

- (1) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on "Production and Availability of Medicines to deal

with Swine Flu" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

- (2) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
- (3) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
- (4) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
- (5) Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
- (6) Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
- (7) Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

12.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

### 15th to 17th Reports

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan . not present.

Shri T.R. Baalu.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the

Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2010-2011):-

- (1) Fifteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (2) Sixteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (3) Seventeenth Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

1203<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

### (i) Situation in Sri Lanka\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S.M. Krishna to make a Statement. you can lay it on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Hon. Madam Speaker, I rise to inform the House on the situation in Sri Lanka.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you may lay Statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, I lay it on the Table of the House.

There have been a number of requests for Calling Attention Motions and Short Duration Discussions as well as Parliamentary Questions on issues relating to Sri Lanka in both the Houses of Parliament. I, therefore, propose to make a *suo moto* statement which, I hope, will respond to most, if not all, issues of interest and concern to my fellow Parliamentarians.

Madam Speaker,

The relationship between India and Sri Lanka is based upon shared historical, cultural, ethnic and civilizational ties and extensive people-to-people interaction. In recent years, the relationship has become multifaceted and diverse, encompassing all areas of contemporary relevance.

Sri Lanka has borne the brunt of terrorism for nearly three-decades. The end of the long period of armed conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009, left around 3,00,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps in Northern Sri Lanka and general devastation of infrastructure in the affected areas.

The Government of India has accorded the highest priority to the welfare of IDPs in Sri Lanka. In June 2009, the Prime Minister announced a grant of Rs. 500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka. Towards this humanitarian effort, India dispatched family relief packs, deployed an emergency field hospital, conducted an artificial limb fitment camp and deployed seven de-mining teams in Northern Sri Lanka. It also gifted more than 10,400 MT of shelter material, 4 lakh cement bags, 95,000 agricultural starter packs and 500 tractors to revive agricultural activities in Northern Sri Lanka.

India also announced the construction of 50,000 houses, mainly for IDPs in Sri Lanka. During my visit to Sri Lanka in November 2010, I inaugurated the pilot project for construction of 1000 houses at Ariyalai in Jaffna. I am happy to convey that work on ground has already started and houses are beginning to come up in what is being seen as a model project. I also carried out the ground breaking for railway line restoration projects in Northern Sri Lanka under a Government of India Line of Credit of about US \$ 800 million. India is also assisting in the rehabilitation of the Kanakesanthurai (KKS) harbour, restoration of Duraiappa stadium, construction of a Cultural Centre at Jaffna and vocational training centres at Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya.

Our primary objective in all that we are doing in Sri Lanka is to ensure the welfare and wellbeing of Sri Lankan Tamils, including IDPs, and to assist in the development of Northern Sri Lanka. In a Joint Press Statement issued on the occasion of the visit of the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister to India on 17 May, 2011, I urged the expeditious implementation of measures by the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure resettlement and genuine reconciliation, including early return of IDPs to their respective homes. I am happy to convey to the House that according to information available to us around 2,90,000 IDPs have already been resettled and only around 10,000 IDPs remain in the camps.

Government has also articulated its position that the end of armed conflict in Sri Lanka created a historic opportunity to address all outstanding issues relating to minority communities in Sri Lanka, including Tamils. The

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4592/15/11

Joint Press Release of May 17, 2011, states that all such outstanding issues had to be settled in a spirit of understanding and mutual accommodation imbued with political vision to work towards genuine national reconciliation. The External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka affirmed his Government's commitment to ensuring expeditious and concrete progress in the ongoing dialogue between the Government of Sri Lanka and representatives of Tamil parties and that a devolution package, building upon the 13th Amendment, would contribute towards creating the necessary conditions for such reconciliation.

The end of the long conflict in Sri Lanka has also raised questions relating to the conduct of the war. We have, in this context, noted a report issued by a Panel of Experts constituted by the UN Secretary General on Accountability in Sri Lanka. There have also been public reactions to the telecast of the 'Channel 4' documentary entitled "Sri Lanka's Killing Fields". Presently, our focus should be on the welfare and well being of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Their rehabilitation and rebuilding should be of the highest and most immediate priority. A just and fair settlement of the political problem is of utmost importance. I have, nonetheless, stressed to my Sri Lankan counterpart, the need for an early withdrawal of emergency regulations, investigations into allegations of human rights violations, restoration of normalcy in affected areas and redress of humanitarian concerns of affected families.

Madam Speaker,

On the concerns expressed by some Members on the issue of Indian fishermen in waters between India and Sri Lanka, allow me to reiterate, at the outset, that the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen have always received the highest priority by Government.

There have been reports of incidents of attacks on Indian fishermen, allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. Government, through Diplomatic Channels, has consistently and immediately taken up any reported incident involving arrest or violence against Indian fishermen to ensure their safety, security, early release and repatriation. The Government has conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstance and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner. The Sri Lankan side, while denying that their Navy was involved, has promised to seriously investigate these incidents.

During the meetings with my Sri Lankan counterpart in February 2011 in Thimpu and in May 2011 in New Delhi, I not only conveyed our deep concern at the

violence against our fishermen but also stressed the need to ensure that these incidents do not recur. In the Joint Press Release issued in May 2011, India and Sri Lanka agreed that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner.

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to inform this august House that we have emphasized that there is no justification for the use of force against our fishermen even though almost all instances of arrest and harassment of our fishermen seem to have occurred in Sri Lankan waters. We do need to be conscious of the sensitivities on the Sri Lanka and of the many Sri Lankan fishermen who have, after a long hiatus, started fishing in that area. We are also working with concerned state Government on our side keeping in mind that issues of fishermen affect both sides. In 2010, a total of 137 Indian fishermen were apprehended and released by Sri Lanka. Till 3rd August 2011, a total of 164 Indian fishermen were apprehended by Sri Lanka and all were subsequently released. At the same time, in 2010 a total of 352, and in 2011, a total of 131 Sri Lankan fishermen, have been apprehended by our authorities. A total of 104 Sri Lankan fishermen are still in Indian custody whereas all Indian fisher apprehended on charges of fishing related violations in Sri Lanka have been released.

While the Government of India is of the view that the end of conflict in Sri Lanka provides an opportunity to pursue a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, acceptable to all the communities in Sri Lanka including the Tamils, it has to be kept in mind that this is a long standing issue and Sri Lanka is going through its internal processes, including structured dialogue between the Government and representatives of Tamil parties. The sooner Sri Lanka can come to a political arrangement within which all the communities feel comfortable, and which works for all of them, the better. In this context, the commencement of a structured dialogue on pursuing a political solution for national reconciliation as well as reconstruction and development is a laudable development. We will do whatever we can to support this process.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar):  
Madam, I have informed you about the attacks on me at times. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, you take your seat. I have received your letter dated 29 July, 2011 regarding the attack on your residence situated in Chhapra, Bihar. I strongly condemn this dastard by act. If there is any lapse in the safety of MPs it is a serious matter for all of us and there can be no compromise on it.

I have requested the Home Ministry to take action immediately and I have sought the information of the steps being taken.

MADAM SPEAKER: Umashankarji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Madam Speaker, I have been writing for two years to the Home Minister, the Prime Minister and you but no action has been taken. Even the State Government did not do anything.  
...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—*Contd.*

**(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 217th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action Taken by the Government on recommendations contained in the 208th Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Madam, I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of Direction No, 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II, dated 1st September, 2004 to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation on the actions taken by the Government on Two hundred seventeenth Report on the actions taken on the recommendations contained in Two hundred eighth Report

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4593/15/11

of the Demands for Grants of Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR) for the year 2010-2011.

The Committee, while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of DSIR, analyzed the Demands for Grants with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Department and presented the 208th Report thereon to both the Houses on the 23rd April 2010. There were twenty four recommendations in 208th Report of the Committee. Some of them were advisory in nature while some sought clarification. The Department has furnished a detailed Action Taken Note on these recommendations to the Committee in July, 2010. The Committee has considered the ATN and presented the Two hundred seventeenth Report to both the Houses on 13th December, 2010. The recommendations of the Committee vide 217th Report were analyzed in the Department. Significant ones are:

- The Committee desired that the department should make all out efforts to meet the targets set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- The Committee recommended that the department should forcefully plead its genuine demands before the Planning Commission;
- The Committee appreciated the efforts made by the Department towards the popularization of its developed technologies;
- The Committee hoped that technology transfers may be intensified so that the benefits of scientific research carried out in the CSIR Laboratories reach the common man; and
- The Committee appreciated the action taken by the Department to augment the number of researchers to provide the much needed support to the scientific progress in the country.

The Action Taken Note on 217th Report has been forwarded to Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 12.07.2011, copy of which is laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

\*Not recorded.

12.08 hrs.

**MOTION RE: EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN OVER PRICE RISE AND CALLING UPON GOVERNMENT TO TAKE IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE STEPS TO CHECK INFLATION, GIVING RELIEF TO COMMON MAN—Contd.**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, Speaker, I will request my colleagues to raise this issue after the reply is over ...*(Interruptions)* Yesterday all of you wanted to have a discussion on the price rise and yesterday the whole day we discussed it and now when I am going to reply, please listen. I will not take the whole day...*(Interruptions)* I will take some time and after the reply is over you can raise the issue ...*(Interruptions)*

First of all I would like to express my deep appreciation for hon. Shri Yashwant Sinha, a senior leader, who has raised this issue ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I am on point of order. There is proposal for election of committees in the items listed in the List of Business. It is re-introduction of the Lokpal bill but reply is being stated before.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): The note has been already circulated for it.

*[English]*

There is a footnote made to this effect.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: A request has been already received.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It is being replied already.

*[English]*

SHRIP RANAB MUKHERJEE: The footnote is there.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: It has been shown in the footnote.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have read the footnote, therefore, I am asking whether the rest items will be taken up later on.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will take up the reply first. Other items will follow it.

*[English]*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, first of all I would like to express my thanks to Shri Yashwant Sinha and 25 other distinguished colleagues of this House who have participated in this discussion and I am also fully sympathetic to other 12 colleagues who laid their speeches on the Table of the House because of paucity of time we could not listen to them, but I can assure them that I will go through their observations.

Madam, Speaker, to my mind this is in one way a totally different Motion, different in the sense that normally when we express the views of the House, we do by a Substantive Motion. Without a Motion we cannot express the views of the House. Normally, between the Opposition and the Ruling Party there are positions of confrontation, there are positions of opposition or rejection, but here we agreed even to the language because we wanted to convey a sense. I feel and I am candid to share my optimism and assessment of the situation and I feel that the country required a message that on a serious issue — despite sharp political differences, different approaches and divergent views the House can collectively agree to arrive at a decision.

But in the course of the debate-I do not know whether Shri Geete is present here or not . one of his points struck me very well that we have discussed enough. I have the figures regarding the discussion.

Madam Speaker, in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, we discussed it as many as eight times. In the Fifteenth Lok Sabha, excluding this discussion, we have discussed it four times. It has been pointed out by many hon. Members as to what is the need of discussion if we cannot arrive at a decision after discussion and create some situation to control inflation. In the course of my reply, I would try to point out as to how we can create situation and how we can create environment.

Yesterday, when making his observation, Shri Yashwant Sinha displayed a journal depicting photos of six industrialists. It is a widely circulated weekly magazine captioned "Good Bye India, Hello world" I understand that

we can send the caption and we can have another issue of that same newspaper with the pictures of those six top industrialists of the country saying "Tata World, Go Back Home, Home Sweet Home" It depends on us.

What appropriate action we can take now? We can fulfil the demand of Shri Geete even if we do our normal legislative function. Four important Bills are pending before the Standing Committees. Shortly, they are going to submit their Reports to us. Many of these Bills were initiated by the previous Government like the PFRDA, Banking Act, Insurance Regulation and Constitutional Amendment to introduce GFT. There is divergence of views. The new Pension Fund was introduced by the previous Government from 1st January, 2004. The Pension Fund Regulatory Authority has been created and substantial amount of money is at their disposal but they could not do anything as there was no time. Thereafter, elections came. The entire political picture changed. We have taken up that issue. We could not do it in the first UPA regime because one of our constituents strongly opposed it. But we can do it today provided you agree with us. It was your proposal. It was your thinking. We are going to implement it. Let us do that collectively. Let us collectively pass the important legislation. Then you will find that, in no time, another picture will emerge perhaps in the same fortnightly captioned "Hello India, Tata World" because investment climate in this country is to be created. Employment generation is to be created. There is no inherent contradiction between growth and inflation.

Shri Yashwant Sinha and many other knowledgeable Members of this House are fully aware that India was never known as a country of having high growth. From 1951-79, the annual GDP growth rate was 3.5 per cent. In 1980, the average was five per cent plus and in 1990, it was six per cent. Does that mean that there was no high inflation?

As a young and junior Minister, I was sitting somewhere here when the then Finance Minister Shri Y.B. Chavan presented his second Budget in this august House in June, 1974. Inflation reached as high as 24 per cent in September, 1974. Growth was not high. Growth was equally low. Inflation is basically a product of serious mismatch between demand and supply. If somebody comes to this conclusion that lower rate of inflation will ensure higher growth, it is not so. If I understood correctly, it does not mean you give up growth. Then, what do we want to have? We want to have growth, but with moderate rate of inflation. I agree with that proposition. That is exactly the objective which we are trying to achieve. We

want growth, at the same time we want to have moderate rate of inflation.

What message can we give today? Series of discussions have taken place just now. My colleague Shri S. Jaipal Reddy was replying to a question where he said that petrol and diesel prices have been increased. There is no doubt in it. The prices of petrol have been decontrolled. Diesel and kerosene prices have been increased several times. There is no doubt in it. But, what are the reasons? Is it within our control? Everybody is aware as to how the prices of petrol and diesel have fluctuated. I have some figures with me and let me mention them. The prices of the Indian basket per barrel was 16 dollars in 1991; after five years, that is in 1996 it increased to 18 dollars per barrel; in March 1998 it came down to 12.23 dollars per barrel; in May 2004, when we came to power, it was 36 dollars per barrel. Today, just before coming here I checked up with Brent crude price and it was 117 dollars per barrel.

Please give me a formula by which after buying petrol at 116 or 117 dollars per barrel, I can sell it at the price which was there during your regime. I am ready to accept that formula. During your regime you could sell at cheaper price because you got crude at an average price of 36 dollars per barrel, which actually began with 12 dollars per barrel in 1998 and ended with 36 dollars per barrel in 2004.

Despite the figures which my colleague has quoted just now, despite the enhancement in the prices, Rs. 1,22,000 crore is going to be the under-recovery of these public sector oil companies. These are not private oil companies. We are not taking into account the under-recovery of private sector oil companies. We are not taking into account whether they are having under-recovery or not. But our own oil companies' under-recovery is Rs. 1,22,000 crore. Should I provide it through subsidies? What was the total picture during his time? He was an outstanding Finance Minister for six years.

In one way I adore him and perhaps which I could not do. What he did when the question came? There were two very difficult options. One, the country to be default for non payment and for which in USA, the debate is going on and ultimately, they came to the conclusion. Another option was to borrow money somehow or other to see that India does not become default, this great country does not become default in payment. He took the strong decision. He had to be criticised. We also criticised him. But, as an individual, I respect him that he

took the correct and bold decision. Therefore, let us not score debating points on this issue or that issue. The problem is that high prices are there over which we do not have control. If cover price internationally increased to 34 per cent, as in the case of crude, than we have to pay more because more than 75 per cent of our total requirements are to be imported.

Certain suggestions have come. Surely, I am in agreement with Shri Sharad Yadav when he suggested that why can you not heavily tax those sectors which are not essential. ...*(Interruptions)* I am just giving you the figures. ...*(Interruptions)* You were talking of the luxury cars. I am giving you the figure that what is the consumption of diesel. Out of every 100 barrel of diesel, 10 per cent goes for industry; six per cent is used by the Railways, which is an essential service; and agriculture use is 12 per cent, not all. Sometimes, an attempt is being projected that the entire use is for agriculture purposes. It is not like that. Eight per cent is for power generation — where we can provide power that will be reduced; 15 per cent is for passenger cars — where we can accept your suggestion and try to work out what mechanism could be found out so that these sections are not subsidized. But please remember, 15 per cent of 100 million tonnes, if we import, we will get some relief; remaining, for buses — 12 per cent and trucks 37 per cent. When we talk, we shall have to keep in mind that what would be the overall impact of our observations and what type of atmosphere we would like to create.

Here, I must appreciate the cooperation from the very senior Leader, Shri Advaniji and the Leader of the Opposition, Shrimati Sushmaji who extended to us that we are having enough confrontation. When the Parliament Session begins, people start thinking that how many days it will be disrupted. They are accustomed to see a scene in the television screen that some people here and some people there are coming and making noises and the hon. Speaker or the Chair has no option but to adjourn it. After all, we are representing 1.5 million voters of this country in this House and 543 representatives of 700 crore voters. Therefore, we thought that let us try and make an attempt. That is why, the Government did not oppose it and collectively we decided. I think it will convey a message. I do not for a moment deny the right of the Opposition to criticize the Government and to oppose the Government. In the school days, we learnt that the role of the Opposition is to oppose, to expose and finally in a position to depose.

So, if you are in a position, you depose us. I have no problem. But do not misplace your emotions. In the last part of your speech yesterday, you told “go.” I do not know whether you took the observation from Lord Cromwell. When he entered with his forces in the House of Commons in 1653, the Parliament which was known as the Long Parliament, he exactly uttered those words: “For God’s sake go. You have stayed too long. I say you go.” Ultimately, the Members of the House of Commons fled away. Who will face the soldiers there? He asked the Speaker. When these people have gone, the Speaker’s cryptic reply has laid down the ground rules of the behaviour of the future Speakers: “Without the House of Commons, I cannot see; I cannot hear; I cannot say. I am not seeing you. I am not hearing and I am not telling you. The Speaker is totally impartial.” These are stories of history. Even a school boy knows it.

My contention is different. We are in a democracy. What happened after that? He declared himself a dictator, the Lord Protector. Democracy went down. After some time, when the democracy was restored, Parliament’s supremacy was restored in the reign of James-II, perhaps. Then, Cromwell was resurrected from his burial ground, from his coffin and the skeleton of Cromwell was hanged because he destroyed the democracy. Ours is a democracy. We have a limited period, limited mandate. For every five years, you shall have to go; we shall have to go. If you go through the debates of the last eight Sessions, you will find that many valuable points had been made. One substantive point that has been made is that the Government is insensitive; the Government is not doing enough. The food prices went up to 22 per cent in February, 2010. If we were to bring it down to 8 per cent, efforts were needed. I am not accepting 8 per cent is today’s figure. The last week’s figure, the week ending in June, was released by the CSO this morning. I found that it is 8.3 per cent. I am not accepting that this is the benchmark. It should be around 5 per cent which will be comfortable. Six to 7 per cent can be tolerated but, surely not 8 per cent. But, at the same time, please remember that Government’s efforts have brought it down from 22 per cent to 8 per cent between February, 2010 and July 2011. It is not as if the Government is not acting; the Government is not taking appropriate action. When an international commodity price goes high, naturally every economist will suggest that there are two ways: prevent misuse. Kerosene, I do feel, is the common man’s consumption. Shri Yashwant Sinha complained, perhaps rightly so, that he lost the confidence of the women voters who use kerosene as a fuel to cook. He complained that he lost the last election. The



last election means, I think, when he faced that. I do not know. But I think he is continuing here for quite some time. But, may be, after 2002, kerosene prices were increased first during your time and we have also increased twice. But we are providing subsidy. You mentioned about it. It is correct. That was a good step. I appreciate you. In order to provide relief to the common people, we have to do some thing. You have asked for rahat of the common people.

You have asked for the relief to the common people, and particularly to the poorer sections of the people. If we cannot provide relief to all, at least the weaker sections of the society, to what extent we can provide relief. We have provided. As you started, you said that about the BPL families. We are giving rice at Rs.5 plus; wheat at Rs. 4 plus; under the Antodya Annapoorna Yojana; two and a half crore families belonging to these BPL Families are benefitting. I am not entering into the disputes of the numbers — whether it is six crore or eight crore families. I am talking of family — each family contained five members. But what I am talking of is, still we are maintaining that with the growing population. Could we maintain it if the consumption is not matched by demand? Could we provide any other incentive to the farmers which will have immediate and direct impact? Mulayam Singh ji, and Lalu ji are always demanding that the Government increase MSP much more. We have done something. May not be up to their satisfaction; may not be up to the level of the farmers themselves but please remember, when Minimum Support Price for one quintal of paddy was Rs. 600 plus in 2004, we have increased it today to Rs. 1,030 per quintal plus Rs. 80 as bonus. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have admitted that it may not be up to the satisfactory level of the farmers; it may not be up to the satisfactory level of hon. Members but at the same time, you cannot say that nothing has been done. Something has been done. My respectful submission is, please accept that something has been done. Tell us, much more is to be done. Find the way in which we can do more.

We are always suggesting about our interaction with the civil society. It is not to compromise. Many a time,

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\*Not recorded.

criticism has been made that we are compromising and mortgaging the sovereignty of Parliament. There is no question. In the very first meeting, my colleagues are present here, I made it quite clear that the normal law-making process would be followed. Even in the case of Lokpal Bill, normal legislative process will be followed — Department contemplates, Department ask the civilians, Government employees to draft the Bill, it is circulated amongst the Ministries, Cabinet approves, comes to Parliament and Parliament takes it. What we have done here in the case of Lokpal Bill is that we have inputs from the representatives of the civil society - whether they represent the whole sections, whether they are true representatives or not, we did not go into that but the short point which I am trying to drive at - which will be introduced by my colleague after my observations . is that there was no question of diluting the authority of Parliament in making the legislation. I myself have stated; I have no problem — on behalf of the Government, I can say. If the Members of Parliament, all of you, collectively decide — whatever draft they give, we will approve it but we cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Exactly. I agree with you that here, this is an issue to be taken by you, not by the Executive, not by the Cabinet. How it will be passed? When it will be passed? Madam Speaker, I am sorry that I have digressed from my main subject. But this point I thought I should share with my distinguished colleagues.

Another point is, some figures have been quoted to show that as if we are charging the highest price so far as petrol and other petroleum products are concerned. My colleague Jaipalji has given some figures in respect of the price of petrol and petroleum products. I am talking of three important items namely diesel, PDS kerosene and LPG. For Indian price, I am taking into account the price prevailing at Delhi. In Delhi, the diesel price is Rs. 41.29 per litre, in Pakistan it is Rs. 46.79, not less, in Sri Lanka it is a little less, selling at Rs. 34.37, in Bangladesh it is further less at Rs. 27.32, and in Nepal it is sold at Rs. 45.38. But in the case of Nepal, there are reasons for it, but I would not like to mention them as many of you are fully aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): With regard to diesel price in Bangladesh, is it in Taka or in Rupee? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): The value of currency is different. How can you compare Indian currency with Bangladesh currency? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is all right. But that will be much more. ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling you that will be much more. I understand that there is a difference between Bangladesh currency and Sri Lanka currency. The value of their currencies in respect of our currency is almost 40 per cent less. So I am not talking of that. I am talking of what are the other reasons. But all of you are fully aware and so I would not like to spell out them here.

As far as kerosene is concerned, the price of kerosene in Delhi is Rs. 14.83 per litre, in Pakistan it is Rs. 44, in Sri Lanka it is Rs. 24, in Bangladesh it is Rs. 27, and in Nepal it is Rs. 45.

With regard to LPG, the price of LPG in Delhi is Rs. 399 per cylinder, in Pakistan it is Rs. 757, in Sri Lanka it is Rs. 863, in Bangladesh it is Rs. 469, and in Nepal it is Rs. 819.

You forget about currency fluctuations. Every developing country is having this problem so far as the high prices of food, commodity and fuel are concerned. Therefore we are trying to address these issues. I can tell you that the Government will continue to do so. But for that to be much more effective, we require the support of all sections of the House, and mainly the principal Opposition Party because we are trying to implement many of your own ideas, at least in the area of legislation like PFRDA and GST. In your Election Manifesto, you stated in 2009 that if you come to power you will introduce the GST with 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent rate of interest and try to bring it down. So, please extend your hand of cooperation.

Madam Speaker, when there is a mismatch between the demand and supply, it follows that there are two things to do - improve the supply and moderate the demand. But it is not always possible to greatly increase the supply in the short term. There was a serious mismatch between the supply and demand in respect of agricultural commodities. What we have done is, in my last two Budgets, I have identified 8 items to remove the supply constraints from the agriculture sector, including the extension of the Green Revolution to the eastern parts of the country. I was pooh-poohed that only Rs. 200 crore has been allocated for so many States. I told that it is the beginning and more money will be given to the States as and when they demand. I have extended

it further and I have added an additional allocation in this year's Budget. We have declared 60,000 pulse villages in the rainfed areas of the country and provided special packages for them.

We got benefit in the next year. Pulse production increased; thanks to the farmers, by four million tonnes, from 14 million tonnes to 18 million tonnes. From the wholesale price index you compare some of the pulse prices which were there at a very serious level, very high level and which caused surely the stir amidst the Members, they felt agitated. That is why pulse is a poor man's consumption, poor man's protein. Why can it not be? But do not think that it will come down. The rate of inflation will have to be brought down.

The demand is increasing. What has been the wage increase in the rural areas? What has been the purchasing power of the rural areas? Do not believe me. Let us say that the COS Report is available. Samples are there; the organisation report is available.

I come from a village. I go to village every year apart from my constituency. I used to see what happened when there were food shortages. For two consecutive years, the prices of wheat and rice have been stable around Rs. 21 to Rs. 23. But there was no agitation in the rural areas. Did not people flock from the villages to the metropolitan cities? Yes, there were agitations in a section of the people. But it is not correct to say that people are dying of starvation because today we have the avenues.

What are the reports of the Great Bengal Famine where five million people died of starvation in 1942-43? The report says that it is not the lack of food grains; it is the lack of purchasing power. Whatever criticism you may make on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, it has raised the wage level in the villages. Therefore, people have option. A person has option that if I work for a day, guaranteed employment with indexing, I will get Rs. 139 a day even if the prices of wheat and rice from Rs. 23 to Rs. 24, I am in a position to buy 2 kg. and have some surplus, which was not there before the introduction of this scheme.

If you kindly analyse the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States, from the States to the rural areas, from the Centre to the rural areas, you will find that substantial changes are taking place over the years. Therefore, these aspects are also to be considered while making our observation.

Yes, criticism has been made with regard to monetary policy; rates have been increased. Shri Yashwant Sinha bitterly criticised that "in your fiscal stimulus package, Rs. 1,86,000 crore was provided as fiscal package in two years, 2008-09 and 2009-10. You have allowed the munafakhori to gain windfall profit, if I provided Rs. 25,000 crore to the States to purchase new vehicles, public transport vehicles, buses under JNNURM to create demand in the automobile sector, I am directing the money to the profiteers, racketeers".

