

Thursday, August 11, 2011
Sravana 20, 1933 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 11, 2011/Sravana 20, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Homage to Martyrdom of Shaheed Khudiram Bose

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, 103 years ago, on 11th August, 1908, Khudiram Bose attained martyrdom to liberate the nation from the shackles of colonialism and imperialism at the tender age of 18 years.

The courage, bravery and patriotism of Khudiram Bose will always be a source of inspiration to the citizens of our country.

On this occasion, let us pay our homage to Shaheed Khudiram Bose and all those martyrs who laid down their lives in the freedom struggle of the nation.

The House may now stand in silence as a mark of respect to the memory of our martyrs.

11.01 hrs.

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.02 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Need for Caste-Based Census alongwith Population Census in the Country

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav ji, please speak but be very brief.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I had been giving notice after notice since a number of days. A very long debate has taken place in the House and we all had unanimously accepted the caste-based census. But what is being done now is that it has been divided into three parts even after spending such a huge amount. It could have been all right if it had been included even in the Head Court. It was said that a State Government would do it first and it would be followed by the rural development and thereafter the urban development. Madam Speaker, it seems to be a never-ending process. It is a pity that trees, animals, hills etc. are all counted by the Government in the country but not the castes. Everyone, right from the Bharatiya Janta Party to the Congress Party—everyone has accepted it unanimously but now it has been trifurcated. It has been decided to include the people living below poverty line therein. The Government may set up a commission for the people belonging to the BPL category. That is a controversial issue which will never see light of the day in any manner. Pranab Babu is sitting here and I submit to you that it is the responsibility of the Census Commissioner and only he is supposed to do it. He himself, Sonia ji and hon. Prime Minister had given assurances to us in this regard a number of times. We had believed in the assurances but it will be impossible to fulfill it in parts like this because sometimes it might be elections, somewhere it might be floods and so on. I, therefore, request that it is a very serious matter.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, it is reported that the matter of caste based census had come up before the Cabinet as well. It is true that a few persons in the Cabinet had some objections to it but it had accepted that caste based census should be held. The reservation has been provided on the basis of caste, then what is the problem in this? Hon. Prime Minister has given assurance in the House in this regard that the Government will conduct census on the basis of caste. After that, we had requested the Leader of the House on meeting him. The Leader of the House had also agreed to it, then what is the problem now?

When the Leader of the House and hon. Prime Minister say this then I would like to ask if someone could be opposed to it even in this party. We would like to know within the House from the Leader of the House the stage where this matter has got stuck and the reasons therefor. The Government was in its favour and we believed it.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam Speaker, no caste census was conducted after 1939. A consensus was arrived upon here in the House that caste based census should be conducted. Census work is being done by the Census Commissioner. A promise was made and after that we had met the Leader of the House. He had said that the view of all the parties would be taken in writing. All the parties had given their views to the Government in writing. Thereafter, it was decided to conduct caste census. But, in the ongoing process presently, there is no caste census. The Government promised one thing and did another. The State Government have no right to conduct census and the Government is getting census done by them. It is the right of the Census Commissioner and they are getting it done by the department of rural development. It is not caste census. It is being done intentionally because some Ministers and officers do not want caste census. But, we want caste census and it should be conducted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, be silent, Raghuvansh Babu, please do not disturb. You take your seat, your name is also there. You will also be given opportunity.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, do not speak so loudly.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Babu, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Dara Singh Chauhan says.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh ji, please make your point.

SHIR DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, caste is the reality of this country and no one

can ignore this fact. On the issue of caste-related census, the House has expressed its views unanimously that caste relatede census is must if we want to bring about social change in the country. You have started census for counting BPL people and also released funds in this regard. We congratulates you for this initiative. But we cannot ignore the need of caste census and we have to include the point in the census to find out the number of people belonging to any specific caste. Our budget allocation should be determined on the basis of the number of forward classes, the number of backward classes and the number of people living in remote areas. I, therefore, want to know why the caste census is not being started while the people of the country also want to know the facts and the leader of the House and the Prime Minister have also accepted this move. We all want the caste census to be started.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam Speaker, sometime back, the whole House adopted a resolution to go for a Caste based Census; everybody, cutting across Party line, has agreed. I do not know why the Government sheepish to enter into the Caste based Census.

This is more important. Even for budgeting, we need to know how many people belonging to which Caste are there; what is the number of people in each and every Caste, especially, the OBC. You preach for social justice, but at the same social justice is rendered only by virtue of Caste basis.

In this connection, the DMK Party is vociferous in requesting the Government to go for Caste based Census now itself. Otherwise, definitely it will not happen after some time.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I would once again like to submit that, the hon. Members have raised this issue and as I was involved with it, the Cabinet has taken the decision that Census will take place. The hon. Shri Sharad Yadav gave to me the format as to in which format this should take place. That has also been forwarded to the authorities concerned who will be dealing with it. But I am told that there have been some problems at the implementation level. We will sort it out. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I have to say that it would be better if we invite those people for discussion who are concerned with the move.

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Before the Session started, I went to you; I requested you. The Home Minister told me that he has said the same format which you gave to me. But you are telling me that it is not being implemented. We will look into it so that, in the same format, it is being implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 161; Shri A. Sampath.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down; nothing else will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)**

11.11 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 161; Shri A. Sampath.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down; nothing else will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)**

Compensation to Bhopal Gas Tragedy Victims

+
*161. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) the number of persons affected by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy;

(b) the number of persons out of them who were compensated for the diseases caused to them by the Tragedy;

(c) whether the Group of Ministers constituted to investigate all the issues relating to the Bhopal Gas Tragedy has recommended payment of enhanced compensation/*ex-gratia*;

*Not recorded.

(d) if so, the the details thereof;

(e) whether such payments have been made and, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the time by which these payments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 10,29,517 claim cases were registered with the Office of the Welfare Commissioner from persons claiming to be affected by Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

(b) Out of 10,29,517 claim cases, after due adjudication by Office of the Welfare Commissioner, compensation was awarded in 5,74,376 cases under various categories of injury as detailed below:

Category	No of cases
Death	5,295
Permanent Disability	4,902
Injury of Utmost Severity	42
Temporary Disability	35,455
Minor Injury	5,27,894
Loss of Live Stock	233
Loss of Property	547
PSUs/Government	8

(c) and (d) Yes, Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted on Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster to examine all the issues relating to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster in its meetings held during 18th to 21st June, 2010 and on 27th September, 2010 recommended payment of compensation/*ex-gratia* to identified categories of victims at the rates as indicated below:

Category (No.)	Compensation/ex-gratia
Death (5,295)	₹ 10 lakh (less amount already received)
Injury of Utmost Severity (42)	₹ 5 lakh (less amount already received)
Permanent Disability (4,902)	₹ 5 lakh (less amount already received)
Temporary Disability (35,455)	₹ 1 lakh (less amount already received)
Cancer Cases (2,000)	₹ 2 lakh (less amount already received)
Renal failure cases (1,000)	₹ 2 lakh (less amount already received)

The Cabinet has approved the recommendations of GoM in its meetings held on 24th June, 2010 and 18th November, 2010 with the modification that instead of compensation, the payment to be made to victims will

be treated as ex-gratia.

(e) Following are the details of the payments made as ex-gratia as on 31st July, 2011:

Category	No. of cases disposed of	Amount disbursed (₹ in Crore)
Death (5,295)	5,020	379.43
Injury of Utmost Severity (42)	8	0.24
Permanent Disability (4,902)	2,229	83.74
Temporary Disability (35,455)	22,522	50.59
Cancer Cases (2,000)	347	5.12
Renal failure cases (1,000)	—	—
Total (48,694)	30,126	519.12

(f) The payment of ex-gratia as sanctioned by the Government of India is targeted for completion by December, 2011.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, since 27 years, lakhs and lakhs of people are languishing; they are run from pillar to post to get their grievances redressed. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was one of the biggest industrial accidents in the world—if not a culpable homicide—done by a multinational corporation registered in the United States of America....(Interruptions) From the reply that has been given by the hon. Minister in the House, I understand that less than 50 per cent of the total amount has been paid.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sampath, please ask your question quickly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I am asking the question, Madam, but, then, others are also asking some questions. I am very sorry.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you ask.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: My question is this. The hon. Minister has given a reply that the Cabinet has approved the recommendations of the GoM in its meeting held on 24th June, 2010 and 18th November, 2010 with the modification that instead of compensation, the payment to be made to victims will be treated as ex-gratia.

The total amount that will come is Rs. 1191.25 crore. But, from the reply that has been given by the hon. Minister in this House, it seems that only 50 per cent of the total amount of ex-gratia, which has been approved by the GoM, has been disbursed now. At the same

time, it has to be taken note of by the Government of India that there are lakhs and lakhs of people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your Supplementary.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: My first question is this. Madam, through you, I would like to know from the Minister, whether the Government will take immediate steps to distribute the whole amount of *ex-gratia* and also to consider the complaints of other people also. In 1984 the accident or the culpable homicide happened in Bhopal. It is the 27th year. The US and the multinational corporations may be celebrating its 27th Anniversary but our poor people are suffering. That is why I asked such a question.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam Speaker, as I have said in my reply, the Cabinet took a decision after a serious discussion took place in this House. An *ex-gratia* amount of about Rs. 740 crore was sanctioned on the basis of the estimate that was prepared. Out of that, already Rs. 519.12 crore has been disbursed. On the basis of the identification and finalization of the beneficiaries and the victims, the rest of the money will flow. The money is available with the Welfare Commissioner. They have already released Rs. 519.12 crore to the various categories, namely, death, injury of utmost severity, permanent disability, temporary disability, cancer cases (2000) and renal failure cases (1000). The total amount has been released and the beneficiaries have already got Rs. 519.12 crore. Whenever the demand comes, accordingly the money is being released.

MADAM SPEAKER: Your second Supplementary; please be very concise and to the point.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I understand the Government of India has till date not executed the letter rogatory dated 06th July 1988 issued by the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal. It has given a direction to CBI to carry out a comparative study of the safety system installed in the Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal and the Union Carbide Plant at the institute, West Virginia, USA to verify whether the UCC has adopted double safety standards.

Madam, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government of India has taken any steps for cleaning of the toxic waste which has been dumped in and around the Union Carbide India Limited factory which has already been taken over by the Dow Chemicals, they have to pay the price for the transportation of the chemical toxic waste back to

USA. I would like to know as to whether the Government of India has taken any step to transport all these chemical hazardous waste from India to USA. The Dow Chemicals cannot escape itself from the clutches of the vicarious liabilities as they step into the shoes of the Union Carbide India Limited. That is my question.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam, there are three questions. One of them is the extradition case. On the extradition, the submission of additional materials in support of extradition of Mr. Anderson. The Ministry of Law, the CBI and the Ministry of External Affairs on the advice of the Attorney General, have sent a fresh request for extradition with additional material duly vetted by the Learned Attorney General of India to the concerned authorities of the US Government through the diplomatic channels. The other curative petitions, which was assured in this house, as per the decision of the GoM or the Cabinet, filling up curative petitions in the Supreme Court against the Judgement dated 13/09/1996. The curative petition has been filed by the CBI on 02/08/2010 and it has been dismissed by the hon. Supreme Court on 11th May, 2011. Filing of revision application in the hon. High Court against the Judgement of the Trial Court, the CBI on the advice of the Solicitor General has filed the criminal revision application in the Court of Sessions Judge, Bhopal on 23.08.2010. Filing of the appeal in the Sessions Court against the Judgement of Trial Court, the appeal has been filed by the CBI on 27.07.2010 in the Sessions Court, Bhopal, for the enhancement of punishment as well as the imposition of fine against each of the convicted persons, convicted company UCIL, Bhopal under Section 377 Cr. P.C.

So far as, the toxic waste is concerned, there was a Committee. The Committee had three meetings in the meantime. The Madhya Pradesh Government was not interested to putting it in the Pithampur incinerator. Then, again this case went to the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. Recently, the High Court of Madhya Pradesh has given a Judgement.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has shown its whole hearted interests.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam, on 28.07.2011, the Madhya Pradesh High Court has ensured a clearance to the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board that the transport of the toxic material within the territory of Maharashtra will not cause any health hazard. It has

also be examined by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board whether the disposal of the toxic waste at the DRDO site in Nagpur will not result any toxic discharge on ground, water and air. That will also not cause health hazard to the people in the vicinity. Now the material has gone there, because the DRDO's incineration is at Nagpur, and the Committee, the Environment Ministry thought that it can be incinerated there itself. Now it is up to the Maharashtra Government. After the High Court's judgment, it now depends on whether the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board will allow this or not. On that basis, the Government will take a view.

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Madam, Bhopal Gas Tragedy is one of the worst industrial catastrophes. The Report reveals that nearly half a million people had been affected by this gas tragedy. Till now, one lakh people continue to suffer from the health problem without any medical care.