If I increase the developmental outlay of the States to the extent of 25 per cent out of Rs. 1,86,000 crore, am I helping the profiteers and racketeers or I am helping to construct more roads, more schools in the rural areas? Please analyse it. Yes, tax concessions were given; excise duties were reduced; import duties were reduced substantially for health industry. That is why they did not close. USA inflation was not high; Europe inflation was not high. It was 2 to 2½ per cent; but industry after industry closed; bank after bank collapsed. In India, we did not allow to have that. Yes, our growth became slow but we did not allow to have a catastrophic situation. But anyone of you, particularly you Mr. Yashwant Sinha as Finance Minister of six years' standing would have done if the figure would have come to you. The first quarter growth of 2008-09 was 9 per cent. Last quarter, it was going to be about 5.8 per cent. Correctly my illustrious predecessor Mr. Chidambaram and the Prime Minister, in the month of December, provided the first dose of stimulus package. In January, we provided the second dose of stimulus package. Even in the interim Budget, standing here, I told you that I am taking the liberty of the House to save the economy, to prevent further deceleration of growth, I am providing stimulus package though I know fully well that I have no mandate. My mandate comes to an end on 23rd May; it is only for 1½ months. But you were gracious enough to agree to my proposal. When we came back after the renewed mandate, I fulfilled that. But it is not that I am indulging in financial profligacy. By taking appropriate monetary mechanism, we reduced it.

Yesterday, some hon. Members said that before the Janata period we had raised the rate of inflation. It is not correct. When you demitted office after 2½ years, and thereafter by other party, the rate of inflation in January, 1980 was as high as 21 per cent. Therefore it is not correct. There is nothing to be ashamed. These are the facts. When you assumed office in 1977, the rate of interest was one of the lowest because of the policies pursued by my illustrious predecessor Shri C. Subramaniam, the then Finance Minister. One year, this

country had the privilege of registering negative rate of inflation and surplus on international trade account, that is 1976-77. Therefore, the short point which I am trying to drive at is that let us not mix up growth versus inflation. Let us try to project the united image of this great House, citadel of democracy. Yes, there are difficulties but that does not mean that we have to start eating lizard. Price rise is the problem we have faced in the past and we are facing currently. Collectively we will be able to do so because the Prime Minister and my other colleagues did not get the absolute majority, did not get the absolute mandate. We got the mandate but the mandate with the message: "Carry people with you". We are trying to do so.

The minor points here and there, I did not reply because I thought I have no interest in scoring a debating point. I have only one interest to find a mechanism through which we can work together.

Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me this opportunity.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Yashwant Sinha.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, hon. the Finance Minister has given us a very comprehensive reply to the Motion that I had moved in the House. I am not standing up to reply to the points that he has made but I am standing up to record my disappointment at the fact that he has not taken the House into confidence with regard to the steps that the Government proposes to take in the coming days to control inflation. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Minister a certain time limit must be given as to by when this inflation will come down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): We had raised this yesterday, inflation is rising in the county due to hoarders and profiteers. Are they going to take any step against the profiteers or not? ...*(Interruptions)* We boycott the House.

**12.51 hrs.**

*Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and some other hon. Members then left the House.*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yashwant Sinhaji, please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, I am not surprised at all that those parties which supported the Government always and on every issue, they always bail them out are themselves going out of the House today. But I had expected that today hon. Minister of Finance would take the House in confidence and say that they are going to take these ten steps in the coming months and days. He has not mentioned a single thing about that, which is why I have stood here to express my disappointment and I would like to say that as far as we people are concerned, NDA is concerned, we have been deeply disappointed with hon. Finance Minister's reply.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I would like to bring this to the knowledge of Shri Pranab Babu. He has rightly stated that 12 percent diesel is being used by farmers. According to me there are nearly four lakh cell towers. In a day they burn nearly 1 crore 20 lakh liters of oil. I am not going to the other question. He has mentioned about cars but one step, which Yashwant Sinha Ji is talking about, is totally in their hand. What sense does it make to give them subsidised fuel at 3 Rupees 80 paise. They can save that money and transfer the same to the farmer who is using 12 percent of the fuel. I would like to request him that this is an easy job. It can be done very easily. Why are they giving subsidy to malls, hotels, cars and mobile cell towers. Subsidy must be given to the farmer.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.2, to the Motion moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to the vote of the House.

The question is:

In the motion,-

*after* the words "in the House"

*add* "and Government's failure to curb the food price inflation"

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We demand a division. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member has asked for a division.

Let the lobbies be cleared—

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

**13.00 hrs.**

Now, the Secretary-General to inform the House about the voting procedure.

SECRETARY GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:-

1. Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only;
2. As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above Display Boards" on either side of the hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the Voting System has been activated.
3. For voting, please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, viz.,

One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the headphone plate and

Also

any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:

Ayes	-	Green colour
Noes	-	Red colour
Abstain	-	Yellow colour

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

IMPORTANT: The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.
6. Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on Display Boards and on their Desk Unit.
7. In case, vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 2, moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to the vote of the House.

The question is:

In the motion,—

*after* the words “in the House”

*add* “and Government’s failure to curb the food price inflation”

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division	Ayes	12.52 hrs.
Acharia, Shri Basu Deb		
Anandan, Shri M.		
Badal, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur		
Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari		
Bauri, Shrimati Susmita		
Biju, Shri P.K.		
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur		
Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal		
Das, Shri Khagen		
Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas		
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra		
Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur		
Haque, Sk. Saidul		
Jena, Shri Mohan		
Karunakaran, Shri P.		
Kristappa, Shri N.		
Kumar, Shri P.		
Laguri, Shri Yashbant		
Lingam, Shri P.		
Mahato, Shri Narahari		
Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari		
Majumdar, Shri Prasanta Kumar		
Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan		
Mandal, Dr. Tarun		
Manian, Shri O.S.		
Misra, Shri Pinaki		
Mohapatra, Shri Sidhant		
Namdhari, Shri Inder Singh		

Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
Panda, Shri Baijayant  
Panda, Shri Prabodh  
Pangi, Shri Jayaram  
Rajendran, Shri C.  
Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
Rao, Shri K. Narayan  
Rao, Shri Nama Nageswara  
Reddy, Shri M. Venugopala  
\*Reddy, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan  
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
Sampath, Shri A.  
Satpathy, Shri Tathagata  
Semmalai, Shri S.  
Singh Deo, Shri Kalikesh Narayan  
Sivasami, Shri C.  
Sugumar, Shri K.  
Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad  
Thambidurai, Dr. M.  
Tudu, Shri Laxman  
Venugopal, Dr. P.

**NOES**

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.  
Abdullah, Dr. Farooq  
Adhikari, Shri Sisir  
Adhi Sankar, Shri  
Advani, Shri L.K.  
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
Ahamed, Shri E.  
Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.  
Ahmed, Shri Sultan  
Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh  
Alagiri, Shri M.K.  
Alagiri, Shri S.  
Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
Antony, Shri Anto  
Argal, Shri Ashok

\*Voted through slip since he was not allotted seat.

Awale, Shri Jaywant Gangaram  
Azad, Shri Kirti  
Azharuddin, Mohammed  
Baal, Shri T.R.  
'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh  
Babbar, Shri Raj  
Bahuguna, Shri Vijay  
Bairwa, Shri Khiladi Lal  
Bais, Shri Ramesh  
Baite, Shri Thangso  
Bajwa, Shri Pratap Singh  
Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip  
Banerjee, Shri Ambica  
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.  
Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob  
Besra, Shri Devidhan  
Bhagat, Shri Sudarshan  
Bhagora, Shri Tara Chand  
Bhaiya, Shri Shivraj  
Bhoi, Shri Sanjay  
Bhujbal, Shri Sameer  
Biswal, Shri Hemanand  
Bundela, Shri Jitendra Singh  
Chacko, Shri P.C.  
Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar  
Chauhan, Shri Mahendrasinh P.  
Chavan, Shri Harishchandra  
Chidambaram, Shri P.  
Chinta Mohan, Dr.  
Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.  
Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo  
Choudhary, Shri Harish  
Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar  
Choudhry, Shrimati Shruti  
Choudhury, Shri Abu Hasem Khan  
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
Chowdhury, Shri Adhir  
'Commando', Shri Kamal Kishor

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan  
Das, Shri Ram Sundar  
Dasmunsi, Shrimati Deepa  
\*Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh  
Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen  
De, Dr. Ratna  
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra  
Deora, Shri Milind  
Deshmukh, Shri K.D.  
Devi, Shrimati Ashwamedh  
Devi, Shrimati Rama  
Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.  
Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.  
Dhurve, Shrimati Jyoti  
Dias, Shri Charles  
Dikshit, Shri Sandeep  
Dubey, Shri Nishikant  
Dudhgaonkar, Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao  
Dutt, Shrimati Priya  
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.  
Engti, Shri Biren Singh  
Ering, Shri Ninong  
Gadhvi, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji  
Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo  
Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal  
Gandhiselvan, Shri S.  
Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Patil  
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh  
Ghubaya, Shri Sher Singh  
Gogoi, Shri Dip  
Gouda, Shri Shivarama  
Guddu, Shri Premchand  
Handique, Shri B.K.  
Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul  
Hari, Shri Sabbam  
Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.  
Hassan, Dr. Monazir  
Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh  
Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan

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\*Voted through slip.

Hussain, Shri Ismail  
Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz  
Islam, Sk. Nurul  
Jadhav, Shri Baliram  
Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.  
Jain, Shri Pradeep  
Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay  
Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash  
Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram  
Jardosh, Shrimati Darshana  
Jat, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai  
Jatua, Shri Choudhury Mohan  
Jawale, Shri Haribhau  
Jena, Shri Srikant  
Jeyadurai, Shri S.R.  
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha  
Jindal, Shri Naveen  
Joshi, Dr. C.P.  
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
\*Joshi, Shri Kailash  
Joshi, Shri Mahesh  
Joshi, Shri Pralhad  
Kachhadia, Shri Naranbhai  
Kamal Nath, Shri  
Kamat, Shri Gurudas  
Kashyap, Shri Virender  
Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh  
Kataria, Shri Lalchand  
Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh  
Khan, Shri Hassan  
Khandela, Shri Mahadeo Singh  
Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun  
Khatgaonkar, Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil  
Khatri, Dr. Nirmal  
Khursheed, Shri Salman  
Killi, Dr. Kruparani  
\*Kowase, Shri Marotrao Sainuji  
Krishnasswamy, Shri M.

Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra  
Kumar, Shri Ramesh  
Kumar, Shri Virendra  
Kumar, Shri Vishwa Mohan  
Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara  
Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka  
Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai  
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra  
Mahant, Dr. Charan Das  
Maharaj, Shri Satpal  
Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad  
Majhi, Shri Pradeep  
\*Maken, Shri Ajay  
Malik, Shri Jitender Singh  
Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal  
Manjhi, Shri Hari  
Maran, Shri Dayanidhi  
Masram, Shri Basori Singh  
McLeod, Shrimati Ingrid  
Meena, Shri Namoo Narain  
Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal  
Meghe, Shri Datta  
Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram  
Meghwal, Shri Bharat Ram  
Meinya, Dr. Thokchom  
Mirdha, Dr. Jyoti  
Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad  
Mishra, Shri Mahabal  
Mitra, Shri Somen  
Moily, Shri M. Veerappa  
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab  
Munda, Shri Karia  
Munde, Shri Gopinath  
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh  
Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso  
Napoleon, Shri D.  
Naqvi, Shri Zafar Ali

Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
 Narayanrao, Shri Sonawane Pratap  
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.  
 Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi  
 Nirupam, Shri Sanjay  
 Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad  
 Noor, Kumari Mausam  
 Ola, Shri Sis Ram  
 Pakkappa, Shri S.  
 Pal, Shri Jagdambika  
 Pal, Shri Rajaram  
 Pala, Shri Vincent H.  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar  
 Pandey, Kumari Saroj  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Paranjpe, Shri Anand Prakash  
 Paswan, Shri Kamlesh  
 Patel, Shri Devji M.  
 Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.  
 Patel, Shri Lalubhai Babubhai  
 Patel, Shri Nathubhai Gomanbhai  
 Patel, Shri Praful  
 Patel, Shri Somabhai Gandadal Koli  
 Patel, Shrimati Jayshreeben  
 Pathak, Shri Harin  
 \*Patil, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao  
 Patil, Shri A.T. Nana  
 Patil, Shri C.R.  
 Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb  
 Patil, Shri Pratik  
 Patle, Shrimati Kamla Devi  
 Paul, Shri Tapas  
 Pawar, Shri Sharad  
 Pilot, Shri Sachin  
 Potai, Shri Sohan  
 Pradhan, Shri Amarnath  
 Prasada, Shri Jitin

Punia, Shri P.L.  
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D.  
 Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra  
 Raghavan, Shri M.K.  
 Rahman, Shri Abdul  
 \*Rai, Shri Prem Das  
 Rajagopal, Shri L.  
 Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam  
 Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh  
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally  
 Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.  
 Ramshankar, Prof.  
 Rana, Shri Rajendrasinh  
 Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan  
 Rao, Dr. K.S.  
 Rawat, Shri Harish  
 Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada  
 Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami  
 Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P  
 Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan  
 Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu  
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal  
 Reddy, Shri S.P.Y.  
 Roy, Prof. Saugata  
 Roy, Shri Arjun  
 Roy, Shrimati Shatabdi  
 Ruala, Shri C.L.  
 Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant  
 Sahu, Shri Chandu Lal  
 Sai Prathap, Shri A.  
 Sangma, Kumari Agatha  
 Sanjoy, Shri Takam  
 \*Sardinha, Shri Francisco Cosme  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey  
 Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.  
 Scindia, Shrimati Yashodhara Rajee  
 Selja, Kumari  
 Shanavas, Shri M.I.  
 Shantha, Shrimati J.



Sharma, Dr. Arvind Kumar  
Shariq, Shri S.D.  
Sharma, Shri Jagdish  
Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh  
Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar  
Shinde, Shri Sushilkumar  
Shukla, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao  
Sibal, Shri Kapil  
Singh, Chaudhary Lal  
Singh, Dr. Bhola  
Singh, Dr. Sanjay  
Singh, Rao Inderjit  
Singh, Shri Ajit  
Singh, Shri Bhoopendra  
Singh, Shri Dushyant  
Singh, Shri Ganesh  
Singh, Shri Ijyaraj  
Singh, Shri Mahabali  
\*Singh, Shri N. Dharam  
Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar  
Singh, Shri R.P.N.  
Singh, Shri Rajnath  
Singh, Shri Rakesh  
Singh, Shri Ratan  
Singh, Shri Ravneet  
Singh, Shri Rewati Raman  
Singh, Shri Uday  
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap  
Singh, Shri Virbhadra  
Singh, Rajkumari Ratna  
Singh, Shrimati Meena  
Singh, Shrimati Rajesh Nandini  
Singla, Shri Vijay Inder  
Sinha, Shri Yashwant  
Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai  
Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh  
Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
Sudhakaran, Shri K.  
Sugavanam, Shri E.G.  
Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan  
Sule, Shrimati Supriya

\*Voted through slip.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil  
Sushant, Dr. Rajan  
Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma  
Tagore, Shri Manicka  
Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
Tandon, Shrimati Annu  
Tanwar, Shri Ashok  
Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor  
Taware, Shri Suresh Kashinath  
Tewari, Shri Manish  
Thakor, Shri Jagdish  
Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh  
\*Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.  
Tharoor, Dr. Shashi  
Thirumaavalavan, Shri Thol  
Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
\*\*Thomas, Shri P.T.  
Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
Toppo, Shri Joseph  
Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
Vardhan, Shri Harsh  
Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.  
Venugopal, Shri D.  
Venugopal, Shri K.C.  
Verma, Shri Sajjan  
Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
Viswanathan, Shri P.  
Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar  
Vyas, Dr. Girija  
Wakchaure, Shri Bhausheeb Rajaram  
Wankhede, Shri Subhash Bapurao  
Wasnik, Shri Mukul  
Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
Yadav, Shri Arun  
Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra  
Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan  
Yadav, Shri Anjankumar M.  
Yadav, Shri Ramakant  
Yadav, Shri Sharad

\*Voted through slip.

\*\*Corrected through slip.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, subject to correction\*, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 51

Noes: 320

*The motion was negatived.*

**13.03 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.*

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Yashwant Sinha to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That despite repeated discussions on price rise in the House, the burden of price rise on the common man is continuing. Expressing deep concern over price rise, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate effective steps to check inflation that will give relief to the common man.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**13.04 hrs.**

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

### (i) Coir Board

[English]

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): Madam, I beg to move the following:-

“That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-rule (1) of the rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members

\*The following Members also recorded/corrected their votes through slips.

Noes 320 + Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, S/Shri Kailash Joshi, Marotrao Sainuji Kowase, Ajay Maken, Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao Patil, S/Shri Premdas Rai, Francisco Cosme Sardinha, N. Dharam Singh, R. Thamaraiselvan, P.T. Thomas = 330

from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-rule (1) of the rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**13.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.**

### (ii) Committee on Public Undertakings

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, under sub-rule (3) of rule 254, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo appointed Minister.”

The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect, under sub-rule (3) of rule 254, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo appointed Minister.”

*The motion was adopted.*

13.05 hrs.

**(iii) Committee on Public Accounts**

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan appointed as Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha”.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan appointed as Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha”.

*The motion was adopted.*

13.06 hrs.

**MOTIONS RE: JOINT COMMITTEE TO  
EXAMINE MATTERS RELATING TO  
ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM  
LICENCES AND SPECTRUM**

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do appoint Sarvashri Vijay Bahuguna and Ilyaraj Singh to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Sarvashri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and Paban Singh Ghatowar”.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do appoint Sarvashri Vijay Bahuguna and Ilyaraj Singh to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Sarvashri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and Paban Singh Ghatowar”.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan from the membership of the Committee and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee”.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan from the membership of the Committee and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee”.

*The motion was adopted.*

13.07 hrs.

**MOTION RE: TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT  
OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd August, 2011”.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd August, 2011”.

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, I would like to say that ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: First, let him move the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I would like to say this before he moves this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him move this first.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: If he will move this, then now will my objection be raised. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: First let this moved, then you may speak. You will be given time to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

13.08 hrs.

### LOKPAL BILL, 2011\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the institution of Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received a notice from the Leader of Opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj seeking my permission to raise Constitutional objection on the introduction of the Lokpal Bill.

I would like to inform that as per the provision of sub-rule (2) of rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, notice to oppose introduction of a Bill should specify clearly and precisely the objections to be raised. The hon. Leader of Opposition has not mentioned in her notice the Constitutional objection which she wants to raise. However, she mentioned it to me later.

However, as the subject matter of the Bill is important, I am permitting her to raise the objection very briefly as a special case.

Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the institution of Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Thank you Madam Speaker, first of all I am very grateful to you for allowing me to put forth my objection against Rule 72 under Lokpal Bill at the introductory stage. Madam Speaker, I know my limitations if objection is made on the basis of legislative competence under Rule 72 then discussion can take place in detail otherwise points have to be put forth in brief. I would speak in brief, since the issue is very important hence I want to put it forth.

My objection is not related to the jurisdiction of the Government because I know that the subject matter of the Bill is of such nature that the Government is competent to formulate the Bill. We too had prepared such a Bill during NDA rule. But my objection is to the violation of the Constitution. My objection is against the violation of the scheme of Criminal Law of this country. The Constitution of India provides the Right to Equality to all. Everybody is equal before the Constitution. On the basis of the said Right, the scheme of the Criminal Law has been formulated and any person occupying howsoever high position is not provided immunity. The provision is made that all are equal. Criminal Law in our country is governed by IPC and CRPC. IPC does not provide any kind of immunity to the Prime Minister. Prevention of Corruption Act was formulated in this country. No immunity has been provided to the Prime Minister under this most comprehensive Act meant to fight against corruption. But the present Bill hurt me due to which I had to put forth my objection. This is the first Bill of this type we have

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 4.8.2011

been bringing after independence, its section two defines a Minister as 'Minister means a Union Minister, but does not include the Prime Minister.' This is the provision wherein it is defined that a Minister means any Central Minister. But the Prime Minister is not included under its ambit, I am unable to understand from where this logic has come up. A person occupying any position cannot be a holy cow. Case may be registered against him under Prevention of Corruption Act. But Lokpal Bill which is being formulated in the form of special investigation agency. Why is the Prime Minister being put out from its ambit?

I would like to remind you that this debate had taken place at that time also when we had formulated this Bill. I am feeling proud while stating that the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji had concluded that debate by uttering a single sentence that if he would not be in the ambit of that, the Prime Minister would not be under its ambit then the Bill would be ineffective. With this statement of his that debate came to an end. The Prime Minister was included into the Bill which we had prepared. Today Pranab Dada is present here, that Bill went to the standing committee. We had sent that to standing committee of Home. At that time, Pranab Dada himself was the Chairman of the Standing Committee. He had approved that scheme and told that the Prime Minister should be put into this ambit. I am happy that the present Prime Minister has also publicly announced that he wants to be under that ambit. I am unable to understand why his colleagues are against it, why cabinet is not listening to him? That is why, I object this provision of the Bill because the Constitution of India provides the Right to Equality. The Criminal Law of India does not provide immunity to anyone, this Bill is being brought by violating all those laws. We have many objections. Many amendments are required in order to make this Bill effective but I am supposed to speak in brief under Section 2 of Rule 72. Therefore, I am mainly putting forth my objection to ask them to bring this Bill by just making amendment that the Prime Minister will be brought under this purview. Bring it tomorrow with tis alteration, we will allow it to be introduced here but in this present form, we cannot allow it to be introduced.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: You did not give notice.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You cannot speak on this without giving notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I will take only one minute.

*[English]*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You have to give notice.

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no notice. I have not received any notice.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Under the rules notice has to be given...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to say that the Bill has now been submitted for the consideration of the House. In fact, the hon. Leader of Opposition also has said that the Prime Minister himself offered to be within the purview of the Bill. After that, the Cabinet took the decision and the Bill has been already in the domain...*(Interruptions)*

The Bill will go to the Standing Committee. Now that the Bill is the property of the House, when we discuss it in the House, the House is supreme and whatever the House decides is going to be final. Therefore, on this issue the objection cannot be sustained.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would like to just clarify one point because this is a constitutional issue. Response to the objection raised has been given. As Sushma-ji has brought my name, it is true that I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home in 2001 when the Lokpal Bill was referred to the Standing Committee. As the Chairman of the Standing Committee, I placed the Report of the Committee on the Lokpal Bill on the Table of the House on 16.2.2002. What I want to know from her is what prevented the then Government . they had full two years of 2002 and 2003 . from bringing this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the institution of Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may introduce the Bill.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, I introduce\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.20 p.m.

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\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

13.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.24 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) Need to man the railway level crossings at various places under Mukeriyān, Dasuya, Tanda, Hoshiarpur, Sham Chaurasi and Phagwara Legislative Assemblies in Punjab**

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): Vidhan Sabha constituencies Mukerian, Dasuya, Tanda, Hoshiarpur, Sham Chaurasi and Phagwara of my Parliamentary Constituency Hoshiarpur do have railway crossings at many places but in want of barriers at crossings travelers remain struck with fear of train movements. Due to fog and rain in winter season and rainy season respectively visibility declines. Many school going children have lost their lives many a time, many people get crippled and vehicles get damaged. It is generally observed that the cases are registered against the vehicle drivers by the Railways department but the report is not submitted by the investigating commission and lakhs of rupees are wasted thereon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to request the Minister of

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

Railways to seriously take up the process of installing barriers at the said railway crossings because my Parliamentary Constituency is a rural and backward region. In view of the safety of the public, efforts may please be made to fulfill those demands being made for a long time.

- (ii) Need to provide Dearness Allowance on pension to the retired employees of sugarmills in the country**

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): I would like to draw attention of the Government towards the need to provide Dearness Allowance on pension to the retired employees of sugarmills in the country.

The pension scheme was implemented in the year 1995 for the employees working in sugarmills in the country. A fix amount is given as pension to the retired employees of sugarmills under this scheme. There has been no increment in the pension of the retired employees after almost 16 years and they are not given even Dearness Allowance.

I urge to the Central Government to consider sympathetically about providing Dearness Allowance on pension to the retired employees of sugarmills like the employees of State and Central Government by intervening in this very important issue of public interest so that they can maintain their families properly.

- (iii) Need to develop tourist places in Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh**

[*English*]

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI (Srikakulam): Srikakulam District is one of the tourist places with many unique and ancient temples in Andhra Pradesh. The unique and ancient temple of Sun God "Sri Suryanarayana Swamy Temple." At Arasavalli, Lord Shiva Temple on the banks of Vamsadhar River at Srimukhalingam which was the erstwhile capital of Ganga Kings, the temple at Srikurmam dedicated to Lord Vishnu are falling in Srikakulam District. The beaches of Kalingapatnam, the bird Sanctuaries of Tellineelapuram and the historic Buddhist places dating back to the 2nd century A.D. *i.e.*, Salihundam and Danthavaripuri are the other places that attract a large number of tourists.

Though the tourist and pilgrim places of the district are very famous and unique, but these are not getting the attraction of tourists as they deserve due to lack of

infrastructure and facilities at these places. There is no proper road connectivity and accommodation for tourists at these places.

I, therefore, request the Minister for Tourism to kindly release funds for the over-all development of the tourist places of Srikakulam District as stated above.

**(iv) Need to start the vaccination programme against Japanese Encephalitis in Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): With the commencement of rain, Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome continue to claim lives in different parts of the country. Even after this, no medicine has been invented for the treatment of this fatal disease so far. According to the Government data, new patients of Japanese Encephalitis were hospitalized in Gorakhpur Medical College on 24 and 25 July only in Uttar Pradesh and 3 patients out of them had died also. 85 patients are being treated in Gorakhpur Medical College even now. In the month of January, 597 patients were hospitalized in Gorakhpur Medical College and 125 persons out of them have died. The Government of India had provided 16 lakh vaccines for the prevention of the said disease but even the process of vaccination was not started and all medicines got expired.

Therefore, I urge to the State Government to start the works of vaccination immediately.

**(v) Need to augment Primary Health Centres and improve medical facilities in Community Health Centres in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): My Parliamentary Constituency, Bahraich is the most backward district of Uttar Pradesh. As this district is located on the Indo-Nepalese border gets flooded every year with the waters from the rivers flowing from Nepal to India. The water of flood spreads many types of communicable diseases every year. There is acute scarcity of medical facilities in this district. There is no medical college till 200 km. around this district. Many people die due to lack of medical facilities on time. The number of Primary Health Centres is very less in this district and there is an urgent need of medical facilities and trained doctors specially lady doctor in hospitals and primary health centres, community health centres of the district. Due to the lack

of lady doctors, people are unable to get the facilities for the treatment of women and child birth.

I urge the Government to approve the proposals of opening more primary health centres, upgrading the district hospitals and appointing trained doctors, women doctors and providing essential facilities in primary and community health centres in Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh.

**(vi) Need to ensure inauguration/stone laying ceremony of Central Government development projects by the Member of Parliament of the area**

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Drawing the attention of the MPs towards the instructions issued in regard to central government development programmes Parliamentary Constituencies, I would like to inform the House that the Central Government has issued clear guidelines regarding stone laying/inauguration of important schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana stating that stone laying/inauguration should be done by the local MPs but the local MPs are being ignored at the time of stone laying/inauguration of the projects run under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Barabanki district, the Government of India under multi sectoral development plan had approved four Government Inter College and 1 boys and 1 girls hostels which were inaugurated by Minority Welfare and Wakf Department, Barabanki on 2.6.2011 in district Barabanki but the local MPs were not invited.