Is it not the concern of the Government to have a thorough medical check up by some research institute? Has the Government of India assured the Madhya Pradesh Government to establish a research institute there so that the health of nearly half a million affected people can be checked up and get a permanent cure for their health problem?

Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask one question. Let him reply.

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Supreme Court has issued any notice to Dow company for increasing the compensation amount from Rs. 750 crore to Rs. 7,000 crore. If so, what is the up-to-date information about it?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam, so far as medical issue is concerned, this is being taken very seriously. ICMR has established its 31st permanent institute namely, National Institute for Research in Environmental Health (NIREH) at Bhopal. To strengthen the existing infrastructure Centre and to make it operational, 41 equipments worth Rs. 1.39 crore have been purchased for installation at NIREH. Consultants have been identified for research in the identified areas as per the Cabinet decision. The progress on epidemical study on long-term effects of MIC exposure is being monitored. The long-term Action Plan, the Vision Document for ICMR's new institute, NIREH, Bhopal has been prepared.

Apart from that, the hospital which was established there had been taken over by the Department of Biotechnology and Department of Atomic Energy on the advice of the Additional Solicitor General. It is functioning well. I think, any complaint on this ground is always welcome because we have already in place the required arrangements at Bhopal.

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the number of affected people as told by the hon'ble Minister is in question. The Government of Madhya Pradesh, organization of gas affected people and other citizens of the State have repeatedly asserted that the number of affected people as told by the Government is not correct. A number of affected people have been left uncounted while they should have been counted at that time. My second point is that 20 wards have been left uncovered. There were total 56 wards in Bhopal. Only 36 wards have been included and 20 wards have been left uncounted. And a large numebr of people of them are gas affected people. I would like to know as well as to request the hon'ble Minister that appropriate action should be taken by keeping in view of the actual number of gas sufferers.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam, Mr. Joshi has now told that the number of gas sufferer is less and many people who are sufferer have not been covered. You will remember that in 1996-97 a final notification was issued regarding application form by such sufferers who had not been counted. After this notification, at least more than 10 lakhs applications were submitted. A committee consisting of a High Court Judge and five judges of district court had decided to include all affected persons whether they were killed or wounded. A list with all affected persons of gas tragedy was submitted with the Government and the Government has taken action over it. In this list, cancer and other deadly diseased patients have been included. There are 2000 cases of cancer patients and it is expected that the number of such patient may increased. So, more funds have been provided.

So, there are such affected people for who Shri Joshi ji is demanding for provision to be made. But the problem is that when a decision regarding number of affected people was once made, then how can we alter it 20 year later...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: More than 30000 people were killed. The Government should ponder over it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except the Supplementary of Mr. Datta Meghe.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Madam Speaker, the Minister has said in this statement that wastes of Bhopal plant are to be burnt in Nagpur. 25,00,000 people live there and protest is going on this issue. The waste is not ours. The Government of Maharashtra did not give its approval. I want to ask the Minister why they want to burn wastes in Nagpur. Do the people not live there? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: This is not so. The Government do not want to dump waste in Nagpur of Ptiampura. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: This is an American company and its hazardous wastes should be transported there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam, such decision was taken when there are a problem in dumping wastes in Pithampura or Gujarat. There is an institution of Defence Research Development Organisation in Nagpur. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government of Maharashtra approached a single bench of the High Court and the High Court decided that the case might be heard in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. The Court of Madhya Pradesh decided that if Maharashtra Pollution Control Board allowed to carry the waste, then the decision would have been taken. The matter is under consideration.

[English]

Serious Fraud Investigation Office

*162. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases under investigation by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO);

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with the pace of disposal of the cases by SFIO;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

*Not recorded.

(d) whether the Government proposes to improve the functioning of SFIO including legislative recognition to it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Presently, 12 cases, details of which are enclosed as Annexure are under investigation by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO).

2. The Vepa Kamesam Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in February, 2006 to consider measures to strengthen the SFIO and streamline its functioning with a view to make it more effective. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee, it is proposed to give statutory recognition to SFIO. In the new Companies Bill, powers such as treating its investigation report as a report filed by a Police Officer; giving SFIO power to issue letter of requests (letter Rogatory) in cases involving companies having business/ interests outside the country are some of the provisions proposed to be included. Besides the legislative measures, 58 additional posts have been created and it has been decided to set up regional offices at New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad to increase the reach of office and for better monitoring of prosecution cases in progress at various places.

Annexure

Cases under Investigation

Sl.No.	Name of company
1	2
1.	Rishi Oil and Fats Ltd. (in Liqn)
2.	AVI Shoes Ltd. (in Liqn)
3.	Kuber Mutual Benefits Ltd. (in Liqn)
4.	AVI Industries Ltd. (In Liqn)
5.	Austral Coke and Project Ltd

1	2
6.	Global Trust Bank
7.	Goldquest International Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Questnet Enterprises India Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Jayant Vitamins Ltd.
10.	City Limouzines (India) Ltd.
11.	H.M Dyeing Ltd.(In Liqn.)
12.	M/s Dimensions Investment and Securities Ltd. (In Liqn)

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Madam Speaker, the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) was set up in 2003 based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which went into the Stock Market Scam in 2001. Now, almost eight years have passed. At present, the SFIO cannot take up any case on its own whereas the British SFIO can take up any case *suo motu*.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister that while giving the evidence before the Standing Committee on Finance, whose Report was presented to the Lok Sabha on 20-04-2005, the Government representative stated that in the first phase, the SFIO would work under the Companies Act, 1956; and in the second phase, there would be proper legislative changes on the lines of UK's Serious Fraud Investigation Office.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your Question.

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: This is there in paragraph 20 of the Report. So, does the Government think that the time for the second phase has not yet come? What is the reaction of the Government in this regard?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, in fact the Vepa Kamesam Committee submitted a Report that the legislative status will have to be given to this agency, SFIO. Now, it is only from the Executive Order based on the provisions of the Companies Act. It has not got much teeth. So, now we have resolved that the SFIO should be given a legal status by incorporating a Section in the New Companies Bill. The New Companies Bill has already been drafted. In fact, it has been circulated among the Ministries. It is coming up before the Cabinet shortly; and a strong legal support and status will be provided to the SFIO agencies.

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: The U.K Bribery Act, 2010 has come into operation with effect from 1st July, 2011 which brings commercial organizations operating in U.K to criminal liability, punishable by an unlimited fine for failing to prevent bribery. Does the Government of India also propose to bring the foreign business organization operating in India under the Indian Prevention of Corruption Act? If not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, the pattern, which has been used to strengthen the SFIO agencies, is more or less on the pattern of the U.K.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, Madam, that the Serious Fraud Investigation Office is the most ineffective functionary under the Government of India. Now, it is by an executive order that this SFIO has come into existence. The hon. Minister has said in his answer that it is going to be given statutory recognition. In the reply the hon. Minister has said, "...in the new Companies Bill, powers such as treating its investigation report as a report filed by the police officer". I would like to say to the hon. Minister that it will be almost ineffective.

Now, the CBI is looking after great frauds that are being committed in so many companies. If the SFIO is given more powers, more than the powers that are envisaged in the answer given by the hon. Minister, that is, powers for raiding, investigating, calling witnesses and for prosecuting, it will be effective. Unless that is done, it will not be effective.

Will the hon. Minister take steps to give more effective powers as the SFIO in U.K so that big company frauds can be curtailed and the CBI can get rid of the great burden?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, I do appreciate the concerns of the hon. Member. In fact, I do not say that the SFIO is totally ineffective. It has done its work. But for whatever cases it has gone to the court till now, all the cases have resulted in positive conviction. In fact, 39 cases have been handled and all of them have gone in favour of the SFIO. That is one thing.

But I do agree with you that it is not just adequate. We need to strengthen it with its power of arrest, power of raid, power of seizure and all those other powers.

Suppose there is a flight of capital or the company is operating outside, then sometimes the accused escapes from the country. Even the power of obtaining the rogatory will be given to this body. So, I think the Bill, which is now proposed, will meet with or respond to all that wishes that you expressed now. I think you will definitely look for a very strong agency which will be self-sufficient to handle the situation in hand.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, it was said that Serious Fraud Investigation Office would be given more powers. But, I would like to know about the earlier reports presented by this office, particularly, with regard to the ownership of Vedanta Resources and functioning of Sesa Goa. The interest of minority shareholders in Sesa Goa should be protected under the Company Act. I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating action on the basis of said reports, if so, what action is being taken?

[*English*]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, in so far as Sesa Goa is concerned, the matter is under investigation and we are seriously going into this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister has promised to give special status and more legal powers to the SFIO. There are various companies in the country involved in frauds. The people engaged in the business of Exports and Imports are often involved in frauds. They manage to escape from the ambit of investigation. However, there are various agencies in the country which can make investigations of that kind. Those agencies can take cognizance of such companies. I would like to know what policies have been framed to follow the procedure under the SFIO so that such frauds could be curbed in the future.

[*English*]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: All those cases, which have come to the notice of the Ministry or the SFIO, we have handled them and a number of prosecution cases have been lodged. There are cases, which really go out of the country. That is why, we have a Market Research and Analysis Unit in the SFIO. They go into any information or intelligent information inputs, which need to be obtained by this organization.

The proposal in the present Bill also contains for the strengthening of the Market Research and Analysis Unit. We never had offices at various levels. In fact, SFIO will establish regional offices at New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. If necessary, we will open some more. Under the proposal which is before the Cabinet, we have also considered the proposal to have the special courts, which will deal exclusively with these cases which are investigated by the SFIO.

[*Translation*]

Activities Under MGNREGS

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*163. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the permissible activities/works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope and add some more activities/works including farm work, drinking water schemes and construction/ repair of roads under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The focus of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is on the following activities/works:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule

Castes and Schedule Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojna of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008. (The benefits of works on individual lands have been extended to small and marginal farmers vide notification dated 22.7.2009)

- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works, including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and
- (ix) construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level (included vide Notification dated 11.11.2009) and any other works that may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

(b) and (c) Addition of activities/works in consultation with the State Governments is an ongoing process. Ministry of Rural Development has, in accordance with para 1 (ix) of Schedule-1 of the Act, circulated draft guidelines for including access to sanitation facilities in convergence with Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in the above list.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, in difficult terrain in the state of Uttarakhand with difficult geographical terrain, State Government has given contract of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to an NGO. They used to take signatures for full payment of full wages of the workers but did not actually pay the same. This flagship scheme has failed in the State due to the above reasons. The condition is so bad that only a single person in Rudraprayag district of State got 100 days employment. The condition is the same in other districts. What steps are being taken by the Government to provide benefits of MGNREGA to all in the States?

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I through you, would like to inform the hon'ble Member that the objective of this legislation was to provide 100 days employment to each person of every panchayat living in rural areas. State Government with the help of Gram Panchayat have to formulate policies and have to ensure implementation of the same. In so far as he has mentioned a specific state it needs to be discussed because the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi also want. ...*(Interruptions)* each family living in 2 lakh 52 thousand Gram Panchayats of the country should be provided 100 days employment ...*(Interruptions)* if such a situation exists in Uttarakhand for that we want the Government of India to ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: The Government of India will send a team there to assess the situation. We are successfully implementing this scheme in other states. We have various studies on that ...*(Interruptions)* NSSO has also said ...*(Interruptions)* Now, if we see the way in which the productivity, sustainability, stability and productivity of the land has increased whether it be in Andhra Pradesh or Rajasthan ...*(Interruptions)* If there are complaints from Uttarakhand, we will send a team there. Last year, 55 lakh families were provided employment for more than 100 days. All the hon'ble Members of the Lok Sabha know ...*(Interruptions)* This scheme has brought changes in the country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Your second supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Rs. 169 is being paid as wage in Haryana, Rs. 164 is being paid in Chandigarh, so the wage being paid in

*Not recorded.

Uttarakhand under the said scheme should be revised from Rs. 120 to Rs. 180. What are the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam, the Government had promised to link it with CPIL with a view to the price hike ...*(Interruptions)* On linking it with CPIL, the wage rate in every state is paid by the Government of India. After linking the wage rate in Uttarakhand with CPIL, it would be assessed and the Government of India is agreed to pay the rate ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: The wage rate is low, so it should be increased from Rs. 120 to Rs. 180.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY (Bhiwani-Mahendragarh): Madam, MGNREGA is meant to give minimum sustenance in guaranteed employment to the poorest of the poor and it must continue to do so. But the States like Haryana and Punjab, which are the grain baskets of India, are facing alarming labour shortage exactly at the time when they need additional labour the most from other States, like at the time of harvest, etc. What steps is the Government taking to incorporate crop harvesting and other crop production related activities as components to ensure that the local villagers, small and marginal farmers benefit by this and side by side the crop production is not affected.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): This issue has agitated many Members of Parliament. Many people have approached me and said that the NREGA is cutting into the labour demand for agricultural operations. The Agriculture Minister has also expressed such a view to me recently. I would like to categorically state here that there is now indisputable evidence across the country that agricultural wages have increased as a result of NREGA. This *is a* very good development that with the increase in agricultural wages, rural poverty will come down. However, with the increase in agricultural wages, cost of cultivation also goes up. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am sensitive to the issue that has been raised. The hon. Member has asked as to what is the Government doing about this. We have already taken a number of steps. Now, land development and water

conservation works in farms owned by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers, in land holdings of Indira Awas Yojana beneficiaries, in small and marginal farms are covered under the schedule of works that is permitted under NREGA. We are also looking at how the programme of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana can be integrated with that of NREGA.