Therefore, I urge the Government to issue directions to all State Governments to ensure that inauguration/stone laying of all schemes approved by the Central Government may be done by the local MPs. Orders should also be issued to the effect that the review of all schemes of the Central Government will be done by the district vigilance and monitoring committee.

**(vii) Need to continue the existing system of operation of trains from Egmore Railway Station in Tamil Nadu**

*[English]*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): The Chennai Central Railway Station has been functioning as the first Terminus of Chennai since 1873. From 1906 onwards Egmore Railway Station has been functioning as second Terminus. Now Southern Railway has planned to convert Tambaram as the third Terminus and the preliminary work

is already in progress. If the plan is implemented, all the trains operating to and from Southern Tamil Nadu which are bound to Egmore Station would be terminated at Tambaram Railway Station. This will cause a lot of inconvenience and difficulties to the general public.

Tambaram Railway Station is 24 kms away from the Egmore Railway Station. 61.5 percent of the people travelling to Southern Districts come from Chennai. If they want to go all the way from Chennai to Tambaram Railway Station for boarding south bound trains, they have to commute 30 kms by car or bus or auto or electric train and it will consume about 2 hours to reach Tambaram. This will make the already snarling road traffic more congested.

At present 18 Express trains leave Daily from Egmore Railway Station to southern parts. In addition to this 10 Express trains are also being diverted from Chennai Central to Egmore station and 8 Express trains pass through this station. If we calculate on an average 1500 commuters per train nearly 1 lakh passengers are being disturbed.

I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to take urgent and need steps to operate all trains which are being operated to and from Tamil Nadu only from Egmore station as at present. North Bound trains which are being operated at present from Egmore may be shifted to Royapuram Railway station which is having nearly 72 acres of vacant lands. Till such time status quo is to be maintained regarding Egmore Railway Station.

**(viii) Need to provide immediate employment to all the persons seeking employment on compassionate ground**

[*Translation*]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): As per a decision by the Supreme Court, the right to employment in service on the basis of compassionate ground has been restricted. All the Labor Unions of the country have severely protested against the Government's decision to ban the appointments on the basis of compassionate ground in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision. Even then, the Government has not reconsidered its decision. Due to change in the definition of right to employment on compassionate ground, many families have to suffer. In case the Group C and Group D employees die suddenly or get crippled at their work place or at some other place their families become destitute. Because of the lack

of any resource for livelihood the education of their children and responsibilities towards families are affected adversely. At such a critical time if employment is provided to the widow or any heir of the deceased employees, the family will be saved from wandering in search of livelihood. Besides some states, the Central Government has reserved only 5 percent vacancies on compassionate ground out of total number of vacancies for its Public Sector Undertakings and the provision has been made to provide employment on compassionate ground to the applicant on the basis of seniority within two years time period. Due to these strict rules, applications for employment on compassionate ground in all the sectors of the country are being cancelled. It is a case of denying natural justice to employees. Keeping in view the suffering caused to the applicants under employment on compassionate ground, the Government should reconsider the policies being implemented in this regard. The number of applicants for employment on compassionate ground is adding to the problem of increasing number of unemployed people registered in the Employment Exchanges of the country. Hence, I would request the Government to make the employment on compassionate ground statutory.

**(ix) Need for underground ducting of BSNL telephone cables in Himachal Pradesh to avoid theft and ensure uninterrupted services to the consumers**

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): I would like to invite the attention of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology towards the miserable condition of the telecommunication system in Himachal Pradesh. There is a connectivity problem there. It being hilly area the telephone cables are spread overhead. The incidents of cable theft are constantly multiplying as a result of which the common telecommunication consumers are facing connectivity as well as other problems. The condition has worsened to the extent that the staff of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited make a ritual of their duties by lodging FIR against cable thefts at police stations and, generally, police too do not take such matters seriously. As a result thereof, the common people of the state have to face the problems.

I would like to say to the Hon. Minister that in order to curb the incidents of cable thefts in Himachal Pradesh, the department should lay the BSNL telephone cables underground. In this way, the cable theft can be avoided and uninterrupted telecommunication service can be ensured.



**(x) Need to ensure proper utilization of funds sanctioned for welfare schemes meant for Adivasis in the country**

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): The Government of India has been running several central sponsored schemes for the welfare of and to provide facilities to the tribals particularly the forest dwellers but hardly 15 percent facilities are accessible to them. In this manner, funds allocated for schemes for scheduled tribes are not being utilized properly. Many hon. Members of this House who come from tribal majority regions have sought the information regarding the funds allocated as well as the funds utilized in welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes but the information provided to them is not according to the rules. In this regard, I have met the Union Minister many times and raised this issue in the meeting for Scheduled Tribe.

Through the House, I would like to request that the information regarding the funds allocated as well as the funds utilized for these schemes may be furnished to the Members who have demanded it and the work may also be reviewed.

**(xi) Need to construct a railway over bridge/under bridge at level crossing in Murwara-Katni legislative assembly area in Khajuraho Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): In 1942, an Ordinance Factory was set up in Murwara-Katni legislative assembly area in Khajuraho Parliamentary Constituency. Its annual production is nearly worth Rs. 250 crore. A kendriya Vidhyalaya and hospital are located in its residential area from where Allahabad-Mumbai railway line is passing. Nearly 200 goods/passenger trains pass through this railway line. As a result of this, the railway crossing remains closed all the time. The main road to Vilgawa and Chaprawar along with 25 more villages passes from the populated area. The local people here have to face a lot of difficulty because of closure of the gates of this railway crossing most of the time. It is extremely important to construct a railway over/under bridge at level crossing at this place so that the convenience of local people is also taken care of.

**(xii) Need to accord approval to the pending civil aviation projects in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Civil Aviation towards the long pending projects in Madhya Pradesh and would

also like to say that despite repeated correspondence by our State Government for completion of pending proposals under various aviation schemes and programmes the centre has not taken any steps in this direction. The pendency of aviation projects of our State Government with the Union Government is causing major revenue losses in the field of tourism, transport and cargo etc.

In view of this situation, I would like to urge hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to approve the said pending proposals immediately in Madhya Pradesh so that the State Government can ensure development of the state. Along with this, I would also like to urge hon. Minister to introduce air services between Bhopal and Kolkata, Jabalpur and Gwalior, Jabalpur and Nagpur, Mumbai and Nagpur to Jabalpur.

**(xiii) Need to release the due share of water to Rajasthan from Ranjit Sagar Dam**

DR. KIRODI LAI MEENA (Dausa): Rajasthan gets water of Ravi and Beas rivers from Ranjit Singh Dam, Pong Dam and Bhakra Dam. Ranjit Singh Dam is under the control of Punjab, while other two dams are under the control of Bhakra Beas Management Board (B.B.M.B). At present, the share of Rajasthan which is 72000 Cusec is not being released by Punjab. Due to this, Indira Gandhi Canal is unable to get even sufficient amount of water for drinking purpose. Only 1100 Cusec water is being provided against minimum requirement of 2200 Cusec water due to which drinking water is unable to flow up to the end points of the canals. As a result of which, public is annoyed. On the other hand, this time crops in the fields are getting destroyed for want of water. If any solution to this problem is not found out immediately, the condition will aggravate and the law and order situation may be worsened.

Under the Section 79 of Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966 it is the sole responsibility of the Bhakra Beas Management Board to provide water to the successor states as per their shares but Bhakra Beas Management Board has shown its incapability in this regard.

Hence, it is necessary that the Ministry of Power of the Union Government may issue instruction immediately to the Bhakra Beas Management Board to get the share of water for Rajasthan be released. In case, Punjab does not release water from Ranjit Sagar Dam, then Rajasthan should be provided with its share of water from Pong and Bhakra Dam in Punjab. By doing so the rights of Punjab will also not be adversely affected. The demand of Rajasthan for water is as per its fixed share, therefore, Bhakra Beas Management Board should not have any

objection to it. The Central Government should come forward to get Rajasthan's share of water released.

14.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS—(GENERAL)-2011-12\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 24.

Motion moved:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 16, 19, 23, 24, 30 to 33, 38, 40, 41, 45 to 48, 50, 52 to 54, 57 to 61, 66, 72 to 75, 82, 85, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96 and 101 to 105.”

**Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 2011-2012 submitted to Vote of Lok Sabha**

Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue ₹	Capital ₹
1	2	3
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2,00,000	...
2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	2,00,000	...
4. Atomic Energy	1,00,000	...
6. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	420,21,00,000	...
9. Ministry of Civil Aviation	1,00,000	...
11. Department of Commerce	3,00,000	...
12. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	...
16. Department of Consumer Affairs	2,00,00,000	...
19. Ministry of Culture	15,04,00,000	...
23. Defence Services - Navy	1,00,000	...
24. Defence Services - Air Force	85,56,00,000	...
30. Ministry of Environment and Forests	1,00,000	...
31. Ministry of External Affairs	198,54,00,000	...
32. Department of Economic Affairs	1111,79,00,000	10612,83,00,000
33. Department of Financial Services		1,00,000
38. Department of Expenditure	90,00,000	...

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

	1	2	3
40.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	25,00,00,000	...
41.	Department of Revenue	1,00,000	...
45.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	95,50,00,000	...
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	6,00,000	1,00,000
47.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	3,00,000	...
48.	Department of Health Research	2,00,000	...
50.	Department of Heavy Industry	32,00,000	...
52.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	...
53.	Cabinet	434,64,00,000	...
54.	Police	1759,47,00,000	2,00,000
57.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1,00,000	...
58.	Department of School Education and Literacy	2,00,000	...
59.	Department of Higher Education	2,00,000	...
60.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	...	8.63,00,000
61.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	1,00,000	...
66.	Ministry of Mines	...	68,87,00,000
72.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	2,00,000	...
73.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	...	1585,74,00,000
74.	Ministry of Planning	1,00,000	...
75.	Ministry of Power	31,49,00,000	ooo
82.	Department of Rural Development	2300,01,00,000	...
85.	Department of Science and Technology	2,00,000	...
87.	Department of Biotechnology	1,00,000	...
90.	Department of Space	...	1,00,000
91.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	2375,00,00,000	...
93.	Ministry of Textiles	3,00,000	18,00,00,000
94.	Ministry of Tourism	2,00,000	...
96.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35,56,00,000	...
101.	Department of Urban Development	1,00,000	2,00,000
102.	Public Works	1,00,000	...
103.	Stationery and Printing	...	3,55,00,000
104.	Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	...
105.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1500.00,00,000	...
	Total	10391,48,00,000	12297,69,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Harin Pathak will speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Finance Minister has come to the House to get Rs. 25,707 crore passed relating to the 53 Demands of Grants for the year 2011-12. It is our Constitutional responsibility. There is no doubt, we will pass it. But the Demands of these grants are directly related to our budget. We have passed the budget of Rs. 12 lakh crore approximately. Budget is not meant for that particular year only rather it possesses in it the glimpse of the next five years. The performance of a school going child is assessed at the interval of every 3 and 6 months. Today, by supporting the Demands of Grants I would like to submit that the way in which the budget is presented and the promises are made, no promise out of those are fulfilled so far. I regret to submit that when the budget for the year 2011-2012 was brought into the House Back then, hon. Prime Minister had said in his reply that the budget has solutions to all the problems and challenges that the country is facing. But I think that even after 64 years of independence and during the 53 years of Congress rule, not even one problem has been tackled properly. We have unprecedented challenges in front of us. The challenges have increased at present. It has become impossible for the masses, the middle class, the businessmen and all the people alike in the country to survive in the current economic scenario. We just survive, we do not thrive and there is no other alternative. The Minister of Finance says that they will increase the purchasing power we console ourselves by these promises. Neither our poverty has been eradicated nor the inflation brought under control. In the morning Shri Yashwant Sinha rightly said that I was most disappointed when the Minister of Finance has left.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, the Minister of state is present.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I know. Both the Minister of state are present. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Both the MoS, Revenue and MoS, Expenditure are present here in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: He would not be able to do anything. The one who has the responsibility, has left. Even he could not do anything. I express the same dejection and resentment. When we sought to hold this discussion under the rule 184, we expected the government to take some firm steps to control the rising inflation. Inflation does not affect only an individual but also the economic policy of the country. Price rise is the result of unemployment and unemployment is followed by corruption. The country is facing all kinds of challenges like, unemployment, anarchy, corruption, inflation and poverty. The Government did not resolve even one problem. I was very sad in the morning as there was no mention of controlling inflation and we claim that India is progressing. We compare ourselves with America and say that America is going to be bankrupt. I am not an economist, Economics is not my subject. But I do understand economics. The leadership of my party nominated me to the committee to investigate into the Harshad Mehta case 20 years ago. I have developed an interest in economy since then. I have studied it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform and warn the House that the country is on the verge of economic catastrophe. I am not saying this. We claim to become an economic super power. I have a newspaper cutting of Hindustan Times dated 5th January, 2011 wherein it is mentioned that Royal Bank of Scotland had clearly stated in a survey of the years 2011-12 that inflation can come in the way of India becoming an economic superpower. Further, it is written that Royal Bank of Scotland has termed the inflation as the biggest threat for the Indian economy in the year 2011. The bank has stated that along with the increase in peoples income the rise in the prices of crude oil in the international market and increasing government expenditure have been putting pressure on inflation and these things seem to undermine the efforts of Reserve Bank to control inflation. Till the time you do not control inflation the economy will spiral down into the abyss. I would like to provide the data to show the state of the country. When the NDA Government was in power, the foreign exchange reserve was around 202 million dollars. And our foreign debt was 104 billion dollars. I say this with certainty that according to the statistics available, the country has a foreign debt of 296 billion dollars and our reserve fund is 297 billion dollars. This is almost the same. I have also these figures.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, when we allocate one rupee for development, only 22 paise of this reach for the public

and we have to borrow 27 paise on every rupee so that we could spend this 22 paise for the development of the country. This is the economic condition of the country. The Finance Minister was just now saying that top industrialists of the world belong to India. He cited the names like Ratan Tata saying that his name is known to the world. The wealth of the country is being transported to the foreign countries and it is the matter of great concern for the general public like us. Shri Yashwant Sinha said that a big gap is being created in the country. The rich are becoming richer and the poor are getting poorer. I have got those data also. In the year 2014, there were 96 thousand such people, whose income was 4 crore per year. Today, you take pride saying that you have made the rich richer. The number of people earning more than rupees four crore per year has reached to one lakh forty thousand in the country. It means that in our country, there are one lakh forty thousand such people whose annual income is more than 4 crore rupees.

[English]

Rich has become richer, poor has become poorer.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions) Their number of one lakh forty thousand is unbelievable. The claim that the country is progressing and there is no inflation is based on the data of these people. Yesterday, Shri Salman Khursheed had raised question on the existence of inflation. This inflation exists only for five per cent people he had said. I was feeling like laughing. I was listening sitting on the back seat. This inflation is for five per cent people only. N.C. Saxena's report says that the Government does not even have the data of poverty. The Government does not have the data and it is talking about bringing the Food Security Bill. How will the Government bring this Bill which N.C. Saxena report says that there are 36 crore poor people in the country. The Tendulkar report tells some different story. Shri K.S. Rao was speaking yesterday and I listened to him carefully.

[English]

you said yesterday that fifty per cent of people are living below poverty line. Now, your Minister contradicted and said that only five percent are poor.

[Translation]

It is a cruel joke with the poor. Shri Salman Khursheed has said it yesterday. Regarding it, I would only like to

say that I do not want to do politics on our economic condition and all discussion which happened on inflation yesterday. I feel anguish that despite the old sayings 'Mere desh ki dharti sona ugale, ugale heere-moti' the country has reached to such miserable situation.

The people from foreign countries used to come to this country for learning. The knowledge of the country and the learned people are famous all over the world. Our country is also on that tract. There is nothing but destruction on this road. The data are proving it. The debt is increasing. The Government does not spend more than 35 per cent on plan expenditure. Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji, I am saying correctly, isn't I? We do not have money. Non-plan expenditure is increasing continuously. To which extent will the Government take it? We say that the Government has given subsidy. The Government gives the subsidy to the tune of one lakh fifty thousand crore rupees. Now, let me talk about subsidy. Hon. Finance Minister claims that the Government has provided subsidy to the farmers. I have got the data of subsidy which is given to the farmers. The Government provides subsidy worth rupees one lakh fifty thousand crore which include subsidies on giving foodgrains to the poor farmers as well as subsidies on gas and diesel provided to the farm labourers. It is only 9 per cent of the budget. Please, listen to me carefully.

[English]

We give nine per cent of the total Budget as a subsidy to the poor people and we give eighteen per cent as an interest to the foreign and international debt.

[Translation]

We put aside 18 per cent of our Budget to service the domestic and foreign debts. The country is drown in debt and it is staring at debt trap. Many times, I feel surprised on the data provided by the Government. If the growth increases, the inflation comes down. I have been the parliament for many years but I never seen such things in the last ten years.

[English]

I would like to know about it from him or the Cabinet Minister.

[Translation]

Could you name any country of the world where prices rise along with inflation. Prices rise even when inflation is

zero percent. I do not understand this sort of economics. You just make me understand that common man is not related to inflation. Please try to understand. ...(*Interruptions*) You have recently become a Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

You make me understand this. In your intervention, you say that the economists are of the view that prices will come down with the fall in inflation and, you, time and again, reply that the prices of diesel and petrol have soared because the prices in international market have beefed up. Why the prices of vegetables have increased? Why the prices of milk have increased? I have all the data. I come from Gujarat and I feel that not only Gujarat but also India on the whole number one in milk production in the whole world. Even then, prices of milk and vegetables increase after every three months. The condition is very miserable. Our international trade is getting affected. We are deviating from the reality. The only reason for this is that the Government does not have any reason for this. The Government neither had any reason earlier nor now. Elections are fought on the basis of slogans, elections are won on the basis of slogans and five years are spent in the Parliament on the basis of might. But, now, time has changed. It will not continue any longer. The country is demanding the replies to its questions. I have observed this in my Parliamentary constituency. I am not criticizing you rather telling you the truth. I am making you aware of the voice of the people. I am born and brought up in village and live in village. This time when I fought the election seventh time, two rural regions have been included into my Parliamentary constituency. At Ahmedabad constituency in addition to five regions two more regions were included later on, those were rural regions. From the year 1996 to 2009, Congress was 24000 plus and BJP was in minus, it had neither any MLA nor even a panchayat member. The MLAs of Congress who won the election from Patan, they have not won first time rather have won four times from there. I went to village. I listened to the villagers. That old lady at village, my mother, a wife of farmer, daughter, daughter-in-law, villagers all were suffering from price-rise and they said to me that Harin bhai you would win. You would form the Government and prices would come down. Do not take it lightly. I am telling all this because very soon you will be here on this side. The way you are intoxicated with power, you do not understand the public of India. The people of India are capable to defeat big guns in the elections.

I got a magazine published in that region. In that magazine, I provided a comparative list of the prices of

food grains during the NDA rule in 2004 and the prices of food grains in 2009. People gave mandate. With the help of my party workers and the support of people, I got 3500 and 2500 plus votes at both places. I am not appreciating myself. This is the thinking of people. You people will not stay for long. You do not care but I do. My party is concerned about it. Many people sitting in the House are concerned about those poor people, farmers, labourers people working in the fields, and other poor people. We will keep raising voices on behalf of them. We will keep fighting for their rights everywhere. We will go to jails for them. We will not let the country spoil in this manner. The country is on the verge of destruction. You do not have any solution. You make fun of subsidy. You give 12 percent subsidy to poor people and that too is gradually decreasing. You claim that you are providing subsidy to the poor. In the year 2004-05, the Government provided 12 percent subsidy that has decreased to 9 percent now. Where are you providing subsidy? You talk about cash transfer. How cash transfer will take place when you do not have any data. You do not have any data related to poverty. You are not concerned about poor people and corruption. It pains a lot when we look at the level of corruption. Your Ministers are involved in corruption. Yesterday one more report of C.A.G has appeared. I shall not indulge in politics. But did you take any step in your budget in order to curb corruption? When our leader Shri Lai Krishna Advani talked first time in the election of 2009 about bringing back the black money lying in the foreign countries, at that time you made fun of him. The whole world, our country, the Parliament know that people who by black marketing, loot, by the support of people sitting in the House, by the help of officers earned money, is stashed abroad. That should be brought back. Today, 92 percent people are demanding to bring that black money back. Hon. Supreme Court also has observed this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to speak much. I just want to say that you control the situation. The country has a lot of expectations. We have our limitations. We are Opposition. We can provide suggestion and put pressure. If you will take our suggestions and pressure casually in future you have to pay a very high price for it. Today, due to the present situation we have claimed that our country is becoming powerful in the world. I have a report of United Nations Organization with me. If the economy of the country is strong, it would reflect in the Human Index. You know it very well. Some people might not be aware of Human Development Index. I will give four examples from the Human Development Index- first is the average life expectancy of the people of the country.

Our country is lagging behind in average life expectancy. We are lagging behind in education and literacy even after 64 years of independence. Not only this, we are lagging behind in enrolment. As regards, Gender Index, we are below 100 countries. What are the reasons therefor? Now, I would conclude my speech by discussing that reason. The reason is that we thought about growth and while thinking about growth we forgot that we do not want such growth which gives birth to corruption. In order to increase GDP, we compromised with Morality Development Index. Shri Yashwant Sinha ji, with your permission, I want to use this word in the House first time- MDI. MDI means Morality Development Index. Our morality is over. That is why, your former Minister is in jail. After forthcoming six months, the meeting of your Cabinet\* will be held. You are doing preparation for that. Morality Development Index is down. Our character has degenerated human. I am an elected representative of the country. We all failed but you failed more.

We often cite Chanakya. I, through the example of Chanakya, would like to submit that during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, there was another Minister, whose name was Maha-Amatya Rakshas. He was as wise as Chanakya but he was against Chandragupta Maurya.

[English]

He was against Chandragupta Maurya.

[Translation]

He was favour of Dhananand. He said and I quote him.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please Keep silence.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: He said that no foreign invasion is required in order to destroy the country where thieves are allowed to go among public, where black marketeers are allowed. That country itself disappears from the map of the world. Before our country is destroyed, I would request you to save it.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I rise to support the first batch of Supplementary Demands for

Grants, 2011-12. The first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants include 53 Grants and approval is sought from the Parliament to authorize gross additional expenditure of Rs. 34,724.50 crore; of these, the proposals involving net cash outgo aggregate to Rs. 9,016.06 crore and gross additional expenditure matched by savings of the Ministries, Departments or by enhanced recoveries aggregates to Rs. 24707.84 crore.

Sir, for all the Members of Parliament of this House there is good news. In the last Budget announcement the Government had proposed to increase the annual allocation under MPLAD Scheme for each Member of Parliament from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore and to honour this commitment made by the Government a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 2370 crore is included. This was a long-standing demand of the MPs cutting across the Party lines and I am thankful to the Government that by considering our long-standing demand the Government has sanctioned and increased the quantum of MPLADS Fund from Rs.2 crore to Rs. 5 crore and to meet the expenditure it has made the provision of Rs. 2370 crore in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

The Government is very concerned about the environment. It is because in the present global situation, people all over the world are getting more and more concerned about environment including clean energy. In this Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2011-12, the Government is providing a sum of Rs. 1066.46 crore for financing various new projects, relating to clean energy.

Sir, the Government has always stood with our expatriates, the people who reside in foreign lands. You are well aware that there is a crisis, which has been brewing up in the Middle East, Arab North Africa and other countries. It has necessitated the Union Government to evacuate our citizenry remaining there. In this Supplementary Demand, a provision for settlement of Bills for conducting these evacuation operations has been included.

Sir, in the Budget for the year 2011-12, an announcement was made to increase the rate of honorarium for Anganwadi workers and helpers. To fulfil this commitment, the Government has proposed an additional cash out go of Rs.1500 crore. Not only that, to complete the Socio-Economic-cum-Caste Census, 2011, which consist of BPL Census for rural areas, BPL Census for urban areas and Caste Census in the whole country by the end of December, 2011, the Government has

\*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

sought the approval of the Parliament for disbursing Rs. 2300 crore.

Sir, I am appreciating this Government as it has taken an initiative to celebrate 150th Anniversary of Guru Rabindranath Tagore and Swami Vivekananda. To preach the message of humanity and love, we need to do more and more endeavour throughout the world, only to convey the message that our civilization believes in 'live and let live'. On that score, the Supplementary Demands have proposed Rs. 15 crore.

Last but not least, the Government has sought to augment the capital base of NABARD by Rs. 1000 crore, although, it is a token provision. This will further facilitate the scope of credit to the rural community of our country. However, the Government is conscious of maintaining the fiscal deficit of 4.6 per cent for the financial year 2011-12.

Sir, my friend, Shri Harin Pathak Ji was deliberating on the economic situation of our country, which in his view is leading towards a financial mess. I think he was influenced by utter pessimism, which may lead to an abyss of despair.

**15.00 hrs.**

Since yesterday here we are witnessing a very significant duel between the former Finance Minister and the current Finance Minister which I must admit has enriched our knowledge and experience. We have gathered many things from that duel held between the two Finance Ministers.

Only the Achilles' Heels to the Government has candidly admitted is inflation and price rise. We have never disagreed to it. But at the same time, I would like to refer to two instances which came out in the yesterday's newspaper, *The Times of India*. I quote the first item:

"Roughly 12 hours before Washington was to run out of time and funds, the Senate passed a deal struck between Republicans, Democrats and President Barrack Obama to increase the country's debt ceiling and avert a default."

Now I would quote the second news item:

"India is set to fund a bail out in financial stricken Europe marking a dramatic role reversal from 20 years ago when it went knocking on the doors of International Monetary Fund to avert the Balance of Payment crisis."

What does it indicate? It clearly demonstrates the financial sinew that we are holding now. Once upon a time, Indians were treated by the Europeans as white man's burden but now the same Indians are moving forward to rescue the European economy from financial mess. That clearly vindicates our strength, the dynamism of our economy and our resources.

I would just refer to a few lines from the Mid-Term Appraisal of 11th Five Year Plan:

so said that they will be able to control the inflation in few months. The minister of Agriculture also keeps on making statements. In the past few days various honourable Members put forth their views on this issue but as the statements were issued inflation kept on rising and it could not be controlled. For the last 2 days discussions on inflation have taken place in the House and the Members put forward their views: I have

to say this with a heavy heart that in the time of crisis that the country is witnessing, livelihood of people is being taken away, it is becoming harder for people to make ends meet, the prices of diesel and petrol have increased a lot of times. Today, honourable Minister of Finance had put

forward his views in reply to the debate on inflation. He has come up with excellent arrangements, good scheme, good ideas and has taken fine resolves. We were all listening since morning but it is unfortunate that G.D.P is being talked about in the country. The poor people, labourers and farmers living in the villages are still looking eagerly towards Government for some help. Electricity is not being provided on time in the villages and there is a shortage of supply. Fertilizers are not available on time and it is provided in small quantities. The state of roads is pathetic. We had raised this issue yesterday in the zero hour and brought this is the

attention of the Government that unfortunately no funds have been sent to Uttar Pradesh in the last 2 years under the PMJSY scheme that connects all areas in the country. Neither the need for roads nor the need for development is being felt there. Why this discrimination? The whole country is ours, the responsibility of the whole country rests on the shoulders of Central Government. I would

like to urge the honourable Minister to ensure that no discrimination takes place. Unemployment in the country



his information I would like to state that most State Milk Federations and metro dairies had increased both the procurement and selling prices of milk. The latest increase in procurement price of milk took place in June 2011 when the State of Gujarat raised the price of milk by Rs. 4.86 per litre of milk; Maharashtra by Rs. 2.50 per litre; Madhya Pradesh by Rs. 3 per litre and the States of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab by Rs. 5 to Rs. 5.36 per litre. On the other hand, what steps did the Central Government take in this regard? Duty for Skimmed Milk Powder was reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent for import upto aggregate of 10,000 MTs in a financial year. Import of 30,000 tonnes of milk powder and 15,000 tonnes of milk pack was allowed at zero Duty to NDDB during 2010-11.