One suggestion that has come from the Chairman of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices is to allow the construction of shallow tubewells, particularly in eastern India under NREGA. All these suggestions are under examination and we will ensure that the success of NREGA does not necessarily mean in a drop in agricultural production. In fact, I can tell you, I have figures to show that in many States of India, the area under cultivation has actually gone up after NREGA. In Andhra Pradesh, in district after district, there is at least ten to fifteen per cent increase in cultivable area on account of NREGA.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, Monitoring and Vigilance Committees have been constituted in every district to review the schemes being implemented by Rural Development Ministry. Members of Parliament are included in these Committees and are the Chairpersons of these Committees who review the progress. I am also the Chairperson of such three Committees, so I am saying on the basis of direct experience and even all my member colleagues would also agree that MGNREGA scheme is a scheme full of impracticable things. This is a flagship programme of the Government of India. Both the Ministers can claim the success of the scheme but the ground reality is that the scheme is a total failure. The scheme has not been formulated on the practical basis so it is a failure. That is why, the scheme is creating neither employment nor wealth. So, as they have been given fresh charges of the Ministry, I, through you, want to ask them whether they will discuss the impracticalities of MGNREGA with the statewise Members of Parliament because there is a separate set of problems in every state and district. Therefore, unless you have knowledge of the impracticalities of the scheme, you will not be able to make it successful. Apart from putting questions, I also suggest you to sit with the state-wise members to discuss only on MGNREGA. We, the Members will give you the details of the impracticalities of the scheme. If you can make improvement, the scheme would be successful. As per now, the scheme is not successful.

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to tell the honourable and experienced members that there is definitely a Vigilance Monitoring Committee in every district ...*(Interruptions)* It is their opinion. We have visited about 12 districts in Madhya Pradesh. We have a federal structure of the governance and the implementation of the schemes is to be undertaken by the state. There are complaints of irregularities found in Madhya Pradesh and our honourable leader has said rightly in this regard. We, ourselves, have seen it. It is not limited to Bundelkhand and Tikamgarh but it is spread in the Parliamentary Constituency of the leader of the Opposition Party, we have seen it ...*(Interruptions)* There are shortcomings and it is the duty of the State Government to obliterate these shortcomings. Not only that the 35 complaints received from VIPs, Members of Parliament, Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, have not been redressed by the State Government. In Madhya Pradesh, the name of Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme is changed and funds meant for the scheme is diverted and scheme is implemented by the fund. I am certainly agreed that both our Minister and Ministry are making effort to seek suggestions from the Members of Parliament of every state. For example, a member came from Uttar Pradesh. My Minister and Ministry had talked to him. I would like to say one thing that no meeting of Vigilance Monitoring Committee is held because we have seen that our honourable Members are the Chairpersons of different committees and they hardly find time to hold the meeting of Vigilance Monitoring Committee even once in three months and as a result of that shortcomings are not obliterated and that is why, the scheme remain unsuccessful ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have held several meetings continuously.

MADAM SPEAKER: I would like you to give notice in this regard because it is a subject that needs to be discussed by all. If you give notice, half-an-hour discussion should be held on it.

Wasteland Development Programme

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*164. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and achievements made under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) during the last two years and the current year and State/UT-wise;

(b) the slippage, if any, in realising the targets, alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the agencies entrusted with the implementation of the programme, State/UT-wise;

(d) the total wasteland and degraded land developed under the programme in each State/UT during each of the last three years indicating the employment generated thereby; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised by each State/UT during the above period?

[English]

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

Statement

- (a) The Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) is an area development programme under which projects were sanctioned on watershed basis since 1995-96 till the year 2006-07. The programme being demand driven, no State-wise targets were fixed. The State/UT-wise achievements in terms of funds released under the programme during the last two years and current year is at Annexure-I.
- (b) In view of 'a' above, question does not arise.
- (c) The State-wise agencies entrusted with the implementation of the programme are at Annexure-II.
- (d) As per the information furnished by the States, the State-wise details of total wasteland and degraded land developed under the programme during each of the last three years indicating the employment generated thereby are at Annexure-III.

- (e) As per the information furnished by the States, the State-wise details of funds released and utilised during the last three years under the programme are at **Annexure-IV**.

Annexure I

*State-wise achievements in terms of funds released under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) during the last two years and current year
(* as on 31.07.11)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Funds released		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.35	12.20	0.94
2.	Bihar	5.71		
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.82	8.42	0.26
4.	Goa			
5.	Gujarat	23.69	15.74	
6.	Haryana	3.84	5.58	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13.52	16.95	3.83
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.21	2.28	
9.	Jharkhand	3.07	1.30	
10.	Karnataka	35.34	17.42	2.06
11.	Kerala	3.20	6.98	
12.	Maharashtra	37.56	38.27	1.24
13.	Madhya Pradesh	28.90	12.40	1.17
14.	Odisha	27.45	25.29	11.06
15.	Punjab	2.90	2.09	1.26
16.	Rajasthan	22.53	7.92	1.12
17.	Tamil Nadu	11.22	13.61	0.27
18.	Uttar Pradesh	46.38	8.45	1.59
19.	Uttarakhand	7.60	15.64	2.33
20.	West Bengal	5.46	3.52	

1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern States				
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.68	26.80	1.41
22.	Assam	21.52	13.36	4.05
23.	Manipur	10.97	15.43	2.21
24.	Meghalaya	15.95	25.80	1.06
25.	Mizoram	36.70	28.01	1.32
26.	Nagaland	7.50	0.44	
27.	Sikkim	8.45	1.84	0.86
28.	Tripura	0.39		
Total		465.91	325.74	38.04

Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories.

Annexure II

State-wise agencies entrusted with the implementation of Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

Sl.No.	State	Nodal Department
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Department of Rural Development
2.	Bihar	Department of Rural Development
3.	Chhattisgarh	Department of Panchayat and Rural Development
4.	Goa	Department of Rural Development
5.	Gujarat	Department of Rural Development
6.	Haryana	Department of Rural Development
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Department of Rural Development
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Department of Rural Development
9.	Jharkhand	Department of Rural Development
10.	Karnataka	Watershed Development Department
11.	Kerala	Department of Local Self Government
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Department of Panchayat and Rural Development
13.	Maharashtra	Rural Development Department

1	2	3
14.	Odisha	Department of Agriculture
15.	Punjab	Department of Rural Development
16.	Rajasthan	Department of Rural Development
17.	Tamil Nadu	Department of Agriculture
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Department of Land Development and Water Resources
19.	Uttarakhand	Department of Rural Development
20.	West Bengal	Department of Panchayat and Rural Development
North Eastern States		
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Department of Rural Development
22.	Assam	Department of Rural Development
23.	Manipur	Department of Rural Development
24.	Meghalaya	Department of Soil Conservation
25.	Mizoram	Department of Rural Development
26.	Nagaland	Department of Land Resources Development
27.	Sikkim	Department of Forest, Environment and Wild Life Management
28.	Tripura	Department of Agriculture

Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories.

Annexure III

State-wise details of total wasteland and degraded land developed under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) during each of the last three years indicating the employment generated

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Wasteland and degraded land developed (lakh ha)			Employment generated (mandays) in lakh		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.43	4.71	7.24	27.78	23.22	22.54
2.	Bihar	0.90	0.94	0.88	8.06	14.77	13.86
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.40	0.34	0.18	30.26	19.75	10.41
4.	Goa	NR	NR	NR	0.03	NR	NR
5.	Gujarat	0.54	0.71	0.53	8.25	10.25	7.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Haryana	0.06	0.04	0.02	1.06	0.49	0.17
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43	0.39	0.37	9.15	9.59	8.94
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	2.78	4.71	NR
9.	Jharkhand	0.12	0.14	0.13	2.51	2.03	1.81
10.	Karnataka	0.60	0.51	0.48	28.41	24.54	18.28
11.	Kerala	0.09	0.05	0.08	3.10	1.93	2.80
12.	Maharashtra	0.17	0.75	0.60	23.87	52.35	42.57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.09	0.65	0.36	63.37	40.03	NR
14.	Odisha	0.35	0.52	0.48	11.05	14.76	12.94
15.	Punjab	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.04
16.	Rajasthan	0.84	0.55	0.26	50.21	23.81	8.13
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.15	0.04	0.07	25.67	14.92	9.20
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.25	0.85	0.27	66.77	44.55	11.13
19.	Uttarakhand	0.32	0.33	0.25	16.20	14.23	8.59
20.	West Bengal	0.07	0.07	0.12	5.63	5.81	3.54
North Eastern States							
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.24	0.23	5.91	9.22	13.37
22.	Assam	NR	NR	NR	0.19	0.21	0.27
23.	Manipur	0.19	0.24	0.13	27.63	34.21	17.44
24.	Meghalaya	0.18	0.35	0.49	25.03	69.26	112.45
25.	Mizoram	0.01	0.004	0.002	36.66	36.14	35.57
26.	Nagaland	0.40	0.15	0.01	18.00	7.00	0.72
27.	Sikkim	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.90	0.55	1.86
28.	Tripura	0.01	0	0.004	0.56	-	0.16
Total		14.91	12.634	13.286	499.12	478.39	363.92

Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories.

NR—Not reported.

Annexure IV

State-wise details of funds released and utilised during the last three years under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Funds released			Funds utilised		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.43	34.35	12.20	32.64	36.04	33.44
2.	Bihar	7.32	5.71	0	6.73	6.74	4.26
3.	Chhattisgarh	30.44	13.82	8.42	25.71	19.45	12.25
4.	Goa	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR
5.	Gujarat	31.86	23.69	15.74	27.05	35.68	26.73
6.	Haryana	4.28	3.84	5.58	4.98	3.46	2.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	23.48	13.52	16.95	24.71	22.93	18.79
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.55	11.21	2.28	NR	11.60	NR
9.	Jharkhand	8.41	3.07	1.30	7.58	7.18	3.25
10.	Karnataka	46.02	35.34	17.42	31.91	36.66	30.18
11.	Kerala	11.46	3.20	6.98	6.20	3.76	5.60
12.	Maharashtra	28.76	37.56	38.27	24.95	45.52	34.95
13.	Madhya Pradesh	60.44	28.90	12.40	65.47	39.12	22.19
14.	Odisha	33.54	27.45	25.29	20.74	31.28	28.64
15.	Punjab	3.60	2.90	2.09	2.93	2.09	1.65
16.	Rajasthan	45.26	22.53	7.92	52.36	34.02	15.67
17.	Tamil Nadu	34.60	11.22	13.61	32.70	16.55	13.93
18.	Uttar Pradesh	70.58	46.38	8.45	78.74	50.36	17.42
19.	Uttarakhand	24.64	7.60	15.64	18.33	19.06	16.03
20.	West Bengal	7.14	5.46	3.52	5.03	6.65	8.28
North Eastern States							
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.27	26.68	26.80	12.90	14.26	13.85
22.	Assam	38.93	21.52	13.36	0.72	0.65	0.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Manipur	11.18	10.97	15.43	11.13	14.69	7.75
24.	Meghalaya	9.42	15.95	25.80	11.65	17.31	24.06
25.	Mizoram	26.50	36.70	28.01	29.65	38.98	19.02
26.	Nagaland	27.53	7.50	0.44	25.20	9.98	0.99
27.	Sikkim	2.60	8.45	1.84	2.33	1.44	4.84
28.	Tripura	1.58	0.39		1.03	—	0.28
	Total	670.82	465.91	325.74	563.37	525.46	367.35

Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories.

NR-Not reported

[Translation]

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, my question is related to waste land and desert and neither we can do farming on such type of land nor any type of vegetation can be grown thereby.

I want to tell hon'ble Minister that we are getting good results under this scheme. Term of the scheme is going to end in 2012. There is no provision in the scheme to further maintain the land reclaimed under the said scheme.