Now, the situation is that inflation of 31 essential commodities has declined to 7.7 per cent in April . June, 2011 from 14.5 per cent in April . June, 2010 and 24.51 per cent in December 2009. That means the measures that had been taken by this Government is now yielding positive results.

However, we are not at all satisfied. Only today, the hon. Finance Minister has suggested that we need growth with moderate inflation. Yes, we need growth with moderate inflation.

**15.10 hrs.**

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

He has clearly mentioned that there is no inherent contradiction between growth and inflation. Even RBI's concept of credit policy is that the global economic situation is still under pressure. We are witnessing the political turmoil of the Middle East and North Africa which has a cascading effect throughout the world including India. So, we cannot evade the situation occurring in other parts of the world.

However, there are some problems to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government also. Sectors like manufacturing, mining and quarries have seen considerable erosion of growth momentum over the last one year. Consumption - demand is still holding but a sharp decline in the growth of investment is a matter of major concern. We know that bellweather of any economy is the IIP, that is, Index of Industrial Production. Insofar as IIP is concerned, there is a decline in industrial production. It has registered a decline of 6.3 per cent in growth whereas in the corresponding period of 2010, it

was 13.1 per cent. State of weakness is visible in the growth of capital goods segment, intermediate goods segment and consumer goods segment. These all have to be taken into cognisance.

Furthermore, there is a perceptible decline in the performance of our core sectors where growth has been dipping. From 8.5 per cent in April, 2010, it has come to 4.6 per cent in April, 2011. Sectors like natural gas, fertilisers, cement and steel are largely responsible for this poor performance. However, a silver lining is appearing in the coal sector where, from negative growth, we are moving towards 2.8 per cent in April, 2011. There are problems and these problems are inherent in economy. By prudential way, by taking effective measures, we have to minimise the adverse impact of economy and there lies the success of any economic policy. Exports have registered a growth of 34.4 per cent over the same month of the previous year. However, in April, 2011, imports registered 14.1 per cent growth in comparison to previous year. So, naturally, we have to do many things in a manner which can create more investments, investor confidence so as to sustain the advancement of our economy.

There should be no panic regarding foreign exchange reserves as was illustrated by Shri Harin Pathak. In April, 2011 the total Indian foreign exchange reserve was 313 billion dollars. It is a robust foreign exchange reserve. So, we need not to be perturbed over of the worry. Agri and allied sectors also registered a strong growth. This year 241 million food grains have been produced by our farmers, for whom we are all proud of. Adequate stock, including strategic reserves, is in place. So, we need not push any panic button in regard to our economy.

I would like to draw the attention of the Opposition benches to the fact that during their regime the quantum of rotten food grain was 2.1 lakh tonnes. But now, during this regime, it has been drastically reduced to the level of 0.06 lakh tonnes. Of course, there are some news often coming up about the rotten food grains. It has been reduced from 2.1 lakh tonnes in the year 1990 to 0.06 lakh tonnes now.

So, now I would like to draw the attention of this Government to an issue which is very much related to my State West Bengal; my neighbouring State, Jharkhand; and the entire Eastern India. We are well aware that in the year 1948, by an Act of Parliament, the Damodar Valley Corporation was constituted, as a replica of Tennessee Valley Project of the USA. One of the founders

of our country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru conceived the Damodar Valley Corporation, which was regarded as a dream project with multi-purpose objectives. The vision includes for the welfare of the command area. This kind of multi-purpose project was conceived by our leader and this proposal was moved by no less a person than Shri Gadgil in the Constituent Assembly. But now the Damodar Valley Corporation is in distress because the DVC has been starved of requisite funds. It cannot bear the equity that is required for maintaining the growth and for maintaining the commitment made by it. You are well aware that this Government has proposed 'Power for all by 2012'. To realise that objective the DVC was entrusted with the crucial task of generating 7,000 megawatts of power.

This requires an investment of about Rs. 36,500 crore. It was proposed that out of the Rs. 36,500 crore, a sum of Rs. 12,500 crore was to be derived by internal resources and the balance of about Rs. 24,000 crore was planned to be raised through borrowing. As the participating members, the Central Government, the West Bengal Government and the Bihar Government which is Jharkhand Government now, are supposed to pay the due. But the fact is that since 1969, the participating Government has stopped paying its capital contribution. Since 1969, a meagre sum of Rs. 214 crore was paid by the participating Government. As a result of it, the DVC is now not in a position to fulfil its commitment and the statutory regulations. So, it needs funds.

In the year 2003, Parliament passed the Electricity Act. You will be astonished to note that by the Electricity Act, the DVC, which was deemed to be a State, was brought within the purview of the Electricity Act. It means that the DVC was rendered simply to be a power generating utility like the NTPC ignoring the statutory, multi-purpose mandate as enshrined in the DVC Act, 1948. However, there was an Electricity Act in the year 1948 itself. Along with it, there was an Act of 1948 called the Damodar Valley Corporation Act. But by the Electricity Act of 2003, the DVC was brought under the purview of the regulatory regime. Therefore, it has lost its pre-eminence in tariff fixation and other freedoms that the DVC had been enjoying since its inception.  
...(Interruptions)

The DVC was brought to the regulatory arena wherein the Central Electricity Regulation Commission will fix the generation and transmission tariff and the respective State Electricity Regulation Commissions of West Bengal and Jharkhand will fix the distribution tariff leading to a multiple

tariff regime with protracted legal complications and subsequent suffering of the DVC and its beneficiaries. The DVC is a statutory Corporation. It is not a company like the NTPC. So, it cannot borrow funds from the capital market. Therefore, the DVC has to depend upon internal resources and the equity which is supposed to be provided by the participating States and the Central Government. But the Central Government is now paying meagrely to the DVC. It has, in turn, suggested the DVC to go for additional borrowing while the DVC has been seeking capital grant to save it from collapse.

Sir, 11,000 employees are working in the DVC. Sir, 14,000 pensioners are also eking out their livelihood from DVC. DVC as a multipurpose organisation generates power, provides water, helps to irrigate the land in the command area and various kinds of social activities as that is the mission of DVC. But the fact is that the Government of India over the years has been playing step-motherly role towards the DVC. It is a national asset. It was conceived by Jawaharlal Nehru, Bidhan Chandra Roy. It is the lifeline of Bengal and Jharkhand. So, I would request the concerned Minister to help the DVC by infusing capital contribution so as to retrieve it from the financial morass that has been dawning on DVC over the years. I think my colleagues from West Bengal and Jharkhand would also support my argument but I do not hear any voice from Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.

Sir, the dichotomy is very curious when WBSCTCL is earning the rate 5.6 per unit; CESC — 4.11; DPL 3.51; DVC — 2.94. The total cash outflow Rs. 395 crore; less cash inflow Rs. 325 crore; shortfall revenue minus Rs. 70 crore. So, DVC requires now at least Rs. 5,000 crore to run the organisation and to maintain its social commitment. Not only, the character and nature of Damodar Valley Corporation needs to be restored. It should not be thrown away in the garbage under the Electricity Regulation Act, 2003 and the pristine character of DVC which was envisaged by an Act of Parliament needs to be restored.

I am hailing from a district called Mushirabad, which is the largest jute producing district in the country. The Government should make sincere efforts to revitalise the jute industry in view of the fact that the global market is keen to see the organic fibre. But the fact is, there is some sort of monopoly by some entrepreneur traders and businessmen who have ruined the prospect of jute industry. Now, the jute growers of West Bengal, Assam and other parts of eastern India have been suffering for not being able to get the remunerative prices. So, I would

request the hon. Finance Minister to intervene in to it so that Jute Corporation of India should come forward and procure the jute from those areas because now the jute growers are really suffering from financial crisis.

Sir, I would like to raise two short points before concluding my speech. We are advancing towards more modernity and towards more technology savvy regime. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that there is an organisation called the Credit Information Bureau India Limited (CIBIL). Though hardly 2 to 3 per cent of total transactions in India are being done through credit and debit cards, the number of people using them here may be more than the total population of many West European countries. However, still it is very insignificant. People are not well conversant with the credit and debit market. So we need a social security number as it exists in countries like the United States of America, Canada etc. so that loan seekers in India, especially those who are educated and working as executives tend to buy things now and pay later. Credit business in India is shabbily organised. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that he should take it into cognisance because we are gradually moving towards a more modern India.

Then, as far as credit cards are concerned, more and more people are now going to be accustomed of using credit cards. There are mainly three different credit cards which are accepted and used in this country, namely Visa, Master and American Express. But the agony of Indian credit card holders is that they are made to pay interest on the balance amount to the tune of 40.80 per cent per annum or even more which is much higher than the one which is charged to a person with credit card in a West European country or in America and the credit card companies are charging the customers to a number of services like cash advance, duplicate statement, fuel surcharge etc. By resorting to these methods, they are simply squeezing out the customers. So our customers are compelled to pay hefty fines and penalties for meeting their aspirations. Therefore, I would propose that there should be some rationality and parity to what these credit card companies charge in comparison to Western Europe, USA, Canada and other developed countries.

Sir, our country is a vast, multi-religious a pluralist country and we have many problems. But this Government is marching forward to include all the segments of our society so that the benefits of our economic growth permeate to the grass root level of our society. I think this Government is going in the right direction and our future is bright.

With these words, I support the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2011.12.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the supplementary demands for grants for the year 2011-12. I listened to Shri Harin Pathak of the Bhartiya Janata Party and was listening to Shri Adhir Chaudhury ji. The Government has demanded Rs. 3.724 crore for the year 2011-12 and it is a natural process of every year. The Government has presented the budget of Rs. 3.43 lakh for the current year.

Inflation has been discussed in details even yesterday. Many hon. Members of the ruling and the opposition parties have expressed their views on the Gross Domestic Product. There is an estimate of six per cent fiscal deficit of Gross Domestic Product approximately. But as per the views of the experts, it seems that the fiscal deficit may be 5.5 per cent of the GDP instead of the estimated 5.1 per cent. It is an estimate of the experts. As for as the actual expenditure of the Government is concerned, it is limited to the level of nine thousand crore. But the Government has to take the sanction of the Parliament for spending more than the estimated amount. It is a natural process and so the Government brings it to the Parliament. As I was observing just now, an amount of Rs. 26 thousand has been sought for the technical demands in the supplementary grants brought by the hon. Finance Minister alongwith the extra expenditure of Rs. 9016.06 crore. From the detailed discussions regarding various departments it is seen that FCI has an additional demand of Rs. 35 thousand crore under it. There is need for it and we have been discussing it also in detail from time to time. If FCI too is discussed in detail, it will take long time. But we will have to make provisions on per their demands. There is need of help from the State Governments in it. The subsidy on the Petroleum products keeps creating problems for the Government because their prices keep fluctuating. The Government is estimating the price of crude oil as 95 dollar per barrel going by the present situation in the International Market. But it fluctuates. The price of oil keeps fluctuating as per the International market price. The Government will say that earlier the prices of petroleum products were fixed by it but now this work is done by the petroleum companies. But the burden of this later arrangement falls on the people directly. Therefore, the Government has to think how our industries do not need to take loan and how

much the Government care about the loans taken by these industries. There are many such industries which gave huge production in their early days but later on they are closed completely due to their becoming sick. There are many mills even today which are closed including cloths, cotton mills. 14-15 mills closed in Kanpur. I think that the Government needs to pay attention to them too today.

Secondly, the Government has made an important provision of Rs. 2300 crore for surveying the people living below the Poverty Line in country. When the inflation was discussed, it come out that the percentage of the families is around 35, 40 or 65 according to all reports but I think that the percentage of BPL families is not less than 70 per cent at present and five crore people more have been added to this number. It was said in the discussion Yesterday that there are 5 crore BPL people in addition to the said number. Now, it is to be seen whether the survey is being done in actuality or not. I had raised the issue related to the list of BPL people and the ways in which the census is being conducted at national level in the country.

The Government will have to conduct the census in cities and villages in the same manner as the provision of Rs. 2375 crore has been made in the MPLADS fund which has been increased from two to five crores. But, I think that it has not been sent till now. The cabinet has passed it now and this amount has not been released so far. The people who approve funds meant for the districts say that 1 crore or 1.5 crore will be sent. It creates problems in expenditure in such areas especially in mountainous areas where there are eight-nine Legislative Assemblies. I was going through a report and there were all such hon. Members who failed to utilise the funds. There is need to monitor whether the money which is being sent, is being utilized properly or not as per the development fund. A team of Government of India consisting of retired people goes for evaluating it. But they are unable to come with the correct report. There was demand of Anganwadi workers and many sit in agitations and demonstration happened for it. The Government made the provision of Rs. 1500 crore for it. Many people come to meet me just now and they said that they did not get the money as per the increased rate. I said that the Government would demand the Supplementary Grants in this financial year and after it you will start getting it. The Government has given Rs. 45 crore for the maintenance of aeroplanes used for traveling of VVIP. Only yesterday, a question of Air India was raised and discussed in detail. It has to be given to

Air India for maintenance of planes meant for VVIPs' travel. I think, it should be completed immediately so that the condition of Air India could be improved. I was talking to a pilot yesterday and he was saying that the pilots have not got their salaries for four months. They are maintaining their families and homes by taking debt from people. Hon. Prime Minister has given assurance and I think if it is implemented immediately, it will be very good. The Government has fixed the limits of expense for spending within the limits of budgetary allocation for various ministries and departments and it is 4.6 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. There is burden of fifteen crores on the Government due to the food security policy. It is a good thing and we should strive for it. Every Government takes about the poor and BPL, the security of the grains which is produced and the PDS. The people of Uttar Pradesh and the Bundelkhand of Madhya Pradesh in addition to the states of South are the verge of starvation. The High Court has to direct the Government for paying attention to the people who are dying in hunger. The situation is so grim that the people are committing suicide. The equality among people has increased but our economical inequality still persists. There is need to correct it. The Government has to look into it seriously. We have recovered from the economic recession just now. It should not be thought that the economic recession couldn't come again. Global economic recession can come again. Our action plan should be ready for handling such situation. We are far behind our fixed targets regarding development. Our development is getting affected, as Indian Economy is not getting support from outside. We will have to work hard for filling the treasury. Regarding our deficit, Harin Pathakji was saying that we are in debt. He has given suggestion on how the Government will be able to do all these things. We should launch campaign and strive for it. There is a special need to bring equilibrium so that we can maintain the balance. We need to balance the interest, debt and the expense. With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in the support to the Supplementary Demands of Grants for the year 2011-12.

has grown

significantly. What has been your response in the fa

of this serious employment situation in rural India?

Recently, we came to know from the media reports that the Agriculture Secretary has wr

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Sir, do I have the permission to speak from here?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I allow you this time but next time you ask for permission first.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Yes Sir.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, there are not many members present in the house.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some rules and we have to follow them.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the demand for supplementary grants (general) for the year 2011-12.

Sir, I was listening very carefully to the speeches of my elder Harin Pathak Ji, Adhir Ranjan Ji and Shailendra Ji. Rupees 34,724 crore have been demanded in the supplementary budget. The statistics for spending the amount on different items have also been presented. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you towards the fact that, in the last 20 years our country has progressed rapidly. Since the year 1991 the country has progressed economically. For the last two decades we have continuously progressed. This year we are going to celebrate the 20th anniversary of economic liberalisation and we are also preparing for the same. What have we achieved through economic reforms in the last 20 years? Where do we stand? Unfortunately the achievements in these last 20 years are testimonies of individual success and the failure of society.

Sir, honourable Minister of Finance said that the Government will emphasize on austerity measures and is making arrangements for the same. He also said that you would not let the fiscal deficit be more than GDP (4.6) during the year 2011-12. This is his scheme, it is

a good scheme and it is a good aim. He also said that if needed the rules will be amended to reduce the fiscal deficit. He is taking steps to introduce the bill for the same and many such amendments. You also said in your budget speech that the people in the country will have to toil hard to increase revenue. We will have to work hard and will need to increase revenues in the country through our business, our undertakings, our systems and will need to reform the system. This scheme to control the deficit in the current year has derailed in no time. He also said in the House that they will control the inflation in the next few months. Honourable Prime Minister has also said that they will be able to control the inflation in few months. The minister of Agriculture also keeps on making statements. In the past few days various honourable Members put forth their views on this issue but as the statements were issued, inflation kept on rising and it could not be controlled. For the last 2 days discussions on inflation have taken place in the House and the Members put forward their views: I have to say this with a heavy heart that in the time of crisis that the country is witnessing, livelihood of people is being taken away, it is becoming harder for people to make ends meet, the prices of diesel and petrol have increased a lot of times.

Today, honourable Minister of Finance had put forward his views in reply to the debate on inflation. He has come up with excellent arrangements, good schemes, good ideas and has taken fine resolves. We were also listening since morning but it is unfortunate that G.D.P is being talked about in the country. The poor people, labourers and farmers living in the villages are still looking eagerly towards Government for some help.

Electricity is not being provided on time in the villages and there is a shortage of supply. Fertilizers are not available on time and it is provided in small quantities. The state of roads is pathetic. We had raised this issue yesterday in the zero hour and brought this to the attention of the Government that unfortunately no funds have been sent to Uttar Pradesh in the last 2 years under the PMJSY scheme that connects all areas in the country. Neither the need for roads nor the need for development is being felt there. Why this discrimination? The whole country is ours, the responsibility of the whole country rests on the shoulders of Central Government. I would like to urge the honourable Minister to ensure that no discrimination takes place. Unemployment in the country has increased. The number of unemployed people is increasing and people are becoming terrorists. The state of unemployment is pushing people towards terrorism. This is unfortunate for the country.

Sir, it goes without saying that corruption has increased in the country at present. Corruption is being practiced in many ways in the country. As Sharad Yadav Ji was saying yesterday, corruption has now permeated not just in blood but has reached to the bones. There would be a need for a big operation for this. God knows how this will be eradicated. This should be a cause for concern for both honourable Minister of Finance and the whole country. I would like to say through you to honourable Minister of Finance that Japan had stood up to the challenges put before the world by the economic depression and the second world war ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

Hon. Member, please address the chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Sir, I mistakenly took the name of Shri Sharad Pawar. That statement was made by honourable Sharad Yadav. The honourable Member was reminding me of the same.

Sir, I would like to say to the Minister of Finance through you that Japan developed rapidly after the second world war. Similarly China is leading the race of economic development today. It is rising rapidly in the eyes of the world. Cottage industry was developed. Micro, Medium and small industries developed. People are employed at village level there. This is leading to increase in national income there and people are also getting employed. But I have to say this with a heavy heart that we are cooperating with the big industrialists and the corporate houses are reaping profits but the poor farmers, people and labourers in the villages are living in pathetic condition. I come from the eastern Uttar Pradesh region of the country. Bhadohi, Varanasi, Jaunpur and Gazipur districts are in that area and the state of weavers is pathetic there. There was a time when our region was world- renowned for its carpet industry fetching thousands of crores in foreign exchange. Today import duty is being increased on the import of year and cotton. The country is being put to loss instead of making it progress. I have already raised this issue in the house and I would like to say this through you too that till the time the labourers, the weavers, the farmers who both need training, and the villages are not being uplifted, the country will not progress.

Sir, diesel, petrol, kerosene oil, cooking gas has become a problem for the common man. The increase in the prices of these would lead to inflation. No one can control it. The farmers are also affected by all these items. I would like to say through you that it is imperative to improve the economic systems to improve the condition of farmers, cottage industries, small industries, micro industries and medium industries. We put forward our views on the wrong economic policies followed while the Members in the ruling party try to dodge the questions. The country is watching and listening to them. The country needs employment. The poor people need food to eat. What can we make them understand about GDP? I want to urge the honourable minister through you to pay attention to the poor people, fix the economy of the country, control the inflation to enable the progress of the country. Only then the supplementary demands and their systems would be meaningful. I conclude my speech with a thank you note.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Honourable Mr. Chairman Sir, I have stood here to speak on the first supplementary demands of the year 2011-12. Sir, honourable Minister of Finance presented the budget of lakhs-crores rupees which was passed by the Lok Sabha. Today he is here for the approval of Lok Sabha for a very big amount through supplementary demands. This would definitely be approved by the Lok Sabha. We have seen the approval of huge amounts of departments but the state of Bihar gets even lesser amount in comparison. It is no secret that Bihar is an extremely backward state. Fortunately the leader of Bihar, honourable Shri Nitish Kumar has taken up the task of leadership in Bihar. We appreciate the efforts he has ordinance to improve wretched conditions in Bihar by mobilizing resources. Not only the people of Bihar but everyone who has come to Bihar from all the parts of the country have appreciated the all round development of Bihar. The State Government have sent letters requesting funds for the construction of national highway a number of times to the Central Government but the Central Government did not give any funds for repair of the national highway. The honourable Chief Minister of State Government undertook the task of constructing the National Highway and it cost the State Government rupees 925 crores. But the Central Government has not provided the amount till date. I demand this house to not pester the Central Government like this and provide the Bihar Government the due amount. The said amount has not been granted to Bihar till date.

A lot of funds are being granted in many ways for the development of the cities through the Ministry of Urban Development. A lot of rich people live in the cities and therefore the arrangements for overbridges, clean drinking water etc. are being done in the cities. People are being provided hotels and a lot of luxuries in the cities. Huge lawns are being constructed for their leisure walks but there are no such arrangements in the villages. I demand through this House to ensure arrangements to develop the infrastructure in the villages through construction of wide roads, streets and drainage system.

Money is provided to villages under the schemes like MNREGA. Employment is generated through such scheme. But I believe no such funds are provided for developing villages to ensure water for the farms and clean drinking water for farmers. The villages are deteriorating due to absence of such arrangement in the budget. The unemployed people are leaving their villages and migrating to cities. The villages should have prospered but it has become a dream for them.

Sir, for the past two years ammonium sulphate has not been provided to farmers in Bihar. I urge through the House that the ammonium sulphate is a cheap fertilizer and it is good for farmers. I urge through this House to provide the said fertilizer in Bihar. There is also acute shortage of D.A.P. in Bihar. It is being black marketed among the farmers in Bihar. It should also be arranged.

In relation to irrigation I would like to say that at Udera in Bihar an irrigation scheme is going on. I demand the Central Government through this House to grant funds for the excavation work of various rivers and estuaries so that it may benefit the farmers. I conclude my speech here.

**16.00 hrs.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.B. Rajesh — Not present.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to spell out a few points on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 2011-12.

After being harangued earlier this day by the learned Finance Minister, he is deigned to work out right now. I am concerned like most of the colleagues here about the future of this country. On the one hand, we have been

told that development goes hand in hand with inflation but as somebody, very, very learned had said that in India corruption goes hand in hand with price rise. So, let us not mix up price rise and inflation. Also, we should not mix up development with corruption. Development of a few is not development of the nation. We have a huge mass of people in this nation.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, I have a point of order. No Cabinet Minister is here.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Nishikant Dubey Ji, the House is yours. Let us not object. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has come.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: This shows how lightly, how carelessly they take you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair. He has every right to raise a point of order. You please continue. You address the Chair.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I am addressing you only. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No running comments please.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: This is the way or this is how we all are treated in this House. So, let us be satisfied because when big brothers join hands, the voice of sincerity, the voice of truth is the first casualty to which lot of us were eye witnesses today.

However, let us go on and think of the real people who live in this country. We always speak as if we have come down from heaven and we are talking of the "poor", as if they are very dirty, they are filthy, they are unwanted and God knows why do they exist on earth, and God knows alone why do they exist in India. That is our attitude. I am constrained, I am sad, heart broken to say that that is what we see amongst speakers of all sides.

When we are told five per cent or six per cent or seven per cent is acceptable and eight per cent is not acceptable, I do not know whether the man driving an auto rickshaw in Delhi or a rickshaw in Dhenkanal or a cycle in Angul will know when he goes to buy vegetables or rice, what is six per cent or what is eight per cent. He is dying of hunger, and percentages have no meaning. We are a State where we have virtually stopped investing in agriculture. We had a good programme called the AIBP.

Throughout the nation, many, many projects even today are lying incomplete. Thousands of crores have been invested in half-completed projects and they are just lying idle.

**16.04 hrs.**

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

The farmer is not getting any benefit. We are not concerned to complete those projects. You have no sincerity. It is a basic question of sincerity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satpathy Ji, why are you speaking in such a feeble voice?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is your heart broken?

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I feel vanquished today. I am grateful to you....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Hindi it is called 'hunt' they are hunt.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I am not joking. I am not trying to bring in more rhetorics into this House. I am not even trying to act like we see many actors in politics today. I am not saying that I can act. But, indeed, it is time all of us actually set up and start to seriously think what if we want to do with this country. Otherwise, you will have these persons sitting in Teen Murti.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mahtab ji, something has to be done because even the Chair is not in a position to hear his voice.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Earphone, Sir.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Do you want me to speak louder? ...(Interruptions)

We will have realities like persons sitting in Teen Murti, sitting in Lal Quila, sitting here, sitting there, doing yoga, doing whatever and our Ministers running to the airport to receive them. Can the State take that kind of a jokery, mimicry of the system? It is a question we all have to look into ourselves.

These small, minor human errors are damaging the system today. You cannot ignore this. AIBP is a project, we have completely shelved it. We do not think about the farmers. We only talk about fertilizers; we only talk about businesses. We talk about helping the transport sector by bringing about JNNURM or something else. All the names are similar. But, we do not think that we need to invest for modernizing tractors. We need to invest in modernizing appliances that will be attached to tractors. Let us do something for those who feed us, those 80-85 per cent who live in rural areas. They are not dirty. They are not unwanted. We don't have to help the house of Tatas and Hinduja's with their Tata trucks and Leyland trucks. We have to help the people. If you want to help these corporates, fine. Then, you should be open about it. Don't say that you are helping transport sector by giving buses to State-operated bus services that have failed in this country decades ago. Long before, even DTC tyres were sold off. Decades ago, the State system of running operating transport services has failed. Let us acknowledge the truth. Why are we running away; why are we hiding the fact?

I would like to give an opinion, which may seem very improper for me. This is constant complaint of coalition compulsions ...\* coalition compulsion; ...\* -coalition compulsion; ...\* -coalition compulsion. All these scams also are coalition compulsions. In the process of coalition compulsions, we are excusing all our fallacies, all our weaknesses and we are trying to get away with it.

In India today the populace is very smart. I believe, the common Indian today is far ahead than all of us put together. Let us not disrespect his intelligence. In that situation, when he has given you a political crumb or she has thrown a political crumb at you, learn to eat it properly, learn to eat it respectfully and handle your political compulsions yourself. You cannot cry, you cannot go into a crib and start wailing. That is not done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I thought you wanted me to speak louder. So, I spoke loudly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wanted you to speak louder but not longer.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Longer also. Ok, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Only louder, not longer.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Therefore, my point is that agriculture has been completely neglected. We need to spend more to fend for all the millions of mouths that are already born in this country and that are being born every moment and that will be born in the future.

We are most hesitant because of some wrongdoings during the Emergency of 1970s. We are most scared about talking about family planning; we are scared to talk about population control, while other countries are doing a wonderful job in this regard.

The problem is that we expect returns from every investment we do. If returns are sought from agriculture, the returns will not come to Party coffers. It will go to the nation. That fact has to be accepted. We need to invest in storage facilities, treatment of foodgrains and transportation of agricultural produce. There is no investment in this sector.

National Land Records Modernisation programme NLRM is a very important project that needs to be implemented. When you give possession of land with the patta, with the piece of RoR, then a person feels that he belongs to the land. Throughout this country, not only in my State, but in most other States also; I am sure the learned MPs will be aware of this; NLRM programme is a major failure. Investment has to be stepped up. States have to be compelled to implement it and where there is a failure the State should be put under economic punishment.

About NRHM, more medical colleges should be opened. We need to give better medical facilities to our people. We are not able to do that. NRHM is a flagship project, but there is no investment in it, there is no heart behind it. So, that is also a failure. In Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, model schools are not being opened, only a few schools are being built; teachers are not being trained or not being prepared to teach. So, we lack in teachers and we lack in facilities. SSA has to be looked into.

You planned to spend Rs.2300 crore on BPL survey. There is also a fringe line, which is a vast line, which has come into APL, but in actuality they are still in BPL. That has to be addressed. Pollution is a huge problem in a State like Odisha. Legislation to create a trained manpower has to be supported.

Last but not least, before I thank your good self for giving me all this time, I must say that my State, Odisha, has been very badly neglected. Areas like KBK where

one former Prime Minister went and had some *dal-chawal* in somebody's house and realised how poor that area was, but from then on till now, that realisation has faded away; the dream has dissipated, and no tangible growth has taken place in those areas. KBK investments have been cut down by the Central Government. I would expect that Rs. 1000 crore be pumped into KBK area per year, considered worse than Bundelkhand. I am not comparing KBK with Bundelkhand. Bundelkhand also needs a lot of attention. Bundelkhand and KBK should be treated on par and more funds are to be put into that.

Solar energy or alternative energy is another resource that we have completely neglected. I would request the Government that this being a poverty stricken supplementary budget, let them think big. It is difficult for all of us to accept and support this. Let them think about alternative sources of energy before it is too late.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Mr. Chairman, I respectfully seek your permission to speak from this seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are allowed.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Why I am opposing it is because the policy thrust of these Supplementary Demands for Grants is highly objectionable and unacceptable.

This Government, the UPA-II Government, has been following the neo-liberal policies. These neo-liberal policies have actually worsened the living conditions of millions of our people in the country. This policy has driven millions of poor people into despair and frustration. We just had a debate and reply on price rise and in the end, we have seen how the Ruling Party and the principal Opposition Party have arrived at an understanding in compromising the vital and crucial interests of common people of our country. This, once again, has proved beyond doubt that there is no fundamental difference between the Congress and the BJP as far as the economic policies, as far as the neo-liberal policies are concerned. Anyway, we have a different position on economic policies, neo-liberal policies. We, the Left, has always been critical and opposed to the neo-liberal policies pursued by various Governments.

We have the latest data released of the 66th Round of National Sample Survey. The 66th Round of National

Sample Survey data confirms and establishes the trend of jobless growth in our economy. We should keep in mind that National Sample Survey provides the only credible estimate of employment situation in our country. But this Government and the Planning Commission's experts, instead of taking seriously the signal given by National Sample Survey data, are questioning the data itself and the methodology applied by NSSO. This will not be good on the part of the Planning Commission and the Government.

The data reveals that there has been dramatic deceleration in total employment growth from 2.7 per cent during 2000-2005 to only 0.8 per cent during 2005-2010. So, it is a very worrisome decline in the rate of growth of employment. We should remember that the annual rate of GDP growth during the later period has been above eight per cent. While we have an above eight per cent rate of growth of GDP, we have the rate of growth of employment as low as 0.8 per cent. This is the situation. This slowdown is evident across both the rural and urban India. However, the employment situation in the rural India is more serious and acute.

Growth in the non-agricultural employment in the rural India fell from 4.65 per cent to 2.53 per cent. The fact that employment growth slowed down despite the implementation of MNREGS shows the extent and gravity of employment situation and the gravity of job crisis prevailing in the rural India. National Sample Survey has further revealed that among all workers at national level, about 51 per cent were self-employed; 33.5 per cent were casual labourers; and 15.6 per cent were regular wage or salaried employees. This shows that casual employment has grown significantly.

What has been your response in the face of this serious employment situation in rural India? Recently, we came to know from the media reports that the Agriculture Secretary has written to Rural Development Secretary to suspend MNREGS during peak farming season. Despite the implementation of MNREGS, the employment situation in rural India is very bleak and grim. In spite of that, this Government has decided to suspend MNREGS during the peak farming season. If you are going to suspend MNREGS during peak farming season, it will be disastrous given the precarious employment situation prevailing in the rural side of our country.

Sir, we should remember that among all workers at national level, 51 per cent are self-employed and a majority of them are retail traders, and this Government has decided to allow FDI.

Sir, I think, I have got ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken seven minutes.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: This Government has decided to allow FDI in retail. The Committee of Secretaries has cleared a proposal to allow FDI in the retail sector, and this is going to happen. This will ruin the life of more than four crores of retail traders in the country. We have seen how our 2.5 lakh farmers have been committed suicide in the last six years. The National Crime Records Bureau statistics reveal this. Now, in the near future we are going to witness our retail traders committing suicide because of the wrong policies of this Government. We will have to listen to this sad news in the near future. So, we are strongly opposing the decision of the Government to allow FDI in the retail sector.

Now, I am coming to my last two points. This Government has always been complaining about resource crunch. The Government says — whenever the case of universalisation of PDS comes — that we do not have resources to provide for universalisation of PDS. The Government says and pleads — whenever the case of implementation of the Right to Education Act comes — that we do not have resources, and resource crunch is often put forward as a justification for cutting subsidies, etc. What is the actual position? A criminal wastage of resources is taking place through two channels. One is corruption and the other is huge tax concessions given to big corporate houses, and in both these ways the corporate houses benefit. This is the other side of the story.

If you take the case of 2G corruption scandal, the amount of loss was Rs. 1,76,000 crore, and this could have been used to implement the Right to Education or this could have been used to provide universalisation of PDS. The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) has estimated that in the next five years an annual allocation of Rs. 35,000 crore or Rs. 1,75,000 crore in the whole five years is enough to provide education to all out-of-school children in our country. This is exactly the same amount, which we have lost in the 2G spectrum case. This is not my estimation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, I am coming to the last point.

The NAC, under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, has estimated that Rs. 88,500 crore will be enough to provide universal PDS — without APL/BPL difference — to all the people in our country. This amount of Rs. 88,500 crore is exactly the half of the amount that we have lost in the 2G corruption scandal. So, corruption is draining our resources, which could have been used for the welfare of poor people.

This is my last point. As far as tax concessions are concerned, according to your own document, the hon. Finance Minister along with the Budget papers had placed a statement of revenue foregone. In 2010-2011, the amount of revenue foregone in the form of tax concession or exemptions to corporate sector amounts to Rs. 5,11,000 crore, and in 2009-2010, the amount of tax concessions given to corporate sector was Rs. 4,18,000 crore.

Mr. Sainath, the Ramon Magsaysay Award winner has written in *The Hindu* that in the last five years this Government has doled out Rs. 21,00,000 crore to big corporate houses. All this is being done in the name of stimulus packages. The UPA-II Government is keen on stimulating the corporate sector and big business houses at the cost of hunger, poverty, malnutrition, despair and frustration of millions of poor people. This is precisely the reason, for my opposition to the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the financial year 2011-12.

The Union Government must stand by the side of the State Governments to fulfill the aspirations of the people. The Government at the Centre must support the plans and schemes and their implementation and protect the interests of the people of the States. This is what is expected of it.

Today the foremost among the essential commodities to the poor people is kerosene. In Tamil Nadu we find kerosene scarcity that affects the lives of the poor people in a big way. The monthly requirement of kerosene in Tamil Nadu is 65,140 kilo litres. But the Centre released in the month of March only 59,780 kilo litres of kerosene for Tamil Nadu. In the month of June, only 44,580 kilo litres were released. This 33 per cent reduction of

kerosene has given rise to serious apprehension in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu, especially the poor who are fully relying on kerosene for cooking food and lighting lamps at home are apprehending that a partial treatment is meted out to them at the hands of the Centre.

Similarly, power shortage and power cuts are problems staring at Tamil Nadu. In order to overcome this problem, on her arrival in the Capital our leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, when she met our hon. Prime Minister, put forth a request to provide for 1,000 megawatt of power to help cut the power cut. It was promised that it would be looked into and considered. But till this moment, no action has been taken on that and power supply has not been enhanced. I am rather pained to draw the attention of the House to the manner in which the Centre is not responding to the request of Tamil Nadu to overcome the problem of power shortage.

Water for irrigation has been released from several dams like the Mettur Dam in Tamil Nadu. At a time when the farmers have seriously engaged themselves in commencing the cultivation with replanting, inadequate supply of fertilizers like DAP and Potash is causing great concern. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to step in and help overcome the fertilizer short supply and ensure that DAP and Potash are available enough for cultivation.

Tiruppur town is famous for knitting industry and has carved a niche for itself in the annals of industrial history. Due to the closure of several dyeing units, the knitting industry in the town of Tiruppur and its surroundings has been greatly affected. Tiruppur, which earns foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 10,000 crore annually, is facing a serious problem. Unlike other places, only in Tiruppur zero per cent discharge from the Effluent Treatment Plants has been made mandatory. In order to help setting up more Effluent Treatment Plants and also centralized ones, the Government of Tamil Nadu, under the leadership of our leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has extended an interest free loan of Rs. 200 crore. I urge upon the Centre to show a matching gesture to help save the knitting industry in Tiruppur that has been carried on for many number of years. I must even urge upon the Centre to take upon itself the entire expense towards setting up Effluent Treatment Plants that comply with the norm of zero cent emission. Only in Tiruppur, at the behest of court orders, this zero per cent emission norm has been imposed on the dyeing units thereby affecting the knitting industry in a big way.

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

When it comes to cotton, I would like to point out that we must give importance to utilize our home grown cotton in a big way by way of spinning yarn and supply to our cloth manufacturing and garment sector. We must not allow middlemen to thrive on this cash crop. More than the growers, these middlemen claim an upperhand. There must be a total ban on the export of cotton which seeks to benefit the middlemen.

The garment sector has been levied with 10 per cent excise duty. This kind of increased levy announced in the last Budget seriously hampers this knitting industry. Even small units manufacturing inner garments like vests and briefs are greatly affected. The representatives of garments units in Delhi, Kanpur and Bangalore have all met the Prime Minister seeking to withdraw the excise duty imposed in the Budget. But no action has been taken as yet. This seriously affects the already heavily burdened knitting industry. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to rescind the 10 per cent excise duty levied on the garment sector.

The main arterial highway of Tamil Nadu is NH-47 which is to be converted as a six lane highway from being a four lane road. NHAI is in the process of acquiring lands from the farmers in my constituency for the widening of NH-47. At this juncture, I would like to impress upon the Union Government to take care that the interests of farmers are protected and liberal compensation is paid akin to the market price. The farmers would be greatly affected if the Government seeks to acquire cultivable lands with the existing compensation structure. I urge upon the Union Government to look into this and help the farmers from facing problems due to inadequate payment of compensation and huge loss caused thereby.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I rise not to support the supplementary Demands for Grants, but to oppose not the figures but the spirit inherent in this proposal. We have very attentively heard the reply given by our Finance Minister on the debate on price rise. He concluded saying about his address to the corporate sectors that they should say 'good bye world and hello India, hello sweet home'. But I want to know about the message to the poor people. What is his message? The poor people, the farmers, the toiling farmers, the agriculture farmers, the working people, are now in a very difficult situation because of the sky rocketing price rise. What is the answer to them? The answer is: 'Look the world, not the home'. For the corporate sectors, their

message is 'look the home, not the world'. And for the poor people their message is, 'look the world, not the home'. This is their attitude. They are very much in favour of the corporate sectors. They are not considering and addressing the genuine problems of the poor people, the agricultural labour, the toiling farmers. This is the reflection in this proposal. What is the message in this proposal? The message is the priority. The Government has failed to prioritize the items.

What is the situation in our country? So far as the plight of the farmers is concerned, it has been narrated by the hon. Members. About forty two per cent of the farmers are in a position to leave their farms and they are in search of alternate jobs. What is the situation of the workers? About More than 50 lakh workers have lost their jobs. About more than two lakh farmers have committed suicides. These are the things. This is the situation prevailing in the country. About more than 60 per cent of the agriculture land is still rain-fed. Even then, not a single rupee has been allocated in this Budget for the major irrigation projects. For the AIBP, what would be the fate of the ongoing projects in major irrigation? What happened to the interlinking of rivers in some States? Nothing is being reflected in this Budget. The Finance Minister is very much acquainted with the problems of the Teesta barrage in West Bengal. This is the Central project. What would be the fate of this project? Nothing has been said in this regard. What is the allocation? Very little allocation has been made in the case of Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Water Resources and even Ministry of Agriculture. This is the reflection. This is the attitude towards the farmers.

the view that unemployment causes poverty. Removal of unemployment will eliminate poverty. ...*(Interruptions)* MR. CHAIRMAN: Kachhadia ji, you speak now His speech will not go on record now....*(Interruptions)\** MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken....*(Interruptions)* DR. RA HUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we cannot remove poverty without removal of unemployment and by then the country c

not progress. ...*(Interruptions)* SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Sir, the problem of price-rise has played a havoc in the country. The public of the country is calling to save the country from price-rise and the present Government by indulging in corruption enjoying the power. Sir when the government of UPA-2 was formed at that time

We are talking about the agriculture credit. It was a recommendation made by the Swaminathan Commission that not more than four per cent interest should be there in agriculture credit. What they are talking about five per cent or six per cent is just confined or restricted to the short-term loan and not to the medium term loan or long term loan. So, what is happening? The capital formation in agriculture is getting reduced day by day. This is the situation in our country. The Kerala Government have introduced the credit to the farmers with zero interest. If you want to help the farmers, this should be introduced.

I would like to refer to one event in our country. The hon. Member Shri K.S. Rao might be knowing better that in the East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, farmers have declared crop holiday this year on more than one lakh five thousand acres of land. We have heard about the tax holiday. But this is the first time that it is appearing in the national scene that farmers are declaring crop holidays not in small area but in 1.5 lakh acres of land. This is a point of very deep concern. What is the Government thinking about that? Do they send their messages like that — 'do not see your home but see the world'? This is the attitude. I am very much against this sort of attitude. I think the Government would think properly. Though this is not a full Budget, yet the idea of the Government, the idea of the new liberalization is very much reflected in this Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would, therefore, oppose it. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Sir, I would not take too much time. I just have a few points to make. While I support this Supplementary Demands for Grants, I feel that there are certain things which need to be addressed and given more importance and more grants than what has been allocated to them.

The first point that I would like to make is regarding the water systems of our country because we are talking about the Food Security Bill that is coming in. The first security required to produce food is water. So, first we need to talk about the water security. When we talk about water security, we have to talk about the state of the water systems in the States that produce most of the food for our country. The State of Punjab produces almost sixty per cent of the grains that feeds the nation. I think, it has been brought to the notice of this House; I have myself spoken about it many times that we have an irrigation system which is 150 years old. Due to this old system, there is almost a loss of 18 per cent in the canals and due to the water channels not being *pucca*

but being *kachcha* there is another loss of fifteen per cent. So, there is almost 33 per cent lossage of water due to an old irrigation system in a State that produces sixty per cent of food grains of our nation. This should be a reason for concern for this Government. Surprisingly, forget about the concern, what shocks me is that the Government does not seem to take any notice of the fact that precious water is being lost and the Government of India Water Board in its report says that in another 12 years, the way the water table in Punjab is going down, the State is going to be a dry State.

Now, the Government gives solutions; for example, there is AIBP, which the Government gives for the whole country to revamp the canal irrigation system. But then its norms are such that only when the entire money which is given to revamp or rehabilitate one canal is utilized 100 per cent, the money for the next canal is given. In a State like Punjab where we have three cropping cycles, and the canal work can only be stopped for a maximum of two months in a year — because for the rest of the year, the canals are used for irrigating so many crops — then, it takes at least six years to complete the work of one canal. We have seven canals; and going by this average figure, it would take at least 24 years before all the canals get done.

The Water Board says that in 12 years, Punjab will be dry. If Punjab is dry and does not produce 60 per cent of the food grains, who is going to feed the nation and how is the food security going to come? I am very much surprised at the way the Government distributes the grants because I understand that the Ministry of Water Resources has set aside only Rs.1 crore. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the urgency of having to give sufficient allocation of funds in such a way that it is beneficial to the nation and to the States, and they must look at it seriously.

The second point that I would like to come to is storage space, which is a very serious situation in our country. The Government itself says that for the last three years, since the procurement has been high, all the storage space is full. In fact, there is shortage of storage space. If I speak about my own State, the State of Punjab, as of today, we have got 200 lakh tonnes of grain lying and we have only approximately 190 lakh tonnes of storage space. That means, a lot of it is already lying, besides the open storage spaces, in unscientific storage spaces. Again, we are only six weeks away from the new crop to come in, which is going to be the new crop of rice. So, there is going to be zero per cent of storage

space in the State of Punjab. When we speak to the Government, it says that the storage space in the consuming States is full as well. So, we have no place to move them.

So, on the one side, there are 7,000 people dying of hunger and 20 crore people sleep hungry in our country every night, on the other side, there is grain rotting in my State and what is this Government doing? What have they allocated in the Budget? It is Rs. 40 crore for creation of new storage space. If I look at the details given, it says that in our country, as of 1st July 2010, total stock position of grain was 578 lakh tonnes, and the minimum buffer stock required is 319 lakh tonnes. This means, as of 1st July 2010, the Government had an excess of almost 259 lakh tonnes and to store this excess stock, the cost that the Government was spending per day was Rs. 27 crore. This is almost Rs. 10,000 crore per annum. So, the Government is spending Rs. 10,000 crore per annum to store extra food grains, but they are only spending Rs. 40 crore for the creation of new storage space, when 20 crore people sleep hungry and 7,000 people die every day of hunger. I do not understand the allocation of its Budget. It has to take some serious notice of it.

There is only a movement of 12 lakh tonnes per month from my State to other consuming States; they need to get more rails and rakes to move this to the States which need the food grains so that they are not wasted.

The third point which the whole nation needs to think seriously about is the rising incidence of cancer in our country. According to WHO, India is fast becoming the cancer capital of the world; I think, my constituency, Bhatinda, is probably becoming its epicentre. I do not know whether you have seen this newspaper report. The report says that there is a train called 'Cancer Express' which goes from my constituency to Bikaner, which is just full of cancer patients. In a State which has such high cancer incidence, when I go to my constituency, in every village, I have at least 4-5 people with various forms of cancer coming to me.

I would request the Government to consider this. The studies have shown that there are high levels of pesticides found in the milk of nursing mothers and there is uranium and others found in the hair samples of children; PGI, Chandigarh has shown that women are suffering the maximum because of cervical and breast cancer; I would request the Government to put aside an allocation for this purpose. They have started a cancer programme.

That fund should be given to the poor people who cannot afford the expensive cancer treatment and they should also give free vaccines for this. Only cervical cancer can be cured by vaccines. From the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare or from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, this vaccine should be given free of cost. A team of experts should study the reason as to why there are so many cancer cases which are rising in this area.

In the end, I would like to say that under NREGA we can do certain things which can transform the lives of the people. In rural areas poor people have no toilet facilities in their houses. Under NREGA if we could construct latrines for the poor people, it would transform the lives of the women who have to go across the village to meet their basic daily needs. So, I would request for construction of latrines under NREGA.

If for the farmers the water channels can be made pucca under NREGA, it would be of immense help to them. This is an infrastructure which would help to uplift the real needy people.

Lastly, Sir, since the Minister is sitting here — if I may get your attention for a minute — I have requested him many a time that in our country there is such a shortage of gas agencies in the rural areas that so much of black money is being spent on this count. In my constituency, which has a population of 5 lakh people, there are only 19 gas agencies. So, the average black money spent per gas cylinder is Rs. 600. You can imagine how the people are suffering because of this. Why can the Government not give more gas agencies so that the common man is spared of having to do with the black money?

*[Translation]*

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have stood up to participate in the discussion being held on Demands for Supplementary Grants for the year 2011-2012 and to speak in support of the same. For I have seen that three to four Members have raised their objection to this. You have supported this. *...(Interruptions)* it is a good thing, you have given some good suggestions. I would definitely like to say that the Government is trying hard to ensure smooth functioning of this country and is trying to fulfill the demands of nearly 550 Members of the House. Dubey Ji, I am unable to speak as much as you but I am trying. Today the census 2011 report has come and, in that, we have seen that today a large

number of population of the country is migrating to the cities. These people are coming from all over the country and this is increasing the problem in cities. Although Shri Jaipal Reddy is today Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, but I would like to tell him that he has studied about various cities in the country for two years. I would particularly like to mention about JNNURM that this scheme is running for the last eight years. For the last two years we have been raising this issue in the House that we need to extend this scheme further. A number of members of the Standing Committee on Urban Development have urged that this scheme must be extended further, because for the last two years we are seeing that a number of states still have money left with them and for some reasons they are unable to utilise that money. But Maharashtra is one such state where all the allocated funds have been utilised and there are many more such commitments which are required to be met. Through you I would like to urge the Government that if this scheme is extended further then the demands which we are going to present before the House will get approved. We have been keeping this point here for the last two years. I would request the Government that we have kept this point before the Finance Commission and if the House puts enough pressure on this issue then some good provisions can be made about these cities so that attention is paid to these small cities which are turning into big cities today.

The last point I would like to make is that this Government has increased amount under the MPLAD fund from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore. I remember some Members were saying that it should be increased upto Rs. 10 crore or even Rs. 15 crore. The Government has increased this fund to Rs. 5 crore and, for this, I would like to thank the Government. But, here, we have a small problem. When we take up any work in and around our village then a limit of Rs. 25 lakh has been fixed for that. In a city like Mumbai work upto 500 meters costs us more the Rs. 25 lakh which is why we are unable to finish the work. Therefore we would like to request the Government that on Rs. 2 crore the limit was of Rs. 25 lakh but now when the MPLAD allocation is Rs. 5 crore then the limit must be increased to atleast Rs. 1 crore so that the Member can do good work in their constituencies.

I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important issue.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very excited that you are in the Chair. I have just given a casual look to the Demands for

Grants of the Government. I would like to thank the Government for sanctioning Rs. 10 crore and, later on, Rs. 5 crore on the 150th birth anniversary. But I have a doubt that in the opening page it has been mentioned that amount of Rs. 10 crore and Rs. 5 crore have been sanctioned to meet expenses towards the celebration of the anniversary of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore and 150th anniversary of Swami Vivekananda respectively. On page 8 the State Governments have been given Rs. 5 crore in this regard as general help on Guru Ravindra Nath Tagore's 150th anniversary celebration programme. This is creating a confusion in my mind that at one place it is Rs. 10 crore and at other place it is Rs. 5 crore. If this amount is separate, then it is good because then it comes to Rs. 15 crore or otherwise there is some confusion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, there is something else written with regard the five crore rupees.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government must make this clear. If this amount is Rs. 15 crore then we will thank the Government many more times. But somewhere it is Rs. 10 crore and somewhere Rs. 5 crore then what is the truth? The Government must explain this. This is Government's paper so it must explain what is the actual truth? We would like to know from the Government that though the Government is spending Rs. 15 crore but is it aware of the planning of celebrations going to be held at nearly 100 places in the country by the Rashtra Kavi Ramdhari Singh Dinkar Trust? Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore's 150 birth anniversary was celebrated alongwith Shri Birju Maharaj at Vitthal Bhai Patel Bhavan in Mumbai. I would like to know if the Government is aware of this. The people around the world are celebrating the birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore. Vivekanand Ji's anniversary will also be celebrated. If Rs. 10 crore have been sanctioned for his birth celebrations then why on the other hand the amount is Rs. 5 crore for the anniversary of Vivekanand Ji. Can somebody raise a question on this. Sir, 100 Members have given in writing that Dr. Rammanohar Lohia's anniversary may be celebrated in a grand way. But the Government is sitting on the file. What are the norms followed by the Government to remember and pay respect to such great personalities? We did paper work for Shri Gopal Singh Nepali. You take a lot of interest in his poems. You must be remembering a lot of his poems by heart.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh ji, we were students when China had attacked our country. At that time there

was a poem by Gopal Singh Nepal ji — ‘Ganga ke kinaro ko Shivalaya ne pukara, Chalis crore ko Himalaya ne pukara’.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I would like to ask as to why his 100th anniversary is not celebrated. We did some paper work in this regard and even wrote to the State Government also. Sir, not only this much, Gopal Singh Nepali ji had said — ‘Din gaye, baras gaye yatana nahi gaye. Rotia gareeb ki prarthna bani rahi’. Shyam ki bansi baji, Ram ka dhanush chadha. Buddha ka gyan be badha, nirdhanta nahi gayi. He gave voice to the feelings of crores of poor people through his poems and his anniversary is never celebrated. The Government does not even remember his 100th anniversary. Why this happens is also expressed in his poem — Patta ko Pathjhad ne loota, Phoolo ko baharo ne loota, nai-neweli dulhan ko nau lakh sitaro nei loota, badnaam rahe bat maar magar ghar ko rakhwalo ne loota, ghar ko rakhwalo ne loota. This poem of Gopal Singh Nepali is proving true in today’s time. What is this happening. Why is his 100th anniversary was not being celebrated? Despite our paper work his anniversary wste not celebrated. What are the norms for this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh ji, paper work was done for Shri Ramdhari Singh Dinkar ji also.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We have moved on from Shri Ramdhari Singh Dinkar ji’s 100th anniversary but here we are talking about National poet Ramdhari Singh Dinkar’s trust.