I want to ask two questions at the same time from the hon'ble Minister in this regard why this scheme is not being implemented throughout the country as only 195 districts have been covered under it and how will he ensure that it is not discontinued in the future? Secondly, I would like to know whether all blocks of the 16 districts which are to be covered under the scheme will be included under the scheme and whether all the districts of Madhya Pradesh are likely to be covered thereunder as all blocks of the districts covered under the scheme have not been included in it?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked a question on the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. I want to mention to the hon. Member that today the Government of India runs one programme called 'Integrated Watershed Development Programme' which integrates the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, the Desert Development Programme and the Drought Prone Areas

Programme. There is no such thing as an Integrated Wasteland Development Programme today. The flagship programme is the Integrated Watershed Development Programme which brings together all the three old programmes, that is, the Wasteland Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme.

I want to assure the hon. Member that this is an on-going programme. We are sanctioning projects under this programme. So, there is no question of this programme stopping in 2012. These projects will continue.

Today there are about 36 million hectares in India which are considered cultivable wasteland. In the year 2000, the amount of land that was considered to be cultivable wasteland was about 51 million hectares. So, in the last ten years, about 15 million hectares of cultivable wasteland has been made cultivable. Our objective is that all these 36 million hectares should be made cultivable.

In this context, I want to mention, Madam, one of the great success stories in this country has been the Usar Land or Sodic Land Reclamation Programme in Uttar Pradesh where over the last ten years, in the ten districts of Central Uttar Pradesh, almost 180,000 hectares of war land or sodic land has been reclaimed benefiting almost 370,000 small and marginal farmers.

So, I wish to assure the hon. Members that under the Integrated Watershed Development Programme, his concerns on deserts and drought-prone areas, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, will be taken into account.

[Translation]

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Madam Chairman, hon'ble Minister has not replied my question. I wanted to know from him whether he will include all blocks of the districts covered under the scheme? Will all the districts of Madhya Pradesh be covered under the scheme?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, the blocks for which proposals are prepared by the State Government will automatically be included.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, as per report of Economic Review, there are 638 lac hectares of waste land in our country. We have 32 lacs hectare of land under Integrated Waste Land Development Programme. All right, you have said that Uttar Pradesh had made wonderful achievement in this regard but you have not told about the target fixed for waste land development by the Government of India. Other point is that there has been a consistent decrease in allocation of funds. All of this has been mentioned in the reply given by you. In the reply itself, details of the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given but as regards 2010-11, you are giving details upto July 31 only. The system of employment generation is degrading consistently. Area-wise coverage is decreasing continuously. I do not think it is a matter of great achievement. I wanted to know whether it is a great achievement. But the fact is that reply of hon'ble Minister has a plenty of data and figures which sound good but after a close scrutiny of the same, we can feel that we are not able to achieve. Fact remains that Government is not taking the scheme seriously and allocation of fund and creation of employment and area coverage are decreasing constantly. It would be better if hon. Minister throws light on the matter.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked a large number of questions.

First, whether the allocation under the programme has actually gone down. The numbers tell a different story. In 2009-2010, the allocation for the Integrated Watershed Development Programme was about 1800 crore. In 2010-2011, it was about 2500 crore.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: The question is related to Wasteland Development of this country.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There is no such Wasteland Development Programme.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply. Let him reply.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If you had heard my answer, I have said that there is no such thing as an Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM You have replied about that question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his answer.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Hon. Member, listen to me. There was an Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. In 2009, the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme were all integrated into one single Integrated Watershed Management Programme. The objective of the Integrated Watershed Management Programme is to make wastelands of this country cultivable through a watershed approach. I have already mentioned that the rough area which is classified as cultivable wastelands in 2010 is about 36 million hectares. In 2000, it was about 51 million hectares. In the last ten years about 15 million hectares has been treated. Every year, we are bringing about one and half million hectares of wastelanc under cultivation.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, may I humbly request to honourable Minister Shri Jairam Ramesh ji to please reply to my question in Hindi, as he speaks this language well, so that millions of farmers of this country may get the point.

I have a direct question. During the period of 1962 to 1967, we run a movement under the leadership of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia with a slogan:

“Oosar, banjar aabad karenge, bhoomi sena ka nirman karenge.”

We will reform the barren fields with the help of farm-soldiers, *i.e.*, we aimed to form a battalion of poor and deprived, marginalized and small farmers and oppressed and tribals which we would call 'Bhoomi Sena', for land reforms. We still think that this cannot only revamp the agricultural scenario of the country and go a long way for a newer 'Green Revolution', but also provide a great quantum of employment to rural youth and poor.

May I ask the honourable Minister whether the Government considers to implement such a kind of scheme that in order to convert the barren lands in the country into greenfields and contribute in nation-rebuilding.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I will definitely consider the suggestions of the hon'ble Member. I do remember that some 20 to 25 years back, various State Governments, especially when Shri Ram Krishan Hegare ji was the Chief Minister of Karnataka, set up such 'Bhoomi Sena' and different states made their respective efforts in this direction. This is a good suggestion. We will definitely consider whether we can set up such a 'Bhoomi Sena' on the behalf of the Union Government. But, I also wish to say that under MNREGA. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I want to use this opportunity of saying what the Leader of the Opposition has said about NREGA is completely wrong. In fact, there is clear evidence to show that under NREGA agricultural wages have gone up. Area under cultivation has gone up. About 68 per cent of the works under MNERGA are for water conservation and for *Haryali* which the hon. Member is talking about. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Procurement of Ethanol

*165. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the estimated annual requirement of ethanol in the country as compared to the total availability/procurement of the ethanol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme;

(b) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have shown less interest in procurement of ethanol for the Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the successful implementation of this programme?

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 the position of availability and clearance from respective State Governments, against the annual requirement of 105 crore litres of ethanoi for implementation of 5% Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme in notified 20 States and 4 UTs, only 55.87 crore litres of ethanoi in 13 States and 3 UTs have been contracted and 28.79 crore litres of ethanoi has been supplied upto 3 1.07.2011.

(b) and (c) No Madam. The Government has decided on 16.08.2010 that the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) would purchase entire quantity of ethanoi made available by the domestic manufacturers of ethanoi at the declared price to be decided by the Government. An adhoc ex-factory price of ` 27/litre was decided by the Government which is subject to adjustment with respect to the final price to be determined based on the report of the Expert Committee on Pricing of Ethanol for EBP Programme. In pursuance of the Government Decision, OMCs are implementing the EBP Programme by procuring the entire quantity of ethanoi made available by the domestic suppliers at the adhoc ex-factory price decided by the Government.

(d) As per the Government decision dated 16.8.2010, a 'Working Group of Officers for Allocation of Ethanol' has been constituted for allocation of quantities of ethanol and locations for supply by the sugar industry and also for ascertaining the possibility of availability and other procedural issues. Accordingly, the Working Group monitored the implementation issues on a regular basis till the time the programme stabilized.

Further, State Governments have been requested to simplify procedures in giving storage permissions to OMCs and issue of allotments and permissions for movement of ethanoi required for EBP Programme.

Current contract of Ethanol supplies will be expiring by 30.09.2011 and OMCs are arranging to float fresh EOI seeking fresh offers for supply of Ethanol to cover all the 20 States and 4 UTs *w.e.f.* 01.10.2011.

[*Translation*]

Release of Funds under PMGSY

*166. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds released to the nominated executing agencies under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in certain States were less than the cost of the projects;

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

(c) the current status of construction work of phase-I and phase-II under PMGSY in Bihar;

(d) the reasons for delay in construction of roads, if any; and

(e) the time by which the remaining roads are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The funds are released to the Nominated Executing Agencies as per PMGSY guidelines.

(c) In Phases-I & II, out of 298 and 670 road-works cleared, 269 and 563 road-works have been completed respectively.

(d) and (e) 'Rural roads' is a State subject and responsibility of execution of works under PMGSY is of the State Government.

[*English*]

Rail Transport Regulator

*167. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism exists to monitor and take up follow-up action, on the recommendations of panel/committees/commissions, constituted to probe rail accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose to set up an independent rail transport regulator to inquire into cases of accidents and fix responsibility for the lapses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is a laid down mechanism for monitoring and taking follow up action for every railway accident. Accidents are classified as per the provisions of Section 113 of the Railways Act, 1989, depending on their consequences. The level of inquiry in each accident is decided accordingly i.e. whether to be undertaken by the Commission of Railway Safety, functioning under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, or at the level of Railway Board, Zonal Railway (Zone/ Division). The time frame for each activity i.e. inquiry, submission of report and action is laid down. For minor accidents, suitable (Jr. Scale, Sr. Scale, Jr. Administrative Grade) inquiry committee is set up at Divisional level or at SAG/HAG level in the Zonal Headquarters. For accidents involving loss of human life or major loss of property, inquiry is done by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) empowered by the Railways Act, 1989. In some cases, inquiry has also been done by a Commission, set up under 'The Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952'. Apart from this, Expert Committees are set up by the Government from time to time to look into overall safety on Indian Railways and recommend suitable measures.

During 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the current year (upto July, 2011), there have been 329 consequential train accidents and 190 incidents at unmanned level crossings reported to Railway Board. Each accident/incident is inquired into by CRS or Departmental Inquiry Committee. So far inquiries in respect of 501 accidents/incidents have been completed. Out of these, 50 cases have been inquired into by CRS and the balance by Departmental Inquiry Committee. In all 190 incidents at unmanned level crossings, the responsibility of the incident was found to be that of the road user under Section 131 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. In balance 311 cases individual responsibility was fixed. 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 on the basis of

individual responsibility fixed by the inquiry committee. Out of these, 80 Railway officials have been removed/dismitted from Railway service during this period.

(c) and (d) The Railways Act, 1989 has already legislated the mechanism for holding of inquiries in railway accidents through an independent agency. Historically in 1940, the Central Legislature recommended that 'Senior Government Inspectors of Railways should be placed under the Administrative control of some authority of the Government of India other than the Railway Board.' Accordingly the 'Railway Inspectorate' was placed under administrative control of the 'Department of Posts and Air' in May 1941 and continuously thereafter under whichever Ministry that held the portfolio of Civil Aviation. The erstwhile 'Railway Inspectorate' was re-designated as the Commission of Railway Safety headed by a Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS) on 01.11.1961. The Indian Railway network is divided into nine Circles headed by a Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS). CCRS and CRSs report to Ministry of Civil Aviation and are independent of Ministry of Railways.

Even though there is an independent mechanism to inquire into railway accidents, further strengthening of this mechanism is being examined.

Audit of Oil Companies

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

(a) whether some of the oil companies, both in the Government and the private sectors, have allegedly refused to share their records/data to the Comptroller and Auditor General (Cand AG) thereby limiting the scope of Cand AG in quantifying the financial losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had requested Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Cand AG) to undertake a special audit of the eight Blocks namely Panna-Mukta, Tapti, KG-DWN-

98/3(KG-D-6), RJ-ON-90/1, Ravva, Hazira, KG-OSN-2001/3 and PY-3, vide letter dated 13th November 2007.

As per Production Sharing Contracts, the Government has a right to conduct audit through its own representatives or through a qualified firm of recognized Chartered Accountants, registered in India, within a period of two (2) years of the close of the Financial Year (longer period as may be required in case of exceptional circumstances).

Accordingly, in these PSCs the Government had conducted the audit through the qualified firm of recognized Chartered Accountants, appointed by the Government for the years up to 2006-07. However, considering the large stakes involved in these PSCs in form of Royalty and Profit Petroleum, the Government requested the C and AG for carrying out Special Audit for these PSCs.

The C and AG has conveyed that initially audit of records would be taken up for four blocks namely Panna-Mukta, Tapti, KG-D6 and RJ-ON-90/1, for two financial years i.e. 2006-07 and 2007-08 with access to records of earlier years linked to transactions of these years. Initially the operators showed reluctance in giving access of these records to C and AG, on the ground that the Government has already exercised its right of audit under the PSC. However, subsequently, on specific request from C and AG regarding access to the specific records related to these four blocks, this Ministry took up the matter with the Operators of these four blocks to facilitate access to the records.

Subsequently, Operators had agreed to provide all details and access to the records to facilitate audit by C and AG.

(c) C and AG has submitted draft Performance Audit report on Hydrocarbons Production Sharing Contract (PSCs) vide their letter dated 07.06.2011 (marked confidential). This Ministry with the assistance of DGH, the technical arm of the Ministry on PSC matters, had submitted the reply to CAG on 8th July 2011. The comments received from the Operators viz. M/s Cairn, RIL and PMT JV in respect of draft observations pertaining to RJ-ON-90/1, KG-DWN-98/3, Panna-Mukta and Mid and South Tapti blocks respectively, have also been forwarded to CAG for consideration before finalizing

the audit report. An exit conference was conducted by CAG on 12th July 2011 with the contractor of the four (4) blocks/fields namely RIL, Cairn, BGEP1L and ONGC and also with DGH and MOPNG. The CAG is in the process of finalizing its report. Thereafter, it will be tabled in the Parliament.