Sir, you must be aware as to how close were Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore and Shri Ramdhari Singh Dinkar ji. All about Gurudev Rabindranathji’s visit to Muzaffarpur and his poem is given in history. Sir, you will again interrupt me, so let me finish what I want to say. We would like to know as to what are the standards for celebrating the anniversaries of great personalities and martyrs? Baikunth Nath Shukla became a martyr and he was an associate of Sardar Bhagat Singh. His uncle Joginder Shukla was sent to Kala Pani. Zuba sahani became a martyr and was hanged during the freedom struggle. What did the Government do? Are their names included in the list of martyrs? If the martyrs of this country who sacrificed their lives for the country’s freedom are going to be forgotten like this then our people and history will not forgive them. I would like to raise all these questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude your speech quickly.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, only one point has been covered till now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One point has been done in detail.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, second point is that they have increased the honorarium of Aanganbari Sahaika and Sewika and we would like to thank them for this. They have increased the amount from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000 and from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1500. There are nearly 28 lakh Aanganbari Sahaika and Aanganbari Sevika’s in the country. A proposal was brought for them but why has the Government disappointed Aasha sisters. There are almost 8 lakh Aasha sisters in the country. There is one Aasha on one thousand persons and hon. Members must be aware of this fact. There is no remuneration for them. They might get some pregnancy related work in their area and earn a few rupees but otherwise there is no remuneration for them. Does anyone know who is Aasha. Can the people in Government reply to this, I am asking a very categorical question. Proposal was forwarded for Aanganbari but why nothing was done for the Aasha sisters? Is there a need to increase the budget, Operational Committee of National Rural Health Mission had passed a proposal that they must at least be given Rs. 500 as allowance. Why did the Ministry of Finance stop that? I am asking this categorical question. Was there a need to increase the budget and bring a Supplementary budget? If that was passed by the operational committee then why did the department of Finance stop it. I would like to know from the Government as to why an objection was made to this?

Sir, the number of Aasha sisters is nearly eight lakh in the country. They work in the field of health, family welfare and for health treatment of poor persons. Why did the Government disappoint Aasha sisters? The Government must answer this. Why did the Department of Finance put an objection to it if the same was approved by the operational committee? Why is it that there Supplementary budget must be passed over here?

**16.59 hrs.**

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

If a Supplementary budget is presented here with such a biased attitude then how is the House going to pass the same. This is my second question, the Government must answer this.



Sir, my third question is regarding AIIMS. There is a lot of mismanagement in the AIIMS hospital over here. AIIMS is a well-known hospital both in the country and internationally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I have come to the point. A large number of people come to AIIMS. Hon. Members must be aware that a large number of people come here from Bihar. Is there any Member who is not receiving at least four to five patients everyday for treatment at such hospital?

**17.00 hrs.**

In Patna and Muzaffarpur they say that if you have cancer then you go to Delhi. For every problem related to tumour, heart and valve the patients are referred to Delhi. The patients come here with a lot of difficulty and in a critical condition but here they are told to come in year 2012 and 2013. The patients are on the verge of losing their life. They have to go from pillar to post facing problems after problems. A poor person is already distraught with his disease and problems and on top of it at least four persons come along with him and he has to bear all their expenses like their travelling and accommodation cost. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we have heard that new AIIMS are going to be opened. How many more years will be taken in opening such hospitals. Then there were talks about upgradation of Medical colleges and hospitals. But so far nothing has been done in Bihar. Nothing is happening in other states also. This will increase the crowd in AIIMS at Delhi. Number of patients is increasing and people are running from pillar to post. Muzaffarpur Medical College and Hospital, Darbhanga Medical College and Hospital, Bhagalpur Medical College and Hospital, Gaya-Magadh Medical College and Hospital and SIGS Patna. All these five medical colleges and hospitals must be upgraded on the lines of AIIMS. Why was the provision not made in the budget? The Planning Commission has given clearance to two hospitals in supplementary budget. Why is the budget not brought, why is it being ignored? These five hospitals are also required at the Parliamentary constituencies of other hon. Members because many people come from there to AIIMS in Delhi and they have to face many problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, again the issue is related to make the roads four-lane. When Shri Balu ji was a Minister, then the approval was made to make 900 kilometre road four-lane in Bihar. The Government has cancelled that. Proposal for four lane road from Patna to Purnia is cancelled and the Government said that it will be made four lane upto Khagaria only. I challenge that Khagaria to Purnia, Muzaffarpur to Barauni may also be looked at categorically. The volume of traffic on these roads may be surveyed so as to ensure the fact whether it deserves four lane or not. From there onward, Patna to Bodh Gaya, Patna to Barahi, Barahi to Ranchi are four lane roads and in the centre two lane- how will it do? One of the major problems of the country is Traffic Jam. Road from Arrah to Malihabad and Mohaniya deserves four lane. I challenge the Government to survey the said roads and then take the decision whether those deserve four lane or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude now. Naranbhai Kachhadia ji you speak please.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Traffic Jam is a major problem of the country. Traffic Jam is a nuisance everywhere be it Block Headquarter, District Headquarter, any city. Due to traffic jam, people miss flights, trains, etc. and have to bear loss. ....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down now. You have said what you wanted to say.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Four lane work is being carried out with biased attitude. Roads which do not deserve four lane are being made four lane whereas roads which deserve four lane are not being made four lane. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, why there is poverty in the country? The reason for poverty is unemployment. Sociologists and Economists are of the view that unemployment causes poverty. Removal of unemployment will eliminate poverty. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kachhadia ji, you speak now. His speech will not go on record now.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we cannot remove poverty without removal of unemployment and by then the country cannot progress. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Sir, the problem of price-rise has played a havoc in the country. The public of the country is calling to save them from price-rise and the present Government by indulging in corruption enjoying the power.

Sir, when the Government of UPA-2 was formed at that time for the first time, His excellency the President of India claimed in the Central Hall that this Government will curb the problem of price-rise within 100 days. But I regret to say that more than 700 days have passed now but this Government has failed to control price-rise in the country and poverty is flipping day by day and so the number of poor.

Sir, today prices of every commodity are increasing and daily-need items are getting costlier day by day. For example, LPG, kerosene oil, pulses, rice, flour, green vegetables, etc. everything is getting expensive. Today, the price of rice is Rs. 70-80 per kg., sugar is Rs. 40-45 per kg, flour is Rs. 20-25 per kg, milk is Rs. 30-35 per litre and LPG is more than Rs. 400 per cylinder. Today, due to price-rise no poor man can afford vegetables and pulses easily. All the policies of the UPA Government have failed and the Government is incapable to curb the price-rise. The present Government is adopting various cunning tactics to delude the public and doing politics with the public by calling it growth rate. I would like to submit that the growth rate was 5.8 percent during BJP rule and today it is 8.1 percent. How will it benefit the public? How will it benefit the poor? The poor public wants two square meals a day. They have nothing to do with growth rate.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to attract your attention towards the game being played by the Government with the common public of the country. Today, public is starving. Sir, this is twelfth time when discussion on price-rise is taking place in the House but public is not getting any benefit out of it. The Government has not taken any substantial step against price-rise and the Government has altogether failed to curb price-rise.

Sir, I would like to request the Union Government to provide subsidy on the prices of the items related to production and encourage agriculture. Our country is an

agriculture based country and agricultural production should be encouraged. Subsidy should be provided in agriculture sector. Encouragement to agriculture production will bring about fall in price-rise, this is my challenge and firm belief. Increase of agriculture productivity will alleviate poverty automatically. Price-rise can be controlled by pulling inflation down.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): The point of order is that the hon. Member address the Chair as madam whereas you are a Sir not a madam and you listen to them as well. Do you love it to be called a Madam?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please rectify your mistake.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to attract your attention towards the fact that price-rise can be controlled by controlling inflation and corruptio may also be removed. In order to control price-rise there is need to bring back the black money of the country stashed abroad.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister Shri Salman Khursheed said that the number of poor people has increased in Gujarat. The number of poor people has not increased in Gujarat, Narendra Modi is ruling in Gujarat then how can the number of poor people increase in Gujarat? Today employment opportunities have increased in Gujarat, every person is getting work. There is peace and security in Gujarat. Today, the name of Gujarat is taken with pride in the country and poverty has not increased in Gujarat. Today, the whole country is facing poverty but not Gujarat. Every person is getting employment in Gujarat and the statement made by the hon. Minister is wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conclude now, your time is over.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Sir, I would like to submit that the UPA Government should take the measure to curb the price-rise, but the Government is misguiding the public and instead of putting check on price-rise, it is referring to price-rise in foreign countries. I, through you, would like to. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please wait for a minute.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Shri Bhola Singh said that the hon. Member is speaking madam again and again. I think that hon. Member sees the glimpse of Meira ji in the chair therefore he is speaking madam.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Through you, I would like to say that the UPA Government is misleading the people and is playing with the future of people of the country. I warn the UPA Government again and again that the Government of UPA has been in power for more than two years but the day on which the people of the country wake up, the Government will not get the time of even two hours and the Government will have to be dissolved. Therefore, there is inflation in the country. The Government should care for the poor public and govern the country with justice and policy. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): The Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. Our Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee presented a budget of almost 12 lakh crore in the month of February this year and this supplementary demand of nine thousand crore on the budget of 12 lakh crore has been presented in the House today. The supplementary demand is related to those issues which have been raised in the House again and again. Almost Rs. 2370 crore of it is being allocated to fulfil the demands of the Members of Parliament. Earlier each Member used to get two crore rupees under MPLADS and, since the time this new Lok Sabha came into existence, it is being demanded that this two crore rupees should be increased to five crore. At last when budget was being passed, hon. Finance Minister accepted this demands of MPs while passing the budget. It has been cleared by the cabinet and, now, the arrangement of providing extra money is being made.

The second important allocation is related to Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi helpers. There are around 18 lakh anganwadi helpers in our country. This extraordinary scheme was started in the year 1975. There are around ten lakh anganwadi centers in our country which may increase to 16 lakh centers in coming days. It is being said thus. In such situation demands were being raised again and again by the anganwadi workers. They come to meet me or other MPs and held agitation and demonstration. Understanding the problems of the anganwadi workers, hon. Finance Minister increased their salaries to three thousand rupees per month and the salary of anganwadi helpers was increased to one thousand five hundred per month. It is a very appreciable act for sure. However, the opposition blames that this Government is very insensitive and does not work with sensitivity and look after the people while there is very appropriate example of anganwadi workers who serve the women and children living in extreme poverty. Their honorarium had been very less. I feel very glad in saying

that when their honorariums were increased to rupees one thousand five hundred and rupees seven hundred fifty earlier also, our Government was in power and Shri P. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister. It has been increased further. This increment will provide relief to the anganwadi workers.

The third allocation of this nine thousand crore rupees is related to the near civil war situations prevailing in different countries all over the world. Around two crore NRIs are living in different countries. It is not so that the people who live there are safe specially when the civil war like conditions prevail in those countries. In such situations the Indians residing there expect help from our Government or the Embassy and High Commission in those countries. During last days when there was unrest in Yaman and Libya in Middle-East and the people revolted against their Government, the Indians residing there faced problems. In such situations, our embassy did a good work by evacuating them. Every Indian was brought back to India safely. We don't have the details of money spent in this operation and the pending bills have not arrived. It will be good if hon. Minister gives full details.

The Government has to start some projects for clean energy. An additional amount of Rs. 1,066 crore has been allocated for such projects to provide a better environment. I support this allocation also. An important item is related to the Below Poverty Line. The people of our country do not know how many BPL are there in the country? Three different economists of the Planning Commission have submitted different reports/information and data. It is said that data never tell lies but different data are coming. In such situation it is necessary to know how many BPL people are living in the whole country? There should be different standards for determining the poverty line in rural and urban areas. Specially the leaders sitting in the middle have demanded many times that there should be caste-based census. After a long discussion, the Government has accepted it and a fund of total Rs. 2,3000 crore has been allocated for both types of census—caste based census and BPL census. It is a good work. I appreciate the Government for it and I think that the people of backward class who feel that they are not looked after will be satisfied. The census should be completed immediately and it should be found out how many poor people are living in our country and whether the poor people are being classified on the basis of castes.

The last allocation is not a big allocation. It is small but is an important allocation. A special provision of Rs.

15 crore has been made in it for the celebration of 150 anniversary of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore and Swami Vivekanand. Whatever we speak about Gurudev will be less. I feel pride in sharing a piece of information about Gurudev that perhaps he is the only poet in the world whose songs are recognised in two countries as their national songs. One song, Jana Gana Mana is sung in India and the another is Bangaldesh. When one MP from West Bangal gave me this information, I really felt proud of Gurudev. We, all know about Swami Vivekanand. I am not willing to speak much about him here. He is a great man. We are very proud of him. His contribution in publicising the Hindu learning and culture all over the world is extra-ordinary. The allocation of fund for organising the special ceremony on the 150th anniversary of both great personalities is good.

In the supplementary Demands, Rs. 1000 crore is being allocated for increasing the capital base of NABARD. The rural credit has increased through NABARD. It could not be denied. Hon. Minster is sitting here. I am putting my views before him. There is no need to take actions on it immediately but we must know what is NABARD doing. This bank provides loans to the regional rural banks and co-operative banks. The interest rate for this loan is perhaps two percent. There banks provide loans to the farmers later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be brief.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I, still have time. I come to the issues now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, make it brief.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: There is a basic loophole in the arrangement of providing credits in the rural areas through NABARD and efforts should be made to remove it. NABARD provides loans to the co-operative banks and regional rural banks and they provide loans to the farmers. The interest rate is increasing due to it. Can NABARD provide loans to the farmers directly? It can reduce two-three per cent interest for farmers. The debt is increasing on the farmers and it could be a good strategy in reducing it.

Besides, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister on one or two issues. I would like to draw attention of hon. Minister to the middle class specially living in urban areas. A everyone has expressed his opinion for controlling the inflation.

A lot can be spoken over price-rise. The Government is taking many steps to control it. It is not necessary that the opposition concede to whatever is being done by the Government. Out of the various steps being taken by the Government to control price-rise I myself am not satisfied with one of the steps. That is repo rate of RBI and reverse repo which are revised time to time. I do not understand the entire monitoring policy of RBI. As per an economic principle whenever prices-rise, in order to reduce liquidity the repo-rate and reverse repo rate are increased. This rate has been increased from 4 percent to 8 percent during the last one year. It is affecting home loans. Around four and a half crore middle class people dwelling in urban area have taken home loans. The banks have invested about 70 thousand crore in it. As the repo-rate or reverse-repo rate increases the installments of home loans taken by the middle class people increase. It disturbs their domestic budget also. What is the reason for it? The main reason behind it is that most of the banks have given home loans on floating rates. Banks provide home loans on two types of rate, first is floating rate and the second is fixed rate. Fix rate is fixed. This rate of interest varies from bank to bank such as 11 percent 12 percent, 13 percent etc. Middle class people in our country prefer to take home loan on floating rate because they think in future repo-rate may come down, interest rate will be low and the interest rate on their home loan will be low. But generally it does not happen. I urge the hon. Minister to make some provision as to banks stop providing home loans on floating rates. Because the lure of this floating rate have entangled middle class people on large scale. I had been giving notice regarding this issue during Zero Hour for three days but it has not been taken up for discussion. Today morning I read in a newspaper that RBI had formed a committee under the chairmanship of Damodarn, who was the former Chairman of SEBI. That committee has submitted the report that the dispute of fix and floating rate should be resolved. Permission should be granted to shift from fix to floating and vice versa. Suppose I have taken home loan on floating rate and later on I feel that I should have taken loan on fixed rate, in such a situation the banks should allow me to switch from floating to fix and vice versa.

I would request the hon. Minister to issue the instruction to stop the exploitation of middle class people by the banks in the name of floating rate because in order to control sudden price-rise and to curb inflation the RBI take steps which instead of controlling price-rise, directly affect common people and middle class families.

It is necessary to understand the predicament of middle class families, I expect it from the Hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

I have many points to discuss but you are ringing the bell, hence I conclude.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, those who want to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House, they can do so. It will be treated as part of the proceedings.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): I stand here to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. In respect of the financial position of our country, different viewpoints were expressed here. But one thing is sure that the whole world admits that India is marching ahead as the third largest economy of the world, after the US and China. We can be proud of it. Similarly, our economic policies such as trade liberalization, financial liberalization, tax reforms, and Direct Foreign Investment, PPP, and other programmes were discussed thoroughly. In the initial stages they were really objected and there was a lot of criticism on that. From experience we can say that the financial reforms took place in India has been proved as success.

In respect of Direct Foreign Investment, we all know that India is becoming an international destination. Similarly, in the infrastructure side, PPP experiment is proving us a corrective measure. So, I am of the opinion that even allowing foreign players in the retail, market sector also is a welcome step. Of course, these are all the rosy pictures of the Indian economy. At the same time, our friends were saying about corruption, etc. There is no doubt that corruption should have to be dealt with an iron hand. We have to make an end to it. Of course, Government's stand in this is in the proper direction, I would like to say.

I feel that a transparency revolution is taking place in India. I congratulate the Indian Government for that. The Right to Information Act, and formation of Central Vigilance Commission and the latest proposal to do away with the discretionary powers of the Ministers are also a remarkable step. All these things inspire me to say that a transparency revolution is taking place in this great nation.

Sir, these are all the rosy pictures. At the same time, we should not ignore the fact that there some bad situations here. Take an example of malnutrition. Some of

our friends were saying about that. It has become a burning problem in this country even though we have achieved this much of financial stability. This kind of situation cannot be ignored. We all know that more than 75 per cent of pre-school children suffer from iron deficiency; and 57 per cent of pre-school children have sub-clinical vitamin A deficiency. Most growth retardation occurs by the age of two and most damage happening at that stage is really not reparable. Prevalence of underweight children in India is really alarming if we go through the statistics. India has been ranked as number two country in this because our situation is becoming bad to worse. Similarly, we all know about ICDS, some of our friends have mentioned about that, I am of the opinion that a national programme for nutrition and for strengthening the ICDS should be introduced in this country.

Sir, in respect of construction of buildings for Anganwadis, I would like to say that there are many places where land is available with the Government, but unfortunately buildings are not there. So I urge upon the Government to take speedy action for construction of buildings for Anganwadis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Sir, I am concluding.

Sir, we are all talking about inclusive growth. In this connection, I would like to say that we have a lot of programmes for the development of marginalized sections of the society like the minorities and backward classes. We are talking about Sachar Committee Report. What is happening in this country? I am not saying that the Government has not done anything. They have taken some commendable steps. At the same time, almost all the recommendations are remaining as dead letters. While we all are talking about Sachar Committee, what happened to the Report of the Ranganath Mishra Commission? The Sachar Committee Report is like the diagnosis chart of the doctor who conducts ECG, blood tests etc. The Sachar Committee Report says that these are the deficiencies where as the Report of the Ranganath Mishra Commission is like the prescription chart of the doctor which says that you must take these medicines and then only your disease will be cured. But what is happening? We are all talking about the Report of the Sachar Committee. But unfortunately nothing has been done on the Report of the Ranganath Mishra Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: So, I urge upon the Government to take some effective steps immediately for the implementation of the recommendations of the Ranganath Mishra Commission. Considering the time constraint, I do not want to go into details now. I support the Supplementary Demands.

\*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Price rise is the major issue since this Government has come in power. Since last two days this house has discussed at length regarding burning issues of price rise. I personally think that we should focus towards the department of food processing industries. Earlier there was negligible allocations towards this department, however, I would appreciate the efforts of Finance Minister for more allocation in this field. However, I demand for generous allocation in food processing industries and number of "Mega Food Parks" shall be increased in each state. I demand for more approval of mega food park in the state of Gujarat. Since Gujarat is having longest costal area, I also demand to allocate "Marine Mega Food Parks" in the state of Gujarat. Cold chains should be allotted in each district in the country. The food grain storage godowns should be allotted in each district. I appreciate to increase MPLAD fund upto 5 crore rupees. The guidelines and norms should be amended and proper relaxation should be carried out.

Government should allot more toward construction and adequate infrastructure of "Anganwadis". Anganwadi workers should get good uniform, facilities for LPG gas and burners should be extended.

Large number of children and females are malnourished. Government should start the campaign to curb malnutrition and fortified prepare food atta etc. allocation should be increased.

The BPL category number is not assessed properly. Government should change the present norms and more practical norms should be established and center should generously allocate the fund to carry out correct BPL survey.

[Translation]

\*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha) I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2011-12.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Today the major problems of our country are price-rise, corruption and black money. Until price-rise is checked, corruption cannot be removed and situation will not change. Therefore, I oppose the demand for Grant and urge that all possible step should be taken to control price-rise.

All the schemes made by the Government to control price rise have failed and the Government has no will-power. The price-rise is affecting the development of our country and various schemes adversely. The growth rate of the country has yielded before price-rise. The current economic - activities in economy will further push down the growth rate. Earlier our growth rate was 9 percent and this growth rate in mining and construction sector was around 15 percent. Agriculture growth rate was 1.1 percent and has not changed till date. Due to price-rise capital investment has shrink and industrialists have put off their expansion schemes and the price-rise has broken the bank-bone of small scale industries and medium scale industries. High manufacturing cost and reduction in production will cause price-rise instead of curbing price-rise because manufacturing cost and price-rise has formed a vicious-circle. Increase in manufacturing cost causes price-rise and price-rise is causing hike in manufacturing cost. The Government, instead of breaking the vicious circle, is trying to take short term measures and attributing price-rise to many baseless reasons. The economic managers of the country show the false picture that price-rise is necessary for the development of the country. The responsible personalities of our country said that the price-rise would be controlled by 2010 and the hon. Prime Minister announced 5.5 percent fall in price-rise at drum beat. Later on he stated that he did not have any magic-wand to control price-rise. The middle class is crying due to price-rise. Inflation is rising faster than the salary. The Union Government feels that inflation is mandatory for the development. If the development rate is 9 percent and price also rise by 9 percent then what is the benefit of such development.

The price-rise in food items in the country has become a record in the world, whereas our hon. Minister gives assurance to control price-rise every month and the hon. Prime Minister of our country says that he does not have any magic-wand to curb price-rise. This is an irresponsible statement. The food items price-rise by 8 percent during the first week of May. It is the responsibility of the Government to control price-rise and economics suggests many measure to attenuate price-rise and the hon. Prime Minister of the country has been a professor of Economics even then the public of the country is not

getting rid of price-rise of food items. The price of Petrol increased abruptly by rupees five per liter and the factors responsible for rising the price of petrol have been created by the Government. Now, when they are incapable to harness the price-rise they are hiking the interest rate on bank loans. A poor family in our country spends more than 33 percent of its income on kitchen and this price-rise has further augmented its expenditure as a result of which middle class families will spend less on education and healthcare of their children. On the other hand as per the Asian Development Bank due to price-rise 2.3 crore villages have been included into the official poverty of India and 66.8 lakh poor have added to urban poverty. The Government should make efforts to boost agriculture development but it is carrying out action on papers only. The G.D.P rose by 300 percent from 1950-51 to 2010-11 but growth in agriculture sector has been merely 75 percent. The Government need to pay heed towards the retail purchasing of food grains by big industrial houses, industries and multinational companies, which is one of the reasons for inflation.

Hence, I through you would like to urge the Government to take substantial steps in order to curb inflation.

[English]

\*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I am very proud to participate in the discussion of supplementary budget. I express my thanks for this opportunity. This appropriation bill authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund for the services of the financial year 2011-2012.

Agriculture is very important for the development of our agrarian economy. Most of the people in our country depend upon agriculture for their livelihood and also for improving the GDP. Petro Chemical Industries are necessary to develop because fertilizer, pesticides, seed varieties should be given priority. The fertilizer like uses, DAP, MAP should be increased in production to meet out the demand of the farmers. The agriculture work and invention, new technology must be augmented for more productivity. The SPIC in Tuticorin must be encouraged by enhancing the production and capacity utilization. The 17.17.17 complex producing fertilizer industry in Manali, Chennai should also be operated. Then only it is possible to meet out the demand.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The produced cereal and grains should be stocked in Godown. The new xylo project should be established to preserve and stocking the foodgrains.

The hike in price of crude oil to the level of 117 dollar per barrel is an abnormal one. Most of our fund is directed for the Diesel and petrol and kerosene and gas. So, our country is growing in inflation. Anyhow, our able Govt. face the problem and put the inflation under control. We have attained the 8% growth rate because of the multi faceted effort of our able Finance Minister.

The old age people pension, widow pension is a remarkable contribution of our Government. The old age pension should be enhanced from 500 to 1000.

Our Government has allotted lot for the rural drought scheme. The NREGA Scheme is a scheme which is giving employment opportunity for rural labour force. It gives more purchasing power to the rural poor people.

Now there are some paucity for the labouers in agriculture field work after the NREGA. In order to set right, this problem, the agricultural people can contribute Rs. 50/- additionally over and above the payment of NREGA. The workers who are expert in agriculture can be worked for agriculture production.

Regarding the Taxation, I bring to the knowledge of our Finance Minister that semi mechanised match factory should not be treated equally with mechanised. The tax should be reduced to 4% instead of 10% to protect the semi mechanised labour intensive match industries.

Moreover, the food material like 'Masala Powder' should be relieved from excise duty.

The Government should contribute more on providing drinking water facilities. In my constituency, the city area like Tirunelveli, Palayamkottai, Melapalaym and Thatchanallur area people are suffering due to inadequate supply of water. So, the Tamil Nadu Government send already proposal to our Central Government for Rs. 100 crore scheme of Papanasam to Tiruneleveli Corporation pipe line water scheme. The direct pipe line scheme need to be sanctioned 100 crore from Central Government water scheme.

The water pollution should be eradicated to keep the clear environment. The Thamparaami river is a boom to Tirunelveli and Tuticorin Distt. The river should not be polluted by the sewage water of city dwellers. It must be cleared and purified.

\*SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2011-12. Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented the Appropriation Bill to the tune of about thirty-four thousand crores of rupees. I am of the opinion that he has not paid adequate attention to solve the problems of agriculture sector. Farmers are facing many kinds of difficulties. When it comes to agricultural loan, short term loans are given @ 4% interest, whereas long term loans are given @ 14 to 15% per annum. It is costlier than the home loan, which is available at a lesser rate of interest. So farmers are not at all benefitted from the long term loan. As we are all aware our country is witnessing natural calamities like floods in some parts and drought in some other parts of the country. In such a situation it is not possible for our farmers to get long term agricultural loan at heavy rate of interest. That is why I urge upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to look into this matter and take steps to bring down the rate of interest to at least 4% per annum. It would encourage our farmers to take up agriculture activities very seriously.

My next point is about agriculture census. There is no latest agriculture census available in the country. Even today our revenue records like pahani, pattas are showing the entries of crop pattern made years ago. We can see wrong entries in the revenue records. For instance, the entry of paddy is shown in the land, where sugar cane is grown, similarly various kinds of wrong entries are made as there was no agriculture census in the country. Hence I impress upon the Union Government to pay necessary attention to conduct agriculture census to do away with possible irregularities.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government about natural calamities like flood and drought. Our country is severely affected every year by both. Therefore it is very much essential to take permanent relief measures in the regions frequently hit by floods and droughts. People of such regions should be provided with all kinds of facilities like food, clothing, employment and housing etc.

Dairy farming should be encouraged as many districts in our country particularly in Karnataka, people are dependent on it. Adequate health cover should be given to milch cows, veterinary hospitals should be set up in every block within the taluks.

As far as food processing industries are concerned the Government should pay attention to set up more and

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

more food processing units. Now-a-days Mango, Jackfruit, Banana, Chicku and other horticulture crops are grown in large scale in the country including Karnataka. Hence our farmers should be encouraged by way of setting up adequate number of food processing industries in all districts including my home district Mandya in Karnataka.