[*Translation*]

Appointment and Reservation of Judges

*169. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions from the Law Commission of India regarding appointment of judges in higher Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to implement the suggestions;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make a provision of reservation for women/SCs/STs/OBCs/minority communities in the judiciary; 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 Law Commission in its 214th Report (2008) has analyzed in detail the appointment procedure of judges in the higher judiciary and has observed that the delicate balance of power between the executive and the judiciary has been upset by the Judge's case in 1993 and advisory opinion in 1998. The Commission had suggested two alternatives for changing the procedure:-

(i) an entire reconsideration of I, II & III judges cases - S.P. Gupta Vs UOI reported in AIR 1982 Supreme Court 149, Supreme Court Advocate on Record Association Vs UOI reported in 1993(4) SCC 441 and Special Reference 1 of 1998 reported in 1998(7) SCC 739, in order

to bring about clarity, consistency and transparency, in the process of appointment of Supreme Court and High Court Judges.

(ii) A law may be passed restoring the primacy of the Chief Justice of India and the power of the executive to make the appointments.

In order to formulate a viable proposition to address the issues concerning appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, various options are being examined. However, no specific proposal has been finalized.

The constitution does not provide for any reservation for women/SCs/STs/OBCs/minority communities in the higher judiciary. There is no proposal to amend this constitutional provision.

Review of MGNREGS

*170. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) the success achieved as against the targets set under MGNREGS in various States and the Union Territories during each of the last three years;

(d) the details of employment generated under the Scheme during the above period;

(e) whether delay in payment of wages under the Scheme has been reported; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry

regularly reviews the performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The following mechanism has been put in place to monitor its performance across the country. Performance of all schemes of the Ministry including MGNREGA is reviewed in the meetings of the Performance Review Committee (PRC) held on quarterly basis. Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers is carried out in cases of specific complaints. Central teams headed by senior officers of the Ministry are also deputed to look into serious issues. Visits are also undertaken by members of Central Employment Guarantee Council to review performance.

(c) and (d) The Act provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work, on demand to be made following a due process.

As employment is provided on demand, no targets, as such, are fixed. State wise break up of households provided employment and persondays generated, as per reports received from the State Governments is given in Statement-I

(e) and (f) A total of 43 complaints regarding delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA in the country have been received in the Ministry as on 26.7.2011. State wise break up of such complaints are given in Statement-II. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action as per law. In complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deputs National Level Monitors (NLMs) to investigate the complaints. Reports of the NLMs are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action.

Statement I

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA OUTCOMES (Employment Generation)

Sl.No.	State	No. of House Holds provided employment (In Nos)			Persondays generated (in Lakhs)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	6158493	6200423	2735.45	4044.30	3351.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	68157	134527	34.98	16.98	31.12
3.	Assam	1877393	2137270	1798372	751.07	732.95	470.52
4.	Bihar	3822484	4127330	4738464	991.75	1136.88	1602.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	2270415	2025845	2485581	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35
6.	Gujarat	850691	1596402	1096223	213.07	585.09	491.84
7.	Haryana	162932	156406	235281	69.11	59.04	84.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	445713	497336	444247	205.28	284.94	219.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	199166	336036	492277	78.80	128.71	210.68
10.	Jharkhand	1576348	1702599	1987360	749.97	842.47	830.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Karnataka	896212	3535281	2224468	287.64	2003.43	1097.85
12.	Kerala	692015	955976	1175816	153.75	339.71	480.34
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	4714591	4407643	2946.97	2624.00	2198.18
14.	Maharashtra	906297	591547	451169	419.85	274.35	200.00
15.	Manipur	381109	418564	433856	285.62	306.18	295.61
16.	Meghalaya	224263	300482	346149	86.31	148.48	199.81
17.	Mizoram	172775	180140	170894	125.82	170.33	165.98
18.	Nagaland	296689	325242	350815	202.70	284.27	334.34
19.	Odisha	1199006	1398300	2004815	432.58	554.09	976.57
20.	Punjab	147336	271934	278134	39.89	77.17	75.40
21.	Rajasthan	6373093	6522264	5859667	4829.55	4498.10	3026.22
22.	Sikkim	52006	54156	56401	26.34	43.27	48.14
23.	Tamil Nadu	3345648	4373257	4969140	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93
24.	Tripura	549022	576487	557055	351.12	460.22	374.51
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4336466	5483434	6431213	2272.21	3559.23	3348.97
26.	Uttarakhand	298741	522304	542391	104.33	182.41	230.20
27.	West Bengal	3025854	3479915	4998239	786.61	1551.68	1553.08
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5975	20337	17636	1.00	5.83	4.03
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1919	3741	2290	0.48	0.70	0.47
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa	0	6604	13897	0.00	1.85	3.70
32.	Lakshadweep	3024	5192	4507	1.82	1.41	1.34
33.	Puducherry	12264	40377	38118	1.64	9.07	11.27
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		45112792	52585999	54947068	21632.48	28359.46	25715.24

Statement II*Complaints regarding delay in payment of wages
Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA*

Report as on 26.07.2011

Sl.No.	State	No. of Complaints
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	0
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Lakshadweep	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5
16.	Maharashtra	1
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	2
22.	Punjab	1

1	2	3
23.	Rajasthan	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13
27.	Uttarakhand	1
28.	West Bengal	3
29.	Sikkim	0
Total		43

Ticketless Travelling

*171. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of ticketless travellers in the Railways are increasing;

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

(c) the number of ticketless travellers caught during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the number of surprise checkings conducted by the Railways against ticketless travellers during the said period, zone-wise;

(e) the penalty recovered as a result of these raids and the number of such offenders imprisoned for non-payment of fare and fine, zone-wise; and

(f) the steps being taken to check the entry of ticketless travellers in the trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The number of ticketless travellers have not increased but as a result of intensified checks against this menace, more and more ticketless/irregular travellers are being apprehended.

(c) to (e) The zone-wise number of checks/raids conducted, number of persons travelling without tickets/with improper tickets, amount of railway dues realized

from them and the number of persons sent to jail for not paying fine during the last three years and the current year (April 2011 to June 2011) are attached as Statement.

(f) The steps taken to check the entry of ticketless travellers in the trains are as follows:

- Regular and surprise checks are conducted by ticket checking staff in association with Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and Railway Magistrates.
- These checks are monitored by officers at various level and intensified during peak rush periods.

- Intensive Check Posts have been set up to curb the ticketless/irregular travel in unreserved segments at important stations.
- The minimum penalty for ticketless/irregular travel has been enhanced from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 250/- with effect from 01.07.2004.
- Izzat Monthly season tickets uniformly priced at Rs. 25/- inclusive of all surcharges for a travel upto a distance of 100 Kms. for persons with monthly income not exceeding Rs. 1500/- has been introduced to prevent ticketless travel by persons with low income group.

Statement

The zone-wise number of checks/raids conducted, number of persons travelling without ticket/with improper ticket, amount recovered from them and number of persons sent to jail for not paying fine during the period 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April, 2011 to June, 2011) are as under:

Railways	Number of checks conducted against ticketless/irregular travelling (in lakhs)				Number of persons detected travelling without tickets/with improper tickets (in lakhs)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-June 2011)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-June 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	3.61	3.62	3.96	1.12	9.37	10.65	13.07	3.32
Eastern	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.05	4.33	4.71	5.50	1.57
East Central	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	3.87	4.62	5.75	2.32
East Coast	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.03	1.34	1.60	1.82	0.47
Northern	1.11	1.13	1.14	0.29	13.83	15.88	18.75	5.53
North Central	0.72	0.73	0.82	0.18	6.04	7.03	8.08	2.69
North Eastern	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.07	3.80	4.58	5.90	1.89
Northeast Frontier	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.07	1.94	2.19	2.30	0.81
North Western	0.22	0.23	0.36	0.09	3.04	3.50	4.05	1.28
Southern	1.44	1.80	1.73	0.37	4.33	5.01	6.14	1.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Central	6.11	6.12	5.80	1.19	7.35	8.65	10.57	2.98
South Eastern	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.11	2.01	2.65	3.14	1.02
South East Central	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.003	1.53	1.78	2.09	0.60
South Western	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.003	1.84	2.11	2.33	0.59
Western	1.12	1.14	1.15	0.28	9.11	10.01	11.14	3.76
West Central	0.51	0.52	0.73	0.21	3.00	3.43	3.74	1.46
Total	16.24	16.76	17.17	4.08	76.73	88.40	104.37	31.97

1	Amount recovered as fare+fine from ticketless/irregular passengers (Rs. in lakhs)				Number of persons sent to jail for not paying fine			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-June 2011)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-June 2011)
Railways								
Central	3865	4541	5822	1646	2281	2087	2595	596
Eastern	1219	1351	1575	450	1505	10059	7518	1474
East Central	1296	1584	1979	858	2317	1936	1764	521
East Coast	471	360	699	187	342	327	263	49
Northern	5452	6402	7578	2300	3391	1192	2467	601
North Central	2502	2956	3450	1203	6061	3425	3308	434
North Eastern	1482	1806	2428	797	2585	2500	2067	458
Northeast Frontier	853	1004	1139	430	13	26	24	2
North Western	1055	1202	1436	490	509	256	3	0
Southern	1657	2010	2528	659	90	142	147	24
South Central	2928	3452	4332	1245	205	112	104	32
South Eastern	705	922	1135	392	515	360	391	42
South East Central	537	637	751	227	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Western	697	808	925	257	36	11	0	0
Western	3417	3844	4485	1614	666	380	487	81
West Central	1184	1386	1552	638	4479	883	524	132
Total	29320	34265	41814	13393	24995	23696	21662	4446

Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

*172. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the villages and tribal areas lacking safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to cover more villages under the schemes for drinking water and sanitation;

(d) the mechanism put in place to monitor the implementation of these schemes;

(e) whether any foreign assistance is being sought/received for effective implementation of these schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year indicating the names of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States with financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population in the country. State Government Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply regularly conduct water quality testing through their State, district and sub-

district water quality testing laboratories and report the same into the Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) developed by the Ministry. Based on such testing, as on 1.4.2011, States have reported that there are 1,21,046 habitations including 26,713 tribal habitations remaining with some drinking water sources having water quality problems to be provided with safe drinking water supply. State-wise details are given in Statement-I enclosed.

The Government of India also administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas including tribal areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is a demand driven, project based programme taking district as a unit. Under this programme, the Government of India provides central assistance for undertaking baseline survey in each rural district for preparation of district project. Presently, TSC is being implemented in 607 rural districts of India. The physical objectives identified through such surveys and sanctioned as projects under TSC State wise are at Statement-II.

(c) The budgetary allocation for rural drinking water supply programme (NRDWP) has been increased from Rs. 2900 cr. in 2004-05, prior to Bharat Nirman, to Rs. 9350 cr. in 2011-12, so as to cover more habitations with drinking water supply. With effect from 1.4.2009, under NRDWP, States can utilize up to 65% of funds released to them for coverage and water quality problems.

As regards TSC, it had only 85 district projects sanctioned for implementation till 31st March 2001. The number of districts under TSC has progressively increased each year through Information Education and Communication (IEC) for effective demand generation of sanitation facilities and at present is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country.

(d) The Department has, since 2010-11, made it mandatory on the States to prepare Annual Action Plans and get the same approved in the beginning of the financial year. The States have also been asked to mark the targeted habitations in the on-line IMIS. Monitoring the progress of implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes is being done through the IMIS, regular video-conferencing, National review conferences, visit of Area Officers, State specific workshops and special reviews.

TSC has a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the Programmes including utilization of funds, through Periodical Progress Reports,

Performance Review Committee meetings, Video Conferencing with States, Area Officer's Scheme, District Level Monitoring and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District Level. Besides, the States have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) People's participation, (iv) accountability/social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels. Comprehensive web-based online monitoring system for TSC is also in place.

(e) and (f) Details of external assistance received by the States for rural drinking water supply projects is at Statement-III.

Statement I

Remaining habitations with some drinking water sources with quality problems to be covered (as on 01.04.2011)

Sl.No.	State Name	Total Habitations	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	585	459	0	0	126	0
2.	Assam	18683	192	2089	16402	0	0
3.	Bihar	18427	3338	1111	13978	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	7845	188	0	7534	123	0
5.	Gujarat	323	111	0	0	65	147
6.	Haryana	30	27	0	0	3	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	2	0	I-i	23	0
8.	Jharkhand	808	93	5	709	0	1
9.	Karnataka	7599	3114	42	1813	861	1769
10.	Kerala	969	109	0	623	191	46
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2917	2651	0	4	261	1
12.	Maharashtra	2696	860	1	591	482	762
13.	Manipur	4	0	0	4	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Meghalaya	102	0	0	102	0	0
15.	Nagaland	166	0	0	166	0	0
16.	Odisha	14810	475	0	13190	1117	2s
17.	Punjab	55	22	0	1	31	0
18.	Rajasthan	31698	10319	8	54	20211	1106
19.	Tamil Nadu	509	3	0	428	75	3
20.	Tripura	6196	0	0	6196	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1038	204	331	53	449	1
22.	Uttarakhand	14	1	0	11	0	2
23.	West Bengal	5546	939	1752	2351	504	0
Total		121046	23107	5339	64212	24522	3866

Statement II

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Project	Components Sanctioned						
			IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL TOTAL	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Aganwadi Toilets	RSM/PC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6636229	3629688	10265917	575	115908	14990	220
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	115560	18301	133861	318	3944	1866	39
3.	Assam	26	2220017	1161020	3381037	211	34772	16819	115
4.	Bihar	38	6195779	4975535	11171314	2362	76581	6595	364
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	1568600	1823853	3392453	618	52338	10211	106
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2480	0	2480	12	0	0	1
7.	Goa	2	17935	27388	45323	150	731	547	3
8.	Gujarat	25	2046857	3331630	5378487	1671	28617	23460	168
9.	Haryana	20	636940	1458494	2095434	1335	9160	7599	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	218154	632583	850737	1229	17863	10408	59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	703071	767732	1470803	1080	27277	1070	103
12.	Jharkhand	24	2327306	1402189	3729495	1203	42687	11472	249
13.	Karnataka	29	2889224	2981691	5870915	1305	39267	26353	296
14.	Kerala	14	961831	111911	1073742	1090	3600	4957	98
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50	3614346	4852847	8467193	1602	137730	27595	385
16.	Maharashtra	33	3623439	6104904	9728343	8210	87452	60076	355
17.	Manipur	9	194887	68367	263254	386	3919	1201	35
18.	Meghalaya	7	216333	85500	301833	290	10331	1851	36
19.	Mizoram	8	89903	18975	108878	560	3219	1543	20
20.	Nagaland	11	180092	31254	211346	275	2972	1302	29
21.	Odisha	30	4485050	2571598	7056648	818	70663	25160	289
22.	Puducherry	1	18000	0	18000	0	26	16	3
23.	Punjab	20	623198	544370	1167568	411	7464	3274	81
24.	Rajasthan	32	1960903	5023430	6984333	1544	68134	21198	317
25.	Sikkim	4	51302	35712	87014	789	1604	340	12
26.	Tamil Nadu	29	4422133	4244955	8667088	1438	53678	27970	249
27.	Tripura	4	454757	169017	623774	226	6833	6024	35
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71	8303794	12372693	20676487	2366	269860	107302	428
29.	Uttarakhand	13	441631	444670	886301	470	3925	1601	81
30.	West Bengal	19	6619158	4997498	11616656	1140	134081	84168	441
Total		607	61838909	63887805	125726714	33684	1314636	506968	4634

IHHL-Individual Household Latrine
 BPL-Below Poverty Line
 APL-Above Poverty Line
 RSM-Rural Sanitary Mart
 PC-Production Centre

Statement III*Bilaterally funded rural water supply projects*

1. 'Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project' funded by Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) at an estimated project cost of Rs. 1334 crores. Loan sanctioned by JBIC is Rs. 1141.33 crores and the balance to be borne by Government of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 192.67 crores
2. Rajasthan Water Supply Scheme (Aapni Yojana) funded by KfW (German Government) was sanctioned in the year 1994 covering 325 villages and 2 towns. During execution, new revenue villages and left over villages were included and total number of villages increased to 376. Further 40 other habitations of the Phase I were also included in the project. The cost of the project was Euro 77.1 million. Terminal date of the project was December 2008 but some activities are yet to be completed.
3. Maharashtra KfW (German Government) assisted rural water supply and sanitation project is a community led and demand driven project for which the Government of Germany has provided ₹ 23.826 million under the Indo German Bilateral Development Cooperation. The financial assistance comprises standard loan of ₹ 22.426 million and grant of ₹ 1.380 million. The loan and Financing agreement was signed between KfW & Govt. of India on 28.12.2000. The project is being implemented in 3 districts of Maharashtra namely Pune, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad covering nearly 275 villages. The project was commenced from March 2001. The period of implementation was of 6 years upto 2007. Later it got extension upto December 2009.
4. JBIC assisted Kerala Water Supply project is effective from June 97 and its closing date was May 08. Later it was extended upto August 2009. The total amount of this project is 11,997 million yen. The executing agency is Kerala Water Authority.

World Bank Funded RWSS projects

1. Extended Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project: The approved assistance to the project is US\$ 150 million. The project commenced on 15.6.2010 and is scheduled to be completed by 30.6.2013. The project has got additional fund from World Bank for completion of all the components of the on going project. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 148.38 mn.
2. Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project: The approved assistance to the project is US\$ 120.00 million. The project commenced on 30.11.2006 and will close on 30.06.2012. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 97.02 mn.
3. Punjab Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project: The approved assistance to the project is US\$ 154.00 million. The project was signed on 26.02.2007 and is scheduled to be completed on 31.03.2012. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 126.80 mn.
4. Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (AP RWSSP) for a credit amount of US\$ 150 million. The project has become effective on 23rd March 2010 and is scheduled to be completed by 30.11.2014. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 129.50mn.

Relief and Rescue Operations

*173. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the standard average time prescribed and actual time taken for commencement of relief and rescue operations in the event of a rail accident;

(b) whether incidents of inordinate delay in commencing relief and rescue operations have been reported in the recent past;

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

(d) whether the Railways propose to constitute an organised and modern Task Force for relief and rescue operations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the effective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Railways have a network of rail-mounted relief and rescue equipments *i.e.*, 208 Accident Relief Trains (ART) and 163 Accident Relief Medical Vans (ARMV) and 320 stationary Accident Relief Medical Equipments (ARMEs) placed at identified locations, which cover the entire rail network of Indian Railways. Immediately on receipt of information about an accident, involving or likely to involve injuries or deaths, Accident Relief Medical Vans (ARMVs) are rushed to the site of the accident along with doctors and para medical staff and rescue workers and engineers. The target time for dispatch of ARMVs is a maximum of 30 minutes from their ordering. The target time for dispatch of ARTs is a maximum of 60 minutes from their ordering. ARMVs and ARTs are given precedence over all other trains while proceeding to the site of the accident so that these can reach accident site within shortest possible time. Many a times Railways doctors, paramedics and other officials reach the site of the accident by road depending upon accessibility of the site by road.

Relief and rescue operations, however, start immediately with the help of on board staff, available other railway staff and local people, civil administration and other agencies etc.

(b) No, Madam. Relief and rescue operations are started immediately with whatever type of help is available at or near accident site and all efforts are made to reach the site in minimum possible time with available railway resources for quick relief and rescue operations. The Relief and Rescue operations is given first priority and monitored at divisional/headquarter level and in many cases directly by Railway Board, to ensure quick rescue and relief operations. For dealing with major accidents and other types of natural and man-made disasters, Disaster Management (DM) Plans of all divisions, zonal railways and Ministry of Railways have been prepared where resources mobilisations from all quarters have been documented for quick action by various Railway Officials.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Indian Railways already has well organised task force in form of dedicated and trained officials including doctors, paramedics, engineers, etc., for Accident

Relief Trains (ARTs) and Accident Relief Medical Vans (ARMVs) for relief and rescue operations. They are provided with modern equipment to carry out these operations. The equipments are regularly reviewed for addition and upgradation to increase their efficiency. Further, consequent to the Disaster Management (DM) Act coming into force, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been constituted at different locations throughout the country. NDRF is a force specialised in handling rescue and relief operations in all types of disasters in the country and Railways take their help in major accidents involving passenger trains.

[English]

Sale of Adulterated Petrol and Diesel

*174. SHRI NARANBHAHI KACHHADIA:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether adulterated petrol and diesel is being sold at several retail outlets of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(b) if so, the number of petrol pump owners found engaged in such illegal activities during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any specific mechanism to check such adulteration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the offenders 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) The possibility of adulteration of petrol/diesel by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between petrol/diesel and various adulterants available in the market and the easy miscibility of these products with petrol/diesel.

(b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that 189 retail outlet dealerships have been terminated against the established cases of adulteration during the last three years 2008-09 to 2010-11 and April-June 2011.

(c) The Government has taken a number of initiatives viz. Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS), etc. to check various irregularities/malpractices like adulteration, diversion etc. of petroleum products.

Public Sector OMCs also undertake regular and surprise inspections of Retail Outlets and also take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in adulteration and malpractices. MDG provide for termination of dealership in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals, and unauthorized fittings/gears in dispensing units.

(d) As mentioned in (b) above, all the retail outlet dealerships, where adulteration was proved, were terminated.

[*Translation*]

Natural Gas Reserves

*175. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the details of the locations where reserves of natural gas have been found during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of gas estimated to be available therein;

(c) the time by which commercial production of gas is likely to be commenced therefrom;

(d) whether the natural gas reserves adjoining Khambhat city in Ankleshwar region of Gujarat are as rich as the D-6 Block of Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the gas reserves found is likely to make the country self-sufficient in production of natural gas?

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

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Details of locations, where reserves of natural gas have been found during last three years is as under:-

Name of State	No. of Discoveries
Andhra Pradesh	7
Gujarat	3
Assam	5
Tripura	7
Tamil Nadu	1
Est Coast	15
West Coast	9

(b) Approximately 17.16 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) gas is estimated to be available from above discoveries.

(c) The commercial production of gas from discoveries depends upon their commerciality and subsequent approval and implementation of Field Development plans, as per the timelines stipulated in the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs).

(d) The in-place gas reserves of 0.273 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) in Cambay field in Khambhat region, is less than the in-Place gas reserves of 12.59 TCF approved in the Field Development Plan of gas discoveries D1 & D3 in KG-D6 block.

(e) In view of (d), does not arise.

[*English*]

Rail Overbridges

*176. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines, including policy framework for Rail Overbridges (ROBs) and unmanned/manned railway crossings;

(b) the details of ROBs and railway crossings which are still under-construction falling under the North-East Frontier Railways. (NF) in the North-Eastern States;

(c) the details of under-construction Rail Overbridges which are running behind schedule, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for the delay in completion of such under-construction overbridges, State-wise;

(e) the details of proposals under consideration, location-wise for construction of ROBs on busy crossings across the country, State-wise including Assam and North-Eastern States; and

(f) the time by which the said construction works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Guidelines, including policy framework, for Road Over Bridge (ROBs) and unmanned/manned railway crossings are as under:

- (i) Railways share the cost of Road Over Bridges in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) where traffic density i.e., Train Vehicle Unit (TVU) is one lakh or above.
- (ii) State Government/Road Authorities sponsors proposal giving due priority for construction of the Road Over Bridges by completing pre-requisite formalities like undertaking for closing of the Level Crossings, provision of funds in the State's Budget, advance action for land acquisition, etc. The proposals, which are found technically feasible under extant rules, are included in the Railway's Works Programme. Work wise allocation of fund is made keeping in view (i) the fund available during the year (ii) status of the work (iii) priority assigned by concerning State Govt., in their annual Works Programme and (iv) safety considerations.
- (iii) Proliferation of new unmanned level crossing is undesirable from safety consideration. As such for New Lines construction, manned level crossings, ROB/RUB is provided fully at Railway's cost, as accommodation work.

(iv) After expiration of 10 years of commissioning of New Lines, ROB or level crossings can be provided at technically feasible location, fully at the cost of State Government/local bodies on their request.

(b) In North-Eastern States, one ROB, in lieu of LC No.FW1-58 Spl. at km 67/0-1 near Jorhat Railway station, in Assam, has been sanctioned in the year 2011-12 on cost sharing basis. State Government has been requested to submit the General Arrangement Drawings (GAD), so that preparation of Detailed Estimate and Design drawing can be done. There are no other ROB sanctioned on cost sharing basis in any North-Eastern States. In addition, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has undertaken construction of 19 ROBs and 03 RUBs at their own costs, which are at various stages of planning and execution, directly by NHAI. In addition, 11 other ROBs are also in progress in North Eastern States, wherein works are being executed by the State Government and 07 RUBs are being constructed as accommodation works by Railways.

(c) ROB in Jorhat has been sanctioned recently. There is no other ROB works sanctioned on cost sharing basis in North Eastern States.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Details of pending proposals under consideration with Zonal Railways for construction of ROBs across the country, including Assam and North Eastern States are attached as Statement.

(f) The completion of construction works of the sanctioned ROBs will depend upon the availability of funds with the State Government for this purpose, arrangement of encroachment free land, construction of approaches, etc., by the State Government.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Work
1	2
1.	ROB in lieu of LC No.118 at km 316/26-28, between Igatpuri-Bhusawal section, Distt. Jalgaon, Central Railway, Maharashtra.
2.	ROB in lieu of LC No.29 at km 42/2-3, between CST Mumbai-Kalyan section, Distt. Thane, Central Railway, Maharashtra.
3.	ROB in lieu of LC No.9 at km 78/12-14, between Diwa-Vasai section, Distt. Thane, Central Railway, Maharashtra.