Another very serious issue is about sericulture. Farmers in Karnataka are demonstrating, rallying against the Central Government as it has reduced the import duty on silk from 31% to 6%. This move severely hit sericulture farmers in Karnataka as prices of cocoons have drastically gone down to Rs. 70/- to Rs. 80/- per kilogram. But the cost of production of per kilogram cocoon is Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/-. If this situation continues further it would be a disastrous for the farmers of Karnataka. My leader and former Prime Minister Shri H.D. Devegowda ji raised the issue more than 4 times on the floor of this august House. He also wrote a letter to the Hon'ble Prime Minister in this regard. Recently a delegation of our Hon'ble Members of Parliament from Karnataka of which I too a member met Hon'ble Finance Minister to request him to solve this problem. But so far no step has been taken in this regard. It pains me to say that Karnataka is meted out with step-motherly treatment by the Union Government. I cannot understand why this kind of negligence is shown to Karnataka. So I urge upon the Union Government to come to the rescue of the sericulture farmers of Karnataka without further delay by increasing the import duty to 31%.

My next point is about sugarcane. Adequate minimum support price is not fixed for sugar cane despite nation wide protest by sugarcane farmers. Many districts of Karnataka especially my constituency Mandya produce large scale sugarcane. Hence immediate steps need to be taken to fix MSP for this crop.

As far as ground water is concerned the situation is very pathetic in the country particularly in Karnataka. Ground water level is depleting every year. Lakes, ponds and other water tanks must be silted. Their storage capacity is now very low. So the Union Government should take steps to desilt the lakes, ponds and other water tanks to increase their storage capacity. Disilting of lakes should be brought under MNREGA Inter-linking of rivers should be taken up to link all major rivers.

Lastly I once again urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps to solve problems of agriculture sector, sericulture farmer's and adequate water for irrigation.



With these words I conclude my speech.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, the Budget of 2011-12 is worth more than 12 lakh crores of rupees. In this Budget the Government has declared that there would be development in the country, in the agricultural sector, health sector, educational sector. But what is the ground reality? We have been discussing the issue of price rise, particularly food inflation in this august House since yesterday. We all know that prices of essential commodities are shooting through the roof. Whenever there is rise in prices, the purchasing power of people goes down. They have to run their households with limited resources and may have to starve or eat once in a day. There are scores of people below poverty line. The Central Government is putting forth a particular figure; the State Governments are giving some other figures and various commissions are highlighting some thing different. The exact number is still not available but we believe that more than 60 to 65% of the people of this country are below the poverty line. They are today in great difficulty. In the name of development, the poor people are starving, how can they survive? Investment in agriculture has come down; productivity has also decreased due to uncertainty. Most of the fertilizer companies have downed their shutters. Fertilizers are being imported by paying higher prices from foreign countries. Irrigation facilities are not available. Subsidies are being gradually withdrawn. The farmers also do not get the MSP that is announced. There is no arrangement of procurement of foodgrains by the Government. FCI does not procure paddy, JCI does not procure jute. Only the middlemen and hoarders are allowed to thrive. The input cost of agriculture has risen manifold along with the prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene. Agriculture has become an unprofitable proposition. So if the agriculture sector does not develop, if the rural areas do not prosper, then the entire country will lag behind. Go to any village of India. You will find that healthcare facilities are almost absent. Only in the cities, hospitals and doctors are found. But even then, they are so costly. Common people cannot afford to avail the services and thus they die untimely deaths.

Education has also become a business. A person who has money can get admission in any engineering college or medical college. Almost one and a half crore of rupees is required to get a seat in a medical college. Can an ordinary student pay that much money to receive higher education? If this is the scenario then how can

universal education become a reality? If education does not reach every nook and corner of villages, the country cannot progress and go for a total overhaul of outlook.

So there is dearth of money, education and healthcare in our country. For development of the nation, the Government must review its economic policies. To strengthen the capitalist system, the Government has adopted liberalization policy. But it is a fact that wherever in the world, such policies have been adopted, economic crises have befallen. Our country will also face such problems. Only a handful of industrialists and business houses will reap the benefit of liberalization and globalization. In this years' Budget the corporate sector has been given immense tax relief. We must change this system.

Many of the members of this august House hail from rural India. I urge upon you to just imagine what hardships the poor people of the villages are going through; kindly think about them, do something for them.

Another thing I would like to touch upon here. The Farakka Barrage was constructed between the years 1958 and 1962 in order to have a link between North Bengal and North Eastern States. It is the only way of communication via rail and bus. This barrage has been damaged and must be repaired immediately. The Government of India has for long overlooked this important link and I request that without any further delay, Farakka Barrage should be taken proper care of.

With these few words I thank you and conclude my speech.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2011-12.

Our country is village oriented and most of the people live in the rural areas. Even after 64 years of Independence, development of the people living in the rural areas has not taken place to a considerable extent. They are still very poor. To accelerate development of the rural areas of our country, our Finance Minister, in his last Budget provided for all-round development. But what have we seen? We have seen that the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme has not been completed in the stipulated time and period. We have seen that the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has become non-functional and the Central fund is not being utilised or sanctioned for repairing the roads.

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Secondly, our Finance Minister gave a lengthy speech today in the House on price rise. If we talk of price rise, the agriculture sector must be taken into consideration. What is the position of irrigation in the rural areas of our country? Most of the hon. Members while taking part in the discussion spoke about the problem in the agriculture sector and lack of irrigation facilities. But there is no need to speak about it so much for there is no scope for providing for repairing, reconstructing or rebuilding the irrigation projects.

Thirdly, I come to employment generation. The corruption is increasing by leaps and bounds in our country. If we see the television or read the newspaper, what do we see?

The employment generation must be introduced. It is for the benefit of the people. But what we have seen today is that the Government is doing everything for the corporate house. It seems that the Government is of the corporate, by the corporate and for the corporate.

I live in a rural area of Purulia District in West Bengal. The lac cultivation is very popular there but there is no Central Government assistance involved in the cultivation of lac. I demand the Central Government assistance in the cultivation of lac. It is very necessary and urgent for the benefit of the poor people.

My last point is this. The MPLAD fund has been increased from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore for the improvement of infrastructure in the District but there are no effective technical or non-technical hands to expedite the expenditure and to submit the Utilisation Certificate to the implementing agency. Due to this reason, the MPLAD fund is not being used properly and the works are not being executed properly. So, technical or non-technical hands must be employed forthwith. There must be an Office for the Nodal Officer, whereby the entire MPLAD fund could be utilised properly. Technical or non-technical hands must be employed. The entire fund has to be utilised expeditiously in an effective manner. The MPLAD fund should be spent in the same year, otherwise the money is going to be lapsed.

With these words I conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi, though the time allotted to your party is over, yet I am allowing you to speak. Please be brief. You should take permission

before speaking from this seat. I am allowing you to speak now but keep this in mind in future. Now, speak, but be brief.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak from this seat. It is a very serious matter on which debate is going on and the bill is being brought. This is an important subject, therefore it is important to debate on it. Today the youth is unemployed in the country and they are getting poorer. Inflation and unemployment together are making the life of poor people difficult. I am from Bundelkhand and 1800 people have died of hunger in my constituency Ramabai Nagar, Bundelkhand in the last three years. There are no roads. Hospitals are there but there are no doctors to tend to patients. Delhi gets constant supply of electricity and our area never gets electricity. This is a very sad matter. The media covered this news. Everyone witnessed this and the honourable Supreme Court took the cognizance of the matter that 1800 people died of hunger and neither the state nor the Central Government bothered to take up any development work in the area. Bundelkhand was granted a package but only in the paper. Not even a penny was given for irrigation. No tubewells were provided. Such schemes were implemented under which sick goats were bought and they died within eight to ten days. Funds were granted for land conservation but eighty per cent of the money was grabbed by the middlemen.

Sir, I would like to request the government through you, honourable Minister is also present in the House. I request him to declare Bundelkhand as a special zone. The people are living there in a miserable condition. They are suffering. People are dying from hunger there. Men from all over the country took part in the battle for freedom in 1857 but brave women from Bundelkhand, like Rani Lakshmi Bai, and Jhalkari Bai laid down their lives. Women from our area laid down their lives for freedom but today people are dying of hunger there, there is no development in our area. Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana is under implementation, but not even one road has been approved till date during the last four years. This is a very serious problem. There is no electricity in hundreds of villages in our area despite of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Crores of rupees are being spent in the name of anniversaries but nothing is being done for the people who are still alive. People are dying in the name of development and crores of rupees are being spent on the anniversaries of the great people who died lay past. Does the Government wishes for the youths to die?

Sir, I once again urge the Government to pay attention to my constituency. Funds have been granted for clean drinking water there and it is told that the list will be made by the collector there, the list should be taken from the peoples representatives. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is the least concerned. They are busy in looting the people. The Central government also has an understanding with them. We are bearing the brunt of their intencive struggle. We support this new Bill and urge the Government to declare Bundelkhand as a special economic zone and provide a lot of funds for the overall economic development of that place.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Sir, I have stood up to speak on Supplementary Demands. In my opinion, the current UPA-II Government has completely failed in controlling inflation, corruption and black money. The poor people were already suffering but the middle class has also been completely jolted by the inflation. The farmers are getting doubly affected. Their produce is being sold cheaply whereas the fruits and vegetables are being sold at extremely high prices. The common man is unable to buy them at such high prices. The Central Government has been unable to control inflation as the prices of petrol, diesel, LPG and other items have increased.

I urge the Government to provide facilities to the hilly states, especially Himachal Pradesh on the lines of Uttarakhand and north-eastern states to enable rapid progress there. The amount for constructing flats under the Indira Awas Yojana should be increased to rupees one lakh and 25 percent more funds should be provided in the hilly areas as there is extra expenditure on freight and other items in comparison to the plains. The Government has increased the amount o MPLADS from rupees two crore to rupees five crore. This is a welcome step but it should be increased to rupees 10 crores and 25 percent more funds should be provided for hilly regions as there are adverse geographical conditions is those regions.

I say this with a heavy heart that the Central Government has withdrawn the facilities being provided to Himachal Pradesh under industrial package. Lakhs of youngsters were getting employment due to that package. It is also regrettable that the UPA Government has reduced the amount of various grants being provided to Himachal Pradesh due to which the rapid development projects have been affected there.

\*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, the discussion is taking place on the supplementary demands of the General Budget here today. The economy is tottering due to wrong economic and agriculture policies of the Government. The growing impact of future trading has made many families hapless. As a result of it, people are committing suicides under the economical pressure of debt. The price of sugar has gone very high due to the export of sugar at wrong time. The prices of foodgrains are soaring despite having godowns full of foodgrains. Middlemen are the causes of it. But the Government has failed in controlling the middlemen, hoarders and blackmarketeers.

India is an agriculture based country. Almost 70 per cent of population of country is living in villages but no efforts are being made for structural reforms in agriculture. The Government has failed at all fronts in ensuring the agricultural development. Only 40 per cent areas have the irrigating facilities even after spending thousands of crore rupees on irrigation schemes. Mostly big farmers are getting the benefits of concessions on agricultural loans. We are dependent on the multi-national companies for seed research even after heavy research and Government assistance. 47 per cent villages are at the distance of five kilometers from their nearest bank branches and 78 per cent villages do not have the facilities of post-offices. Lakh of tonnes of grain is getting destroyed due to lack of the storage facilities. Villages are shrinking due to the lack of basic facilities. The migration of rural population to cities is creating many problems.

Despite Madhya Pradesh having enough reserves of coal, the Central Government is not providing coal in required quantity for generating electricity. The Central Government is indifferent towards the maintenance of national highways passing through Madhya Pradesh. The Central Government should come forward for the development of states leaving behind the political prejudices.

\*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The Government has presented the demands of Supplementary Demands worth more than Rs. 35 thousand crore. The Government has to table a proposal for taking permission for expenses through the demands for Supplementary Grants even after presenting the budget of Rs. 12 lakh crore.

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\*The speech was laid on the Table.

It shows the administrative incompetence of the Government. The Government is facing loss of revenue due to increasing fiscal deficit and launching populist projects. The Government came to power in the name of the welfare of the common man but it is making life difficult for the people. The middle class has not remained immune from inflation due to the hike in the prices of petroleum products specially the price of cooking gas recently. The galloping inflation has made life difficult for the common man people of the country. It is a great sin to support the increasing inflation in the country where 78 percent people earn only Rs. 20 per day. The Government is helpless in controlling inflation. The general public are paying the price for it. On the one hand, the government is talking about filling the godowns with foodgrains, on the other hand the purchasing power of people is decreasing. Not to think of nutritious food, filling stomach is becoming difficult due to inflation foodgrains, fruits, vegetables, oil every thing is becoming costly. The dream of possessing house and vehicle will remain just a dream after the Reserve Bank has increased the reverse repo-rate. The interest on home loan has been severely hiked. This Government has pushed the inflation up in every field and is telling the people that inflation is necessary to drive the GDP upwards. Whom to complain if the Government will force the people to die of hunger.

In the same way the condition of the farmers is very bad in the country. On the one hand, the Government is bringing bill for ensuring food security, on the other hand, it is acquiring the land freely. Seeing this contradiction, this Government has been displaying its failure on every front. The Government does not allow the export of agricultural produce even after the farmers had bumper crop and they were getting high price at the international level. The cotton producing farmers of Vidharva have suffered heavy loss due to this policy of the Government. When the price of cotton was high an international market, the cotton producers of the areas where farmers were committing suicides, demanded permission for exporting cotton but the Government kept decision pending and when the price of cotton fell down in the international market, then the Government gave the permission for exporting cotton. Who is responsible for the loss of farmers due to it? The Government should clear on this. Almost 65 per cent people of the country are still dependent on agriculture therefore the Government should utilise its resources for the betterment of this sector. The number of farmers dependent on rain water based agriculture is more in the country. As a result of it, the farmers become victims. Farmers need irrigation facilities

of cope up with this situation. Irrigation project keeps pending for want of funds and they become constly, so the Government should pay attention towards completing these irrigation projects by creating irrigation special fund for giving priority to irrigation.

The policy, adopted by the Government lay emphasis on increasing growth rate only. But, while showing the development, the Government should say how many jobs have been created. The number of unemployed is increasing in the country. We will have to make efforts so that we are not known as the country having maximum number of unemployed youths among the jobless countries. The employment should be created on the basis of skill development and, for that, the Government should focus on creating employment at great level instead of only increasing growth rate. Implementing the decision of the Supreme Court, the Government has reserved 5 per cent seats offering appointment on compassionate ground in every field. It has created insecurity among the employees of class III and II. The Government has brought many bills earlier for changing many decisions of the Supreme Court. The Government should bring appropriate amendment bill for the appointment on the compassionate ground.

It has been said earlier that the Government is not serious about controlling inflation. Increasing profiteering in consumer durable sector of the country is also a cause of inflation. If the Government makes it compulsory for the consumer durable companies to print the cost price on their products, then, it will stop the profiteering on the products. It will help in curtailing the increasing prices of medicines which is the result of increasing profiteering. It will have positive effect on other sectors also. I urge the Government to bring the law immediately making the printing of cost prices of the products compulsory but the Government is not showing the determination. The problem is increasing as the Government is making efforts to contain inflation and solve other problems at surface level and the people have to face its bad effects. It clarifies that their Government has failed at all fronts.

\*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, my following proposals with regard to supplementary demands for the year 2011-12 may please be incorporated.

1. The funds for the item relating to water resources should be increased. The demand of Rajasthan for additional funds should be increased in the item related

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\*The speech was laid on the Table.

to water resources so that the problem of drinking water in the desert of Rajasthan may be partially resolved. For the complete solution Planning Commission may be requested to resolve the problem of water by formulating complete scheme.

2. Additional funds may be allocated for the repairing of canal regions so as to achieve annual growth rate in agriculture sector.

3. Additional funds may be allocated for the item related to make barren land arable.

4. Provision may be made to provide additional grant to industries related to animal husbandry and the development thereto. Income tax imposed on some activities pertaining to animal husbandry should be waived.

5. Additional funds may be allocated to missing link of PMGSY so that the roads constructed out of it may be used.

[English]

\*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Thank you Hon'ble Chairman for allowing me to lay my speech on the Supplementary Demands for grants 2011-2012. I whole heartedly supports this Supplementary Demands for grants 2011-2012.

This Demands for Grants includes 53 Grants. Approval of the Parliament is sought to authorize gross additional expenditure of Rs. 34,72480 crores of this, the proposals involving net cash outgo aggregate to Rs. 9,016.06 crores and gross additional expenditure, matched by savings of the concerned Ministries aggregates to Rs. 25,70,784 crores.

I would like to thank UPA Government Chairperson Madam Hon'ble Soniaji, our beloved Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji, our Hon'ble Finance Minister Parnab Mukherjee because our Government is very much concerned for the common man welfare. On one side more constructive, our supplementary grant allocation on NAREGA for rural employment as well as create durable assets in rural India. It will definitely change the rural face of India in terms of Health, Education, Water Resources, Women and Child Welfare, Agriculture, Urban Development, Panchayati Raj and other important welfare etc. On the other side it is to concentrate the sustainable development like providing infrastructure and other activities like power, fertilizers, science and technology labour and employment and Textiles and space.

\*The speech was laid on the Table.

The 18 lac Anganwadi workers are very happy for increase of their salaries. Anganwadi workers get Rs. 1500. Anganwadi teacher get Rs. 3000/-, only in this Government recognized ones. I thank the Government on behalf of the Anganwadi workers and teachers. Madam, Speaker under Ministry of Rural Development to allocate additional requirement for the BPL survey Rs. 2,3000 crores. It is very useful to Below Poverty Line people in all down-trodden, also people of SC/ST, minorities and other backward OBC.

Our Government vision is always of the people, by the people for the people. That is why I am saying implementation of all important Ministries especially construction under Bharat Nirman programme to provide, shelter, food, employment, infrastructure, and health and education, communication and agriculture and Panchayati Raj for construction of rural Roads and connectivity and strengthen the SHG's to provide economic empowerment for women under Rural Development.

I urge the Government in this context to provide special funds to create assets and infrastructure where backward areas are identified in the entire country and specially in Andhra Pradesh various regions like Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad, Rayalaseema and on various places. Still our people are suffering many problems for lack of employment, water Resources and Rural connectivity and employment.

Madam our Government provided social security pension to people instead of old age pension 65 years to 60 years getting pension. For the concern of old age people and physically challenged pensions also provide 500 to 750 rupees based on the percentage of disability. In this connection I urge the Government to provide Marine Fishermen who are also to be looked into and consider the PHC pension because majority of the family members' vocation is only catching fishes by going in boating. I had seen recently in medical camp, below the age of 45 years old, all fishermen are suffering from carnia disease. Doctors also confirm the partial disabilities nearly 40% disability after 50 years those people were not getting other jobs or works because of carnia disease. So my humble request is considering our fishermen brother's pathetic conditions to protect those lives and to provide PHC pension for their livelihood.

Madam, Speaker under Rural sanitation and Drinking water programme majority of Bore wells are to be provided where the need arises in the villages. The Ministry is providing maintenance for borewell providing Rs. 600. But it is insufficient to restore the borewell. Hence, please provide Rs. 1000 instead of Rs. 600.

Thanking you sir once again. I whole-heartedly support this demand for supplementary Demands 2011-12.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) is over and the reply of the Finance Minister will be tomorrow.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up 'Zero Hour'. Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an urgent matter of public importance regarding the inclusion of fishermen above 50 years for pension.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, through this august House, the health problem being faced by the fishermen who venture into the sea for fishing to eke out their livelihood.

As per the 2005 Census, there are about 2,002 fishermen villages across the country. About 7,56,212 families, nearly 3.5 million population depend on the fishing activity. As soon as they reach the middle age, they become too old to take up any other job than fishing. This is their main occupation. At the age of 15 fishermen venture into the sea for fishing. After reaching the age of 40, his eyesight is badly affected due to constant wind speed of salty water and ultraviolet rays.

They become victims to keratopathy, a corneal disease. They become partially blind and about 45 per cent of their eyesight gets affected.

In view of this, I would request the Government of India to include the fishermen, who are aged 50, who are partially blind under the social security scheme on the lines of pension to physically challenged persons. Fishermen, who are 45 per cent blind, may be given relaxation in the rules in order to become eligible for pension under the social security scheme.

I would request the Government of India to evolve a national policy towards fishermen, who are partially blind.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you would like to bring an issue of public interest

in the cognizance of the Government. The river Ganga has been declared the national river. Due to river Ganga, soil erosion is taking place at rapid speed at district Chandauli Uttar Pradesh. There are three to four pump canals such as Guraini Lift Canal, Nagava Pump Canal, Kunda Pump Canal etc. have been set up at river Ganga at district Chandauli. But due to soil erosion, the existence of these pump canals are in danger. The soil erosion is so fast by the river Ganga that pump canals are merging into the river Ganga. Not only this, dozens of villages around Guraini pump canal have been struck by the erosion as a result of which thousand of acres of land has merged into the river Ganga. Along with the land the existence of villages Diyan, Sahepur, Hingutar, Nughra, Narauli and Budhepur etc. is in danger. Two dozens of villages get water for irrigation from Guraini pump canal which is being affected by the soil erosion, if this pump canal is merged into the river Ganga, thousands of acres of land will be deprived of irrigation and national agriculture production will also get affected.

I, through you, would like to demand from the Government that in order to stop soil erosion by the river Ganga, the Government of India should get a survey conducted by the Uttar Pradesh Government. For the time being, I have made Guraini pump canal operational by spending Rs. 5 lakh from MPLADS but this soil erosion by the river Ganga cannot be controlled by Rs. 5 lakh rather at least Rs. 10 crore have to be spent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly tell what is your demand from the Union Government.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: My demand is that I have raised this issue in Lok Sabha many a time and the Government too has assured that work to control the soil erosion will be carried out by contacting State Government. But this soil erosion could not be controlled so far. Due to soil erosion, dozens of villages and life are getting affected. Very soon the villagers will be on the verge of starvation and these pump canals lose their existence. That is why, I am calling it an issue of public interest. This question is related to farmers. On the one hand, the lands of farmers are being acquired and they are being put to injustice. Agricultural land is shrinking and the remaining land will get spoiled for want of irrigation and pump canals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have conveyed whatever you wanted to. You conclude now.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Therefore, I demand from the Government of India to issue the instruction immediately

to the State Government and provide the funds for it so that the soil erosion caused by the river Ganga may be controlled and the rehabilitation of the victims of soil erosion at district Chandauli may be ascertained. With these points, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech will not go on record. Shri Jagdanand ji now you speak please.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, by coincidence my question too is related to the same issue. The river Ganga enters into Buxar at the border of Bihar where the border of Uttar Pradesh ends and the border of Bihar starts. Today, all the regions from Buxar onward are facing the problem of soil erosion. Villages as well as human beings are getting affected. Fields which are the sources of livelihood are disappearing and the villagers are getting displaced.

I, through you, would like to submit to the Government that the Ganga Flood Control Commission which was formulated in the year 1972.

**18.00 hrs.**

For the arrangement of all the rivers of Ganga Basin and to control the soil erosion...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, please wait for a minute. It is 6 O'clock and until Zero hour is over time is being extended. Thank you. Now, continue please.

SHRI JAGDANANAD SINGH: Sir, Ganga Flood Control Commission was set up by the Government of India in the year 1972. This commission was instituted in view of the problems of Ganga Basin. The Ganga Flood Control Commission had presented a detailed project of 22 rivers to the Government of India regarding the river flood management, and control of soil erosion. Sir, Rs. 5200 crore were allocated for this project in the 11th Five Year Plan. The House is aware of the fact that 11th Five Year Plan is going to be over. I emphasize because it is rainy season and anti-erosion and flood-management related works will not be carried out after the rainy season. The whole time is over and only rupees 2600 crore has been utilized on this project. The river Ganga has played havoc to a large area, villages have got displaced, the sources of livelihood have come to an end. Whether it is village Umarpur, Majharia, Buxar or the fort of Buxar all are greatly affected.

Sir, I, through you, would like to request the Government of India that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conclude now.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Non utilization of even half of the funds allocated under the Eleventh Five Year Plan and allocation of only Rs. 900 crore instead of Rs. 1800 crore to Bihar out of which only Rs. 500 crore were spent by the Government of Bihar has let the problem to continue. The remaining amount remains unspent and as a result villagers are getting displaced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please tell us about your demand.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only want to say that the Government must pay attention towards this. The Ganga flood control must be made more active. The 12th Plan is going to begin soon so a large corpus must be kept for that. It must tackle the problems and tragedy of this large area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahabali Singh ji.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Sir, I am concluding my speech in one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a debate. You have made your point.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: The Government of India has stated that it is holding talks with Nepal, Bhutan and China with regard to flood management. But through you I would like to urge upon the Government that flood cusion arrangement must be made alongwith controlled discharge in all the water reservoirs being constructed throughout the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go into the record.

...(Interruptions)\*

Mahabali Singh ji, you may speak now.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): I would like to associate myself with the issue of Shri Jagdanand Singh ji.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Mr. chairman, Sir, despite 63 years of independence there is no visible improvement in the condition of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes people living in plateau region of the country. Today these people are forced to live in inhuman conditions and in particular the condition of the people living in Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh is becoming

\*Not recorded.

worse. The people there are on the verge of dying. Earlier they used to survive by using dry wood and tendu leaves but now after this was banned by the Government, these people are on the verge of starvation and death. In order to even have food these people have to face a lot of difficulty. Even today they are deprived of benefits of schemes being run by the Union Government, as a result of which, people are getting themselves involved in naxalite activities. Today due to unemployment and poverty the youth of these areas is involving themselves in naxalite activities. As a result of this, naxal activities are increasing daily at various places in Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Therefore, through you I would like to urge the Government that if it intends to check naxal activities in Bihar and Jharkhand, then it cannot be checked by arms. To stop the same, the Government will have to find out the reason behind it. Since there is always a reason behind every act and if there is any reason then there must be some redressal for that also. People are unemployed in the areas where naxal activities are increasing. These people must be given some employment and schools must be opened in those areas.

The total naxal affected areas in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is of 500 kms. and unfortunately, there is not even a single Kendriya Vidhyalaya in this area. Even today the people over there have to drink water from rivers and drains. They do not have fresh drinking water available. For those who are not getting even clean drinking water then getting food is a very distant thing for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Sir, during summer people have to go as far as three to four kilometers to fetch water and then also they get dirty water. This is the situation over there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please make your speech brief.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Sir, 63 years of independence have gone by. In my opinion the Government pays more attention towards scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but even today they do not have drinking water leave aside food.

Sir, through you I would like to urge the Government that if increasing naxal activities are to be checked then the unemployed persons over there must be given some employment, schools must be opened and arrangements must be made for providing food to them. With these words I conclude my speech.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that two years back, permission was granted for constructing an international airport at Navi Mumbai. For the last two years this matter is lying pending with the Ministry of Forest and Environment. People who visit Mumbai must be knowing that it takes an hour and thirty minutes to reach Mumbai but the plane has to wait in air for about half an hour. The Government has given permission for this airport. The earlier Minister of Environment had granted permission for this but now it has been two years and the State Government has been seeking permission for the airport at the earliest. Through you, I would like to demand from the Government that it must grant permission for this so that its construction work can begin at the earliest.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I rise to speak on an issue of urgent public importance. Through you, I would like to urge the Government that today there are both Government and private medical colleges in the country and particularly in Uttar Pradesh. Students from Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe community are studying medicine from these medical colleges and complete their course after four years. Admission in Allahabad Medical College is competition based. The situation today is so bad that the students of SC & ST category who has to complete their course in four years is intentionally given less marks in practical and other examinations.