1	2
4.	ROB in lieu of LC No.7A/T at km 242/25-27, between Chittaranjan-Bodma section, Distt. Jamtara, Eastern Railway, Jharkhand.
5.	ROB in lieu of LC No.5/Spl. at km 235/1-3, between Rupnarayanpur-Chittaranjan section, Distt. Jamtara, Eastern Railway, Jharkhand.
6.	ROB in lieu of LC No.9B at km 251/7-9, between Jamtara-Bodma section, Distt. Jamtara, Eastern Railway, Jharkhand.
7.	ROB in lieu of LC No.20 between Madhupur-Navaptra, Distt. Deoghar, Eastern Railway, Jharkhand.
8.	ROB in lieu of LC No.39/B/E at km 40/13-14, between Barasat-Hasnabad, Distt. South 24 Paganas, Eastern Railway, West Bengal.
9.	ROB in lieu of LC No.32-C at km, between Dalsingsarai-Nazirganj, Distt. Samastipur, East Central Railway, Bihar.
10.	ROB in lieu of LC No.RV-324 at km 436/12, between Komatipalli-Gajapathinagaram section, Distt. Vizianagaram, East Coast Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
11.	ROB in lieu of LC No.RV-1 at km 4/10-11, between Raipur-Mandirahasaud section, Distt. Raipur, East Coast Railway, Chhattisgarh.
12.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 92/A-2 at km. 110/11-12 on NH-71 between BTI DUI Distt- Barnala, Northern Railway, Punjab.
13.	ROB at LC no.A-66/2 at km. 77/1-2 on NH-64 between JHL-DUI-LDH Distt. Sangrur, Northern Railway Punjab.
14.	ROB in lieu of LC No.1-A/Spl at km. 299/4-5 on NH-15 between BTI-FZR Distt. Bhatinda Northern Railway Punjab.
15.	ROB in lieu of LC no.A-86 at km. 76/5-6 on NH-15 between JUC-FZR Distt. Ferozpur Northern Railway Punjab.
16.	ROB in lieu of LC no. A-12 on NH-15 between ASR-KEMK Distt. Amritsar, Northern Railway Punjab.
17.	ROB in lieu of LC no. 26 spl. at Rly. Km. 341/9-10 on NH-15 between BTI-FZR Distt. Faridkot, Northern Railway Punjab.
18.	ROB in Lieu of LC No. A-54/2E at Rly. Km. 381/2-3 on NH-95 between BTI-FZR Distt. Ferozpur, Northern Railway Punjab.
19.	ROB in lieu of LC No.45 spl at km 53/19-20 between Ghaziab-Muradabad of Distt. J.P. Nagar, Northern Railway, UP.
20.	ROB in lieu of LC No.116-B at km. 965/0-1 between Lucknow-Mughaisarai Distt. Ayodhya, Northern Railway UP.
21.	ROB in lieu of LC No.36A at Railway km.72/17-18 on NH 72 between LRJ-Dehradun Distt. Dehradun, Northern Railway, Uttarakhand.

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22.	Widening of existing 2-lane ROB by construction of new 2-lane ROB at Jhakarkatti in Kanpur, between Kanpur-Tundla section, Distt. Kanpur, North Central Railway, U.P.
23.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 114-C at km 680/23-25, between MGS-ALD section, Distt. Mirzapur, North Central Railway, U.P.
24.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 424 at km 1334/1-2, between Allahabad-Manikpur section, Distt. Allahabad, North Central Railway, U.P.
25.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 497 at km 1387/7-8, between Jhansi-Manikpur section, Distt. Chitrakoot, North Central Railway, U.P.
26.	RUB on NH-25 (Jhansi-Shivpuri Marg) Jhansii-Agra section, Distt. Jhansi, North Central Railway, U.P.
27.	ROB in lieu of LC No. SK-114 at km 170/0-1, between Salsalabari-Alipurduar junction, Distt. Jalpaiguri, Northeast Frontier Railway, West Bengal.
28.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 16 at km 16/15-16, between Nijbari-Chatterhat section, Distt. Alipurduar, Northeast Frontier Railway, West Bengal.
29.	ROB in lieu of LC No. NC-101 at km 198/8-9, between Malahar Halt-Samsi section, Distt. Katihar, Northeast Frontier Railway, West Bengal.
30.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 100 at km 151/8-9, between Hissar- Bathinda section, North Western Railway, Haryana.
31.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 54-A at km 85/0-1, between Hissar- Bhiwani section, North Western Railway, Haryana.
32.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 80 at km 119/6-7, between Hissar- Bhiwani section, North Western Railway, Haryana.
33.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 34 at km 28/16-29-1, between Villupuaram-Puduchery, Distt. Puduchery, Southern Railway, Puducherry.
34.	ROB in lieu of UC No. 45 at km 36/8-9, between Villupuaram-Puduchery, Distt. Puduchery, Southern Railway, Puducherry.
35.	ROB along with subway in lieu of LC No. 193 at km 465/500-600, between Secunderabad-Mudhked, Distt. Nizam a bad, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
36.	ROB along with subway in lieu of LC No. 33 at km 251/11-13, bet. Secunderabad-Kazipet, Distt. Nalgonda, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
37.	ROB along with subway fin lieu of LC No. 44 at km 289/8-10, bet. Secunderabad-Kazipet, Distt. Warangal, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
38.	ROB along with subway in lieu of LC No. 80 at km 191/21-23 bet. Kazipet-Ballahrsha, Distt. Adilabad, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
39.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 124 at km 203/3-4 bet. Dharamavaram-Gooty, Distt. Ananthapur, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.

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40.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 57 at km 255/16-18 bet. Kazipet-Ballahrsha, Distt. Adilabad, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
41.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 30 at km 161/4-5 bet. Adilabad-Pimpalkutty, Distt. Adilabad, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
42.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 127 at km 210/01-02 bet. Dharamavaram-Gooty, Distt. Ananthapur, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
43.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 102 at km 101/2-3 bet. Katpadi-Tirupati, Distt. Chittor, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
44.	ROB along with subway in lieu of LC No. 134 at km 283/2-3 bet. Renigunta-Guntakal, Distt. Kadapa, South Central Railway, Andhra Pradesh.
45.	ROB in lieu of LC No. RBK-21 at km 325/4-6 between Rajkarswan Junction- Barajamda Junction, Distt. West Singhbhum, South Eastern Railway, Jharkhand.
46.	ROB in lieu of LC No. RBK-24 at km 330/14-12 between Rajkarswan Junction-Barajamda Junction, Distt. West Singhbhum, South Eastern Railway, Jharkhand.
47.	ROB in lieu of LC No. RBK-26 at km 335/12-14 between Rajkarswan Junction-Barajamda Junction, Distt. West Singhbhum, South Eastern Railway, Jharkhand.
48.	ROB in lieu of LC No. RBK-30 at km 339/36-38 between Rajkarswan Junction-Barajamda Junction, Distt. West Singhbhum, South Eastern Railway, Jharkhand.
49.	ROB in lieu of LC No. DD-10 at km 877/7-8 near Maroda Station, Distt. Raipur, South East Central Railway, Chhattisgarh.
50.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 128 at km 213/500-600, South Western Railway, Distt. Chikkamangalore, Karnataka.
51.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 198 at km 323/400-500, South Western Railway, Distt. Davaneri, Karnataka.
52.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 84 at km 139/900-140/00, South Western Railway, Distt. Tumkur, Karnataka.
53.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 102 at km 188/4-5, South Western Railway, Distt. Bellary, Karnataka.
54.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 32 at km 56/300-400, South Western Railway, Distt. Gadag, Karnataka.
55.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 80 at km 185/800, South Western Railway, Distt. Gadag, Karnataka.
56.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 131 at km 332/000-100, South Western Railway, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka.
57.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 136 at km 203/100-200, South Western Railway, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka.
58.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 21 at km 24/600-700, South Western Railway, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka.
59.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 120 at km 298/100-200, South Western Railway, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka.
60.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 129 at km 325/400-500, South Western Railway, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka.
61.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 4A at km 8/100-200, South Western Railway, Distt. Bangalore., Karnataka.

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62.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 5 at km 8/600-700, South Western Railway, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka.
63.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 7 at km 11/13-14, South Western Railway, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka.
64.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 17 at km 71/655-668, South Western Railway, Distt. South Goa, Goa.
65.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 92 at km 220/500-600, South Western Railway, Distt. Vellore, Tamil Nadu.
66.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 98 at km 241/500-600, South Western Railway, Distt. Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.
67.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 14 at km 141/700-800, South Western Railway, Distt. Ananthpur, Andhra Pradesh.
68.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 71 at km 122/000-100, South Western Railway, Distt. Ananthpur, Andhra Pradesh.
69.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 83 at km 137/000-100, South Western Railway, Distt. Ananthpur, Andhra Pradesh.
70.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 85 at km 141/100-200, South Western Railway, Distt. Ananthpur, Andhra Pradesh.
71.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 3C at km 3/14-16 of UDN-Bhesthan by-pass line, Western Railway, Gujarat.
72.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 161 at km 321/2-4 between ST-BRC section, Western Railway, Gujarat.
73.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 197 at km 290/20-22 between ST-BRC section, Western Railway, Gujarat.
74.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 61-A at km 579/22-24 between NAD-GDA section, Western Railway, Gujarat.
75.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 197 at km 824/3-4 between RJT-Okha section, Western Railway, Gujarat.
76.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 254 at km 499/4-5 between RTM-KNW section, Western Railway, Madhya Pradesh.
77.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 256 at km 505/1-2 between RTM-KNW section, Western Railway, Madhya Pradesh.
78.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 260 at km 514/5-6 between RTM-KNW section, Western Railway, Madhya Pradesh.
79.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 250 at km 494/3-4 between RTM-KNW section, Western Railway, Madhya Pradesh.
80.	ROB in lieu of LC No. 309/C-2E and LC No. 3B/2 bet. Bina-Agasod and Bina-Mahadevkhedi, West Central Railway, Distt. Sagour, Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

Safe Drinking Water

*177. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted a survey to identify villages in various States where arsenic, nitrate and fluoride contents in drinking water are excessive;

(b) if so, the details of such villages, State-wise;

(c) the impact of these chemicals on human health, animals, environment etc.;

(d) whether any measures have been undertaken by the Government to reduce these chemical contents in the drinking water;

(e) if so, the success achieved by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the details of the schemes undertaken in these villages by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States with financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population in the country. State Government Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply regularly conduct water quality testing through their State, district and sub-district water quality testing laboratories and report the same into the Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) developed by the Ministry. As on 1.4.2011, States have reported that there are 1,21,046 habitations remaining with some drinking water sources having water quality problems to be provided safe drinking water supply. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Long-term consumption of drinking water with

excess arsenic may cause arsenecosis, keratosis and melanosis while drinking water with excess fluoride may result in skeletal, non-skeletal and dental fluorosis. Consumption of excess nitrate may result in methamoglobinemia or blue baby syndrome in infants.