Sir, today a student who is to complete a course in four years time, takes eight years to complete the same. In a way this is like playing with the future of the children. Recently, hon. member of this House Shri P. L. Punia, the Chairman of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes visited a Medical college. He was not allowed inside the college and the staff even locked the gate and ran away. This must be taken into cognizance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put up your demand.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would like to demand that no matter if this issue comes under Medical education, and is looked after by the Ministry of Human Resource Development or Department of Health and Family Welfare, it must be taken seriously since this issue is concerned with the future of SC and ST students. The Government must take cognizance of this and take it up seriously so that the manner in which their future is spoiled can be checked. These students clear written examinations on merit basis but they are given low marks in practical and failed.



MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, those students leave school in eight to ten years. What will they do in life? I would like to urge the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Ministers, who is present here to give some assurance on this issue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): It is a very important issue. I will brief the concerned Minister about it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: OK, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kirit Premji Bhai Solanki associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Mr. Chairman Sir, I through you would like to draw the attention of the Government and the hon. Members of the House towards the lack of commitment of the Central Government towards the development of the backward classes. The Central Government does not want the backward classes to progress in the country. Despite a number of requests for the census of the backward classes in the country, in the past, the Government has not carried out any census of the backward classes. The work of caste-wise census for the year 2011 that has been started from 1 April 2010 was approved unanimously but some of the Ministers of the Government have written letters against it and many others are opposing it silently. The Government is not taking this issue seriously. The Ministers are forwarding this issue to the cabinet and forming committees. They have written letters to political parties and asked for their view regarding its implementation. It is an ethical and constitutional responsibility of the Government to implement it, as it has been passed by the House unanimously.

Sir, the Government does not have information regarding the number of the OBC women in the country. The Union Law Minister Shri M. Veerappa Moily has refused to acknowledge the reservation of backward classes in the Women Reservation Bill and no statistics are available on the national level. No census has been conducted for counting other Backward classes since 1931. Therefore, till the time these statistics are available, the status of OBC cannot be determined. Therefore, it is

evident that the Central government is least concerned about the welfare of the Other Backward classes. It just fools people in the name of launching schemes for OBC. Only seven people work in the OBC unit of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment established for more than half of the population the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put forth your demands.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: What welfare work is being done for the Other Backward classes without ascertaining their population. The development of Other Backward classes is not in the agenda of the UPA Government. When the castes are being ascertained in the census of the year 2011 then why is not there any column in the forms? Do the other backward classes have no contribution in the development of this country? The castes are being mentioned in the schools and colleges. On the one hand caste certificates are being issued in the Government offices and on the other hand the Government says that OBC census would lead to caste antagonism. Will there be no caste antagonism by mentioning castes in the census? I urge the Government through this august House as to why there is no column for castes in the experiments being done for the census commencing from the year 2011 as the resolution for caste based census has been passed, for the 2011 census in the House? It should be implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav, Shri Bhudeo Choudhary and Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahato associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to urge the Government through you that the roads in villages are considered the lifeline of the country. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana that connects the rural areas through roads was started on 25 December, 2000. Under this scheme 99 revenue villages and small towns were connected through roads in Gujarat for which it is necessary to strengthen the network of existing rural routes in Gujarat. The construction of new rural roads has been given priority by the Government in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Therefore, Gujarat is bearing huge financial losses in comparison to other states in the country. The condition of roads which connect villages and towns having more than 5000 population with state highways is pitiable. Under this scheme a request was sent to the Ministry of Rural Development of Central Government by the State Government of Gujarat to sanction Rs. 466 crore for

strengthening 2202 km. of such roads on 5.6.2009, 15.7.2009, 15.12.2009, 18.3.2010, 16.4.2010 and 8.2.2011.

A request for granting Rs. 52.71 for construction of new roads to connect 48 small towns under the Bharat Nirman Yojana was sent on 15.10.2010 to the Central Government by the Gujarat Government. It is pending for approval till date. I urge that immediate approval should be granted to the request for repair of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana.

[*English*]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the kind permission to raise an urgent matter in the House today.

Sir, this is the season for marketing of raw jute and Boro paddy, but the market price of jute and Boro paddy is very low. There are more than a crore of cultivators of raw jute in the North-East India, including West Bengal. Now, it is a very serious problem that when the cultivators are marketing their raw jute in the market, the market price of jute has come down. The production cost is very high due to high prices of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides etc, but the sale price is very low. So, the jute growers are finding jute cultivation increasingly unviable due to its low price in the market. The prices of DAP, MoP and other fertilizers as well as of urea have been increasing. The volatile oil prices and increase in the prices of petrol and diesel are also an added burden on the farmers. For these reasons, the production cost of jute is increasing continuously. So, I demand that the Union Government fixes the Minimum Support Price of raw jute at not less than Rs. 4,000 per quintal.

On the other hand, there is Jute Corporation of India, which is an undertaking body of the Union Government. The main duty of JCI is to look after the benefit of jute growers and jute industries. JCI has a duty to purchase raw jute from the market by extending sufficient support price, but JCI cannot do its duty for lack of sufficient funds. So, I would urge upon the Union Government to make the JCI very active and efficient for purchasing raw jute from the open market by way of extending sufficient support price.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the Central School in my constituency. This school is 30 to 35 years old and more than 1,500 students from classes I to XII are studying in arts, science and commerce

streams in this school. In terms of education, Purulia is a backward district of West Bengal. There is no hostel facility in that Central School. So, I would urge upon the Government, through you Sir, that a hostel must be sanctioned for Adra Central School in Purulia, West Bengal.

In addition to this, the infrastructure of class-rooms is also not in good shape there. So, the building grant must also be sanctioned. Moreover, there is no Central School in the neighbouring district of Bankura also. So, if hostel facilities are made available in this school, students from all over the district of Purulia and also the neighbouring district, Bankura, would be able to come and study in this school. So, this is my humble request to the Government, through you, to sanction a hostel and building grant as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman Sir, I vehemently urge the Central Government to upgrade at least five medical colleges hospitals to the level of AIIMS in Bihar. Those five medical college hospitals are Shri Krishna Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Bhagalpur Medical College Hospital, Gaya Medical College Hospital and Indira Gandhi Ayurvedigyan Sansthan Patna. All of these five college hospitals should be upgraded to the level of AIIMS.

Why am I saying this and what are the facts in it? The Central Government has decided to upgrade 19 hospitals to the level of AIIMS at the place where it has decided to open additional 6 AIIMS hospitals. There is not even one hospital of Bihar included in that list. 19 hospitals are going to be upgraded in the whole country and no hospitals will be upgraded in Bihar. This is gross injustice. This is injustice with 10 crore people of Bihar. The upgradation of 19 hospitals will be carried out in the country and not even one will be upgraded in Bihar despite the fact that there are five medical colleges which can be upgraded. One AIIMS hospital in Jharkhand for 2 crore people, one AIIMS hospital for Chhattisgarh for 2 crores people. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please state your demand.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Uttarakhand has got an AIIMS although this state has the population of only 85 lakh. The population of Bihar is ten crore but it is still waiting. There has been not even single

upgradation. Therefore, hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and he should give reasons for it. He should call the Health Minister on behalf of the Government and ask him the reasons therefore. The upgradation of 19 hospitals has been approved in the country but none of them is from Bihar so the Government should take decisions immediately and under Prime Minister Health Security Scheme, there are provisions of setting up new medical college and AIIMS like hospital and upgrading the old ones. The decision of upgrading 19 hospitals has been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude. You have expressed your demands.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: And Bihar was left out despite it being the most backward state of the country in terms of medical facilities and it is a wrong and biased decision. For curing cancer, people have to go to AIIMS for treatment and AIIMS is crowded with such patients. 25 lakh patients come here for treatment every year. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your views.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: After coming here, people have to run from pittar to post. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to include Bihar in Prime Minister Health Security Scheme. That area is of Hukamdev Babu. All hon. Members are sitting there and Darbhanga Medical College and Indira Gandhi Ayurvedic Sansthan of Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Patna should be up-graded.

With this, I conclude.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Hon. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to raise the important issues related to Gujarat and national highways during the Zero Hour.

The construction work of 6 lane national highway no. 8 between Vadodara and Surat has been completed in Gujarat and it has given great relief to the commuters of this national highway. Despite it, I would like to draw attention of the Government toward an important problem. The problem is related to the traffic on this 6 lane national highway. The whole traffic of this six lane national highway runs through two lane bridge which is very old and is decrepitated condition, constructed on the river, Narmada. The travelers have to face a lot of problems as they are

often trapped in the traffic jam because this two lane old bridge on Narmada river is unable to operate the traffic appropriately. It seems that the main purpose of constructing this national highway between Vadodara and Surat has failed due to this narrow and decrepitated bridge. The National Highway Authority of India has appointed an advisory committee also for preparing a detailed report on this project. I hope that the report will be prepared very shortly.

Sir, through you. I urge the concerned minister to start the construction of a wider bridge on the Narmada river on national highway no. 8 were Jadeshwar. It should be started immediately so that the problem related to traffic could be concerned.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Sir, a serious problem has come out in Odisha today. Odisha has not received even the 50 percent of the expected rain so far. As a result of it, more than eighty percent areas of Odisha are facing famine like situation. The worst affected area is West Odisha. It includes area of Bolangir, Napada, Baut Kalahandi. If we study my Parliamentary constituency, Kalahandi, it received only 100.87 millimetre rain till July 13 against the expected rainfall of 327.7 ml. You think what would have happened to the seeds sown. There is no dampness in land. Transplants could not take place and all crops are being destroyed. There is no water in field, ponds, aqueducts, rivers and reserve irrigation. The authority of major irrigation project, Indravati Irrigation Project has declared that there is no water and it will be unable to supply water to the farmers. Kalahandi district had left the tag of famine prone district and has been going through development. It was producing seven lakh metric tones of paddy from twenty thousand metric tones. The condition of the people living there is grim as the present scenario shows.

Sir, underground water level has gone down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, you put your demands.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: I present my demand. The famine like situation has emerged there. The condition of animals is becoming very miserable there. There is no water there. Through you, I urge and demand from the Government to send a special team to Odisha to study the famine like situation and the condition of farmers and the poor. An appropriate arrangement should be made for solving the problems of farmers and the tribals.

[*English*]

I strongly demand that a Central Team should visit and assess the real position in Odisha. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, I associate myself with what he has stated. I support what he has stated. What he has said is very true.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tathagata Satpathy associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Bhakta Charan Das.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, through this House, I seek your permission to raise issue during the Zero Hour of giving the status of special state to Bihar. Bihar was divided in the year 2000. At the time of discussion on Bihar Reorganization Bill, 2000, in this House the then Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister had said that nothing will remain in Bihar after division. Therefore, the Central Government will do justice with Bihar. Through the House, I would like to ask what steps the Central Government has taken to include Bihar in the race of developed states. Industries, coal, minerals like iron, mines have gone to Jharkhand after division. Bihar has got only arable land. The geographical structure of Bihar is such where flood and drought keep occurring.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You present your demand.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Sir, there is no industry in Bihar. Unemployment is increasing in Bihar. The activities of naxalites are increasing as unemployed people are being mislead and they are joining naxalites. Since the time the hon. leader Nitish Kumar came to power, he has been agitating for giving the status of special state to Bihar. In this connection, Bihar State Assembly passed a unanimous resolution for giving special status to Bihar. The demand of giving special status to Bihar is not of any specific party but it is a demand of every person of Bihar.

When Bihar gets the special status, only then it will be included in the list of developed states. The people of Bihar demonstrated and agitated in Delhi recently demanding for special status. They have given memorandum to the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your feeling.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: The signatures of 1.25 crore people have also been submitted to the Prime

Minister. The Prime Minister decided to present this demand in the meeting of National Development Council but nothing has been done so far. Through the House, I would like to demand from the Government to give the special status to Bihar and respect the feeling of ten crore people of Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhudeo Chaudhary, Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahato and Shri Mahabali Singh associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): I wish to draw the attention of the Central Government about the urgent need of additional allocation of power from Central pool to Tamil Nadu to reduce the gap between the supply and demand. The Tamil Nadu Government is taking necessary steps to improve the energy efficiency. Due to the increasing demand and stagnant generation of power, TRANSCO has been restoring to scheduled load shedding up about 1500 Megawatt and frequent unscheduled load shedding which has affected the industrial sector and domestic consumers. Agriculture sector is the worst hit and has affected food production. The Tamil Nadu Government has requested the allocation of additional power of 1000 megawatts from June 2011 to May, 2012 from the Central pool to meet the genuine needs of the farmers and public. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has already written a letter to hon. Prime Minister on 6th June, 2011 requesting the Central Government to allot additional allocation of 1000 megawatts immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member Shri C. Sivasami is allowed to associate on the issue raised by Shri Kumar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to invite the attention of the Government towards an important issue. Banana is known as the fruit of poor people for its nutrition values. The Government has recognized banana as a vegetable instead of fruit, as a result of which farmers are facing enormous problems related to banana production. A few days ago the legislative assembly of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to the Central Government to restore banana's recognition as a fruit and its inclusion into the National Horticulture Mission for its development and to provide necessary facilities to the farmers.

Sir, I come from Jalgaon parliamentary constituency. It is believed that Jalgaon is at number one position in the production of bananas. Jalgaon alone produces 16 percent of bananas in the county. Around 72 thousand hectare of land in Maharashtra is cultivated to grow bananas. In Jalgaon alone 48 thousand hectare of land is utilized for banana farming. But the condition of banana farmers is miserable. Banana is a perishable fruit. If marketing facility is not made on time, it perishes. Since the Government is not making any effort to improve the condition of the farmers by providing them sale and export facilities, therefore, the banana farmers are anxious.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly place your demand.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: The Government has formulated the National Horticulture Mission for the production and conversion of fruit in the country. But banana is not included into the National Horticulture Mission because of its recognition as vegetable. If banana is included into the National Horticulture Mission the Government could have provided good quality seeds of banana, manure and other aids to the poor banana farmers but our banana farmers have been deprived of Government's aids for years. I demand from the Government to take this matter into cognizance and banana may be included into the National Horticulture Mission and a special package may be announced for the farmers in order to compensate the injustice being done to them for many years.

After the inclusion of our farmers into the National Horticulture Mission, there is a need to provide them railway rake (wagon) immediately for the marketing of their product, setting up of port hub at Jalgaon for the export of banana and Grants and financial aids for a change. As the Government provides low-interest crop loan through the banks to the farmers for other crops and compensate them in case of calamity, on the similar lines the banana farmers should also be provided with all such facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a debate. You have conveyed whatever you wanted to convey.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: By taking the miserable condition of the banana farmers into cognizance I myself, through a Non-Government Bill, have requested the Government to make provision to provide aid and financial protection to the banana farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now your speech will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Kamlesh Paswan, Shri Devji M. Patel and Shri Govind Prasad Mishra associate themselves to the issue raised by Shri A.T. Nana Patil.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, banana in India. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No word of yours will go on record. You let Shri Bajwa speak.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take your seat. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Sir, I sincerely thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to raise a matter of very urgent public importance during Zero Hour. The talks initiated by the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on the transit rate agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan culminated in Afghanistan, Pakistan trade agreement. This agreement enables the Afghan truckers to deliver their cargo at the Wagah Border, that is, at Amritsar and in return Afghanistan will provide transit facility to Pakistan to export its goods to Central Asia. It has been reliably learnt that Afghanistan has been demanding from Pakistan to allow access to India to use Pakistan land route for its goods to be transported to Afghanistan as also the supply of goods being sent as humanitarian aid to the war-ravaged country. If this request is acceded to by Pakistan, the delivery of goods would be faster and timely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your demand.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: It will just take a second. Further, it will also reduce the freight cost of the material coming to Afghanistan via Pakistan as ready return loads. My request is to the Commerce Minister to take up this matter with his counterpart in Pakistan. If this is allowed by Pakistan, it will go a long way in boosting the Indo-Pak trade between both the countries. It will not only benefit India and Pakistan, it will benefit both Punjab also — the Punjab in India and the Punjab in Pakistan. This is my request to the Commerce Minister.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Respected Chairman, I take this opportunity to request the

\*Not recorded.

Government to kindly ban smoking and smokeless tobacco products in the country. Recently, hon. Supreme Court has imposed a ban on the sale of these substances in plastic pouches on the ground that the plastic pouches lead to asthma. However, substances inside the plastic pouches, such as paan masala, gutka and cigarettes have more dreadful impact on human health.

It is proved that the use of smoking and smokeless tobacco leads to cancer, cardiovascular diseases and chronic lung diseases. As per report, nine lakh deaths occur in India due to diseases related to tobacco use. It further states that 80,000 new cases of oral cancer are reported in India every year and this is the highest in the world. India alone accounts for 86 per cent of the total oral cancer cases identified across the world. Studies show that 90 per cent of oral cancer cases in the country are developing due to the use of smokeless tobacco such as gutka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your demand.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Just one minute, Sir. These reports show how dangerous are the smoking and smokeless tobacco products. However, our people including our burgeoning generation are being victimized by the tobacco manufacturers in the country. It is propagated that smokeless tobacco is safer than the smoking tobacco such as cigarettes. Many people wrongly consider smokeless tobacco products as mouth fresheners. These facts give impetus to smokeless tobacco products to be booming in Indian markets.

I also invite your kind attention to a news item which was published in a reputed national daily on 29th May, 2011. It was on a clinical examination report of paan masala samples. The report revealed that three top paan masala brands used 'deadly mix' in their products. This act is actionable offence under the Food Adulteration laws that exist in various States of the country. According to the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2010, one-third of Indian population use smokeless tobacco. Today, India is the second largest consumer of tobacco products in the world, of which smokeless tobacco is the hot pick.

The aforesaid facts show that the innocent people in India are being victimized by the tobacco manufacturers especially the smokeless tobacco producers. This has an adverse impact on our health sector. If this condition continues unchecked, it will become the greatest threat to our national security in terms of the health of the people. Therefore, I would request the Government to introduce a comprehensive Bill to put a ban on tobacco products in the country.

[*Translation*]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on behalf of the people of my Parliamentary constituency. Sir, district Nawada in Bihar has 22-lakh population and it is suffering from chronic drought. There are clouds in the sky but they do not carry water. The level of ground water is very low. There are many rivers but there are no water in them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after 64 years of independence our public, which is like a God for us, is a living dead body. There is no industry, no employment. Not only this, their pregnant ladies have to fetch drinking water on foot from a distance of four to five miles. When a pregnant lady go to fetch water with pitcher on her head she delivers the baby on the way and thus a new human being comes to the world prematurely.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I am saying so because our Constitution has set up an indivisible Union of divisible states. The Centre has got special responsibilities. The Constitution gives a special status to the Centre. Priority is given to the Centre. Today I would like to submit in the House that we can change the picture of Bihar by generating electricity by constructing dam and storing the water of Abka Parskari canal, Dhadar canal, Suri canal, river Dhamarjar etc. But this has not been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put your demands.

...(Interruptions)

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, I know that you will ask me to put my demand. I through you, would like to request the hon. Prime Minister that part of Nawada has been bleeding from terrorism and extremism and bearing the burnt of racial hatred for last 30 years. In the Mahabharata when Yudhishtira's thigh was injured and drenched with blood at that time Sehdev, the younger brother of Yudhishtira said that your blood could not be washed out with the water of river. He further added that the blood could be washed from the water of a river made from the tears of poor human beings.

Mr. Chairman, I through you would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly be brief.

...(Interruptions)

DR. BHOLA SINGH: The development of Nawada, Nawada is my God. Those 22 lakh living dead bodies are my God. They are thirsty, and hungry and constantly staring at sky.

Today, I request the hon. Prime Minister to have sympathy with the sad and miserable public of Nawada and rehabilitate them by launching welfare scheme for them and make efforts to provide a new life to the public of Nawada. I would like to attract your attention towards all the said points.

[English]

SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR (Amalapuram): I would like to raise an issue concerning farmers of the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. My Parliamentary constituency, Amalapuram is a part of East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. East Godavari and West Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh are known as the State's rice bowl for more than 100 years. Previously, this area was not fertile enough but after Sir Arthur Cotton's Annicut on river Godavari, these two districts have become very fertile. But due to continuous natural disasters like last year's five cyclones in the area and due to modernization of the river and canals, farmers have been suffering for long.

Despite a bumper yield of paddy in the rabi season this year, about 80,000 acres of land in the district has been kept away from paddy cultivation by the farmers. The reasons are lack of good remunerative policy, lack of storage facilities and inadequate supply of quality seeds. The farmers were forced to resort to distress sales of their products because paddy trucks were waiting outside godowns for storage but the authorities were not bothered. They have space for liquor but not for food grains. This is the situation in our State. All these problems forced farmers to announce for themselves 'crop holiday' for upcoming season instead of loosing heavily on cultivation. This is perhaps the first time in the country that paddy farmers have resorted to such a drastic step, that too in a Green Revolution belt. It is very unfortunate.

The tenant farmers, we call them as *Kavulu Rythu*, are the worst affected in this situation. Although the State Government announced a scheme, '*Sagu Rythu Rakshana Hastam*', making tenant farmers eligible for loans and other benefits, the banks are not giving loans to tenant farmers as the owners have already taken loans. The tenant farmers are taking loans from private people and are becoming debt-ridden. It is unfortunate that in the last two to three weeks four farmers have committed suicide. I would request that the banks should be

instructed to offer soft loans to the groups of tenant farmers. It is appreciable that UPA Government has permitted export of 10,000 MT rice but it is not good enough as the farmers did not benefit directly by this step.

Hence, I would request the Government to depute a high level Central Team to study the situation and to find a permanent solution to the problems faced by the farmers in this area.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir, you have given me the opportunity to speak on a very important issue.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this important issue and as you are the chairman of the Defence committee also, this issue is beneficial and contemplative for you also. I represent Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency. There is an Air force station in Naal there. A MIG-21 aircraft crashed there on 2nd August in which one pilot Suraj Pillai who belonged to Kerala, died. This issue does not confine merely to the MIG-21 crash and death of a pilot. Through you, I would like to draw the attention towards the incident which was 1000th incident of such type. Total 999 MIG aircraft have already crashed before. This incident occurred during training in Naal. He was flying the aircraft during the training and the aircraft crashed. 24 MIG aircraft have crashed during the last three years in Rajasthan and eight MIG aircraft in my Parliamentary Constituency and in all incidents, the pilots had died along with some villagers. Two incidents which occurred during the year 1996 to 2000, other people had died also.

In last ten years, 120 aircraft crashing incidents occurred. My submission is that as to why the Government is not becoming cautious and alert after the crashing of so many aircraft. I would like to inform that aircraft crashed one after another. One crashed on 13 October 2000 and again in the same year in Naal, then on 28 January 2003 in Kakarwala, then in Pokhran, then in Khajaula, then again in Naal in 2005. One MIG aircraft again crashed in same year while landing. This issue has been raised many times. It is said that MIG is our fighter aircraft, it will be given to trainee pilot.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want from the Government?

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I am coming to the issue only. MIG-20 was included in the Army in the

decade of 1980. This aircraft has become outdated in the army now. MIG-24 and MIG-27 have been added to the airbase but when the training is given in air force in Hyderabad, only MIG-20 is given to the trainee pilots for flying after training. I demand from the Government that it should be investigated and MIG-20 should be stopped now from operation. The Government has to bear huge expense for preparing a pilot. In the accidents not only the pilots die but the public also become the victims. As you yourself are the chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence. You know everything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your further speech will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, there is scarcity of water in the whole world today and providing drinking water to every citizen of the world has become an international problem. But it is a good news that the Government is providing potable water to the citizens of the country in India with God's grace. In this regard, I would like to say specially that the main natural source of drinking water at present time is river and pond which are becoming polluted day by day with the passage of time. Even our water treatment plants are unable to purify water to the required level because the sources of water have become very much polluted. In this regard, I urge the Government to approve special schemes like ITS, MT and UTSMT and any other for protecting any river and pond for urban body. The provision of solid water treatment plant should be made compulsory. The directions for this purpose should be sent to all State Governments. Alongwith it, it should be ensured that no outlet of any solid water or industrial unit should open in sources of water, river or ponds at any cost. It is the main cause of pollution in the rivers of most industrial areas. Although many industrial units start their production after taking NOCs from Pollution Controlling Board, situated in the concerned states as per the rule but generally it is not followed properly after some time and pollution keeps increasing due to opening of waste outlets of these units in rivers and ponds. For checking pollution, the guidelines should be strictly followed.

Hon. Chairman Sir, the Government has to take concrete steps after I becoming aware in this regard otherwise the coming generation will not I forgive us for sure and the forecast of a European writer Nostredamus in which he had said that third world war would be for water, may be true one day for sure and in such situation, unfortunately we also will be the I accomplice in that horrible incident.

\*Not recorded.

Mr. chairman Sir, you yourself keep raising questions related to water in the House. I urge the Government to pay attention to it immediately.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. chairman Sir, I would like to raise a very serious issue with your permission. The Ministry of Human Resource Development of Government of India had approved a Central University in Jammu and Kashmir. When I had raised this issue in the House last time, Shri Inder Singh Namdhari was in the Chair in your place. I regret to state that all universities of the country are running except the Central university of Jammu and Kashmir as no V.C. has been appointed there so far.

I suggested to the Government if it cannot appoint a V.C., a CEO should be appointed for the time being so that the students would study and as you know only education can develop the country. At that time, hon. Chairman had issued the order and the Government had assured that it will make run the university immediately.

[English]

I am sorry

[Translation]

that no law is above the commitment of the House. What does it mean to speak in the House? The Parliament is the supreme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, you state your request.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I am saying that only. If the order of the house is not followed, what is the solution? Through you I would like to ask the time by which the commitment of appointing a V.C. will be fulfilled and when will the students of Jammu be admitted in that university? Last three years which have gone in waste. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

who is responsible for that? Therefore, I would like to say that you take action on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 5th August, 2011 at 1100 a.m.

**18.56 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 5, 2011/Sravana 14, 1933 (Saka).*



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<i>Railways</i>	:	692, 694, 698, 699, 709, 710, 711, 714, 715, 718, 719, 723, 731, 736, 740, 744, 746, 759, 771, 774, 776, 778, 780, 781, 789, 792, 794, 795, 796, 800, 802, 803, 804, 805, 807, 808, 813, 814, 819, 820, 821, 824, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 833, 836, 839, 845, 851, 852, 854, 856, 857, 860, 862, 866, 874, 880, 886, 889, 894, 897, 900, 901, 911, 915, 919
<i>Rural Development</i>	:	691, 707, 722, 726, 737, 742, 751, 753, 756, 760, 764, 768, 810, 816, 846, 847, 855, 864, 867, 868, 879, 881, 882, 887, 890, 892, 902, 903, 913, 914, 917, 920
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