(d) to (f) State Governments have been advised to conduct regular testing of drinking water sources so as to ensure provision of safe drinking water. States have been advised to provide safe water from alternate surface water bodies, especially for arsenic and fluoride problems, whenever these chemical contamination are found in some drinking water sources in any habitation, in excess of permissible limits,. Artificial recharge of ground water is also strongly promoted by the Ministry for insitu dilution of contaminants in aquifers. Though arsenic and fluoride removal technologies are adopted by States like AP, West Bengal, Maharashtra these were not found to be sustainable due to the skills required for O&M, high cost of production of water and reject management issues. Under NRDWP, upto 65% of total allocation to States can be utilised for coverage of quality affected habitations. Budgetary allocations for NRDWP have been increased from Rs. 8000 cr. in 2009-10 to Rs. 9350 cr. in 2011-12. Under Bharat Nirman Phase II, from 1.4.2009 to 30.6.2011, 61275 quality affected habitations have been covered with provision of safe drinking water through 81538 number of water supply schemes. Details are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

Remaining habitations with some drinking water sources with quality problems to be covered (as on 01.04.2011)

Sl.No.	State Name	Total Habitations	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	585	459	0	0	126	0
2.	Assam	18683	192	2089	16402	0	0
3.	Bihar	18427	3338	1111	13978	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	7845	188	0	7534	123	0
5.	Gujarat	323	111	0	0	65	147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Haryana	30	27	0	0	3	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	2	0	I-i	23	0
8.	Jharkhand	808	93	5	709	0	1
9.	Karnataka	7599	3114	42	1813	861	1769
10.	Kerala	969	109	0	623	191	46
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2917	2651	0	4	261	1
12.	Maharashtra	2696	860	1	591	482	762
13.	Manipur	4	0	0	4	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	102	0	0	102	0	0
15.	Nagaland	166	0	0	166	0	0
16.	Odisha	14810	475	0	13190	1117	2s
17.	Punjab	55	22	0	1	31	0
18.	Rajasthan	31698	10319	8	54	20211	1106
19.	Tamil Nadu	509	3	0	428	75	3
20.	Tripura	6196	0	0	6196	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1038	204	331	53	449	1
22.	Uttarakhand	14	1	0	11	0	2
23.	West Bengal	5546	939	1752	2351	504	0
Total		121046	23107	5339	64212	24522	3866

Statement II

State-wise number of Quality Affected Habitations Covered with Water Supply Schemes from 1.4.2009 to 8.8.2011

Sl.No.	State Name	Total QA Habs Covered in 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 (till 8 Aug.)	Schemes Covering QA Habs in col 3
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	352	49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	253	318

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	9185	10218
5.	Bihar	16117	13635
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3328	4891
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	809	1312
13.	Haryana	105	40
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
16.	Jharkhand	1305	2202
17.	Karnataka	3859	6620
18.	Kerala	163	49
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1157	3439
21.	Maharashtra	3084	3292
22.	Manipur	1	1
23.	Meghalaya	24	25
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	23	24
26.	Odisha	4056	4100
27.	Puducherry	8	8
28.	Punjab	337	262
29.	Rajasthan	6433	4891
30.	Sikkim	0	0

1	2	3	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	1010	1406
32.	Tripura	1667	1442
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3409	10975
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0
35.	West Bengal	4577	12328
	Total	61275	81538

[English]

Performance of MSMEs

*178. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the performance of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the recent past has not been satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the reasons for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective 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 (d) As per Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries (2001-02) and Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (2006-07), number of units and employment in registered sector has increased from 13.75 lakhs and 61.63 lakhs to 15,64 lakhs and 93.09 lakhs, respectively from 31st March, 2002 to 31st March, 2007. Gross output in the registered sector has increased from Rs. 2,03,255 crore during 2001-02 to Rs. 7,07,510 crore during 2006-07.

The Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for the promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The major

schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

A Task Force on MSMEs was constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to look into the issues of the sector and in its report has made recommendations in 2010 on policy/programme support, institutional matters and legal/regulatory measures for the growth of MSMEs in the country. The recommendations cover the thematic areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure/technology/skill development, marketing, rehabilitation and exit policy and special measures for North-Eastern Region and Jammu and Kashmir. Majority of the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented and the remaining are under implementation. A Steering Group under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister is monitoring the progress of implementation of recommendations of the Task Force.

[Translation]

Computerisation of Records of SWB

*179. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASIL

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated the computerisation and digitization of the records of State Wakf Boards (SWBs);

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

(c) the funds approved and released for the said purpose during each of the last three years and current year;

(d) the funds utilized out of the allocated amount during the said period; and

(e) the details of State Wakf Boards where the said work has been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (e) The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Wakf, in its Ninth Report, presented to the Rajya Sabha on 23rd October, 2008 and laid in the Lok Sabha on 23rd October, 2008, recommended computerization of the records of the State Wakf Boards (SWBs) with Central financial assistance. The proposal was approved by the Government and the scheme of computerization of the records of the SWBs was launched in December, 2009. The main objective of the scheme is to streamline record keeping, introduce transparency and to computerize the various functions/ processes of the SWBs. The scheme envisages to develop a web-based software named "Wakf Management System of India" (WAMSI), which will host a Centralized data base of wakf properties for all the SWBs in four modules *viz.* registration of wakf, leasing details of wakf properties, annual return assessment and litigation tracking. It will also provide a document management system that envisages scanning and preservation of records to ensure their safety and reliability. The scheme is applicable to 30 (thirty) SWBs including the SWB of Jammu & Kashmir, the Central Wakf Council (CWC) and the National Informatics Centre (NIC).

The details of funds approved and released to the NIC, SWBs and the CWC during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Sanctioned Budget	Amount Released
2009-10	10.00	8.06
2010-11	13.00	3.62
2011-12 (Upto 31st July, 2011)	5.00	0.27
Total	28.00	11.95

An amount of Rs. 11.95 crores has been disbursed by the Central Government to NIC, 26 SWBs and the CWC till date. The Ministry has from time to time and recently on 25th April, 2011 requested the SWBs to furnish utilization certificates of the funds released under the scheme.

The Centralized Computing Facility (CCF) has been set up in 14 (fourteen) SWBs and the data entry in the registration module has been started in these SWBs. The setting up of CCF in the remaining SWBs, where funds have been released, is at various stages of completion.

[English]

National Rural Housing Policy

*180. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to introduce a National Rural Housing and Habitat Policy to ensure adequate and affordable housing for all in the hilly and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the allocation of funds, State-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to replace all Kutcha houses with durable and disaster proof homes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented and the estimated number of beneficiaries thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken to introduce a "National Rural Housing and Habitat Policy. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented in rural areas of the country including hilly areas to assist Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in conjunction of their own houses. State wise allocation of funds under IAY in 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), rural households living below poverty line and living in kachcha houses or not having their own houses are assisted to construct a durable house. They are also encouraged to construct a disaster resistant house, in 2010-11, 33.48 lakhs BPL families were sanctioned houses under IAY. In 2011 the target is for construction of 27.27 lakh houses.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Central Allocation under Indira Awas Yojana during 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84762.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3294.85
3.	Assam	72857.4
4.	Bihar	250195.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	13107.75
6.	Goa	522.07
7.	Gujarat	41569.23
8.	Haryana	5836.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2058.51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6393.85
11.	Jharkhand	22316.33
12.	Karnataka	32656.5
13.	Kerala	18160.05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26068.92
15.	Maharashtra	51117.44
16.	Manipur	2860.1
17.	Meghalaya	4981.27
18.	Mizoram	1061.56

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland	3296.27
20.	Odisha	49155.32
21.	Punjab	7217.84
22.	Rajasthan	20889.15
23.	Sikkim	630.42
24.	Tamil Nadu	33936.8
25.	Tripura	6418.13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	112377.53
27.	Uttarakhand	5633.93
28.	West Bengal	67805.68
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1075.04
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	179.12
31.	Daman and Diu	80.17
32.	Lakshadweep	69.47
33.	Puducherry	535.46
Total		949120.00

Employees of CRRI

1841. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retirement benefits of many employees retired from Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), a constituent establishment of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) are pending for quite a long time;

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

(c) whether steps have been taken to process the same and sanction the respective retirement benefits without delay; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI

ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) There are nine ex-employees whose retirement benefits are pending settlement.

steps taken to settle/pending retirement dues/benefits are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Details of the employees, reason and

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Reason	Steps taken to settle pending retirement dues/benefits
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. O.P. Yadav, Ex- Scientist	Disciplinary case under Rule 14 of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 initiated against Shri Yadav while in service was converted under Rule 9 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 on his superannuation. Since the proceeding is not yet concluded, his retiral dues have been withheld as per rules.	The Report/findings of the Inquiry Officer have been submitted for consideration of the Competent Authority at CSIR.
2.	Sh. Din Dayal, Ex-Scientist	Disciplinary case under Rule 14 of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 initiated against Shri Din Dayal while in service was converted under Rule 9 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 on his superannuation. Since the proceeding is not yet concluded, his retiral dues have been withheld as per rules.	The Report of the Board of Inquiry has been submitted for consideration of the Competent Authority at CSIR.
3.	Ms. V.P. Tatia, Ex-Scientist	No Demand certificate has not been submitted even after issuance of several reminders.	Retirement gratuity withheld will be released as soon as 'No Demand Certificate' duly completed in all respects from all Divisions is obtained and submitted to the office.
4.	Shri Bhoop Singh, Ex- Group III	The retirement dues have been withheld in pursuance of issuance of warrant for attachment of movable property by the Court in the matter of Ms. True Link Fin. Ltd. Vs. R.P. Bhatnagar and Another along with other Recovery Case Order No. 3815/06-07 and No. 746/07-08.	Retiral dues have been withheld in pursuance of Court directives. Further directions of Court in the matter are awaited.
5.	Sh. R.P. Bhatnagar, Ex-Group II	The retirement dues have been withheld in pursuance of issuance of warrant for attachment of movable property by the Court in the matter of Ms. True Link Fin. Ltd. Vs. Another and Bank of Baroda Vs. R.P. Bhatnagar.	Retiral dues have been withheld in pursuance of Court directives. Further directions of Court in the matter are awaited.

1	2	3	4
6.	Sh. Des Raj, Ex. Group II	Administrative action on his long different spells of unauthorized absence of five years is under process. Once the reply of the show-cause notice is received action will be taken as per rules.	He has been given the last opportunity to submit reply to the show cause notice. In the event of failure on his part to respond, administrative action for appropriate treatment of period of unauthorized absence or regularization, as the case may be, will be initiated prior to settlement of his retiral dues.
7.	Sh. B.S. Nigam, Ex- Group II	Retirement gratuity and leave encashment have been withheld as per provision 19.1 of CSIR Allotment Rules, 1997 for retention of staff quarters after retirement.	Since he has retained the Council accommodation even after superannuation, the retiral dues will be released after vacation of the same.
8.	Sh. Sat Pal Rana, Ex-Group II	Retirement gratuity and leave encashment have been withheld as per provision 19.1 of CSIR Allotment Rules, 1997 for retention of staff quarters after retirement.	Since he has retained the Council accommodation even after superannuation, the retiral dues will be released after vacation of the same.
9.	Sh. Budh Singh, Ex. Group II	Retirement gratuity and leave encashment have been withheld as per provision 19.1 of CSIR Allotment Rules, 1997 for retention of staff quarters after retirement.	Since he has retained the Council accommodation even after superannuation, the retiral dues will be released after vacation of the same.

[Translation]

Export Promotion Council Status to KVIC

1842. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to streamline and increase the export of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products, the Government has granted 'Deemed' Export Promotion Council status to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);

(b) if so, the date on which this status was conferred upon;

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued after granting this status; and

(d) the employment opportunities likely to be created amongst the women and rural folks in the next two years on account of this confirmation?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industries has given Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) the status of deemed Export Promotion Council (EPC) vide notification dated 11 December 2006.

(c) and (d) KVIC-EPC is expected to provide trade related information, professional advice, organize visits of delegations abroad to explore overseas market opportunities, participate in trade fairs, exhibitions and buyer seller meets in India and abroad, promote interaction between the exporting community and the Government and build a data base of exporters/importers. REGP/ PMEGP units and KVI institutions which have been registered with the KVIC-EPC are benefited by exposure of their products in the overseas markets.

[English]

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

1843. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to increase the amount paid under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the age limit for pensioners will be lowered to 55 from 60 years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount sanctioned to Kerala Government for IGNOAPS during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Government of India has increased the central assistance under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- for beneficiaries who are 80 years and above, with effect from 01.04.2011. At present, there is no proposal to further increase the central assistance under IGNOAPS.

(c) and (d) Government of India has lowered the age limit for pensioners under TGNOAPS from 65 to 60 years with effect from 01.04.2011. At present, there is no proposal to further lower the age limit for pensioners to 55 years from 60 years.

(e) The amount of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released to State of Kerala during the last three years and the current year under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which includes IGNOAPS is as under:

Year	Releases (in Rs.)
2008-09	57,79,21,000
2009-10	59,43,00,000
2010-11	66,15,00,000
2011-12 (April to July 2011)	25,65,67,000

[*Translation*]

Procurement by SEC Railway

1844. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly created South-East Central Railway, Bilaspur has still been procuring items from

outside Chhattisgarh like Kolkata and other cities by ignoring the products of local industries in Chhattisgarh itself;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to set up industries in the area for production of articles required in the said railway zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Indian Railways buy items from all over India based on eligibility and competitiveness and hence there is no question of ignoring the products of industries in Chhattisgarh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The industries in a particular region are set up as per initiative of Entrepreneurs. Railways have no direct role to play in setting up Industries in a particular area.

[*English*]

Conversion of Waste Land

1845. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken special initiatives recently to convert waste land into cultivable land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total area of waste land converted into cultivable land during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to reveal the level of farming on the waste land converted into cultivable land; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development schemes viz., Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on

watershed basis since 1995-96. The Technical Committee on DPAP, DDP and IWDP was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarathy (2006) to address major issues in watershed programmes and recommended viable strategies and mechanisms for effective implementation of these programmes. Based on the suggestions of the Committee, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), in coordination with Planning Commission, formulated Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to give impetus to watershed development programmes. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarathy Committee necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources. Accordingly, DPAP, DDP and IWDP have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009 to be implemented under these guidelines. The main features of IWMP include provisions of development of micro-watersheds on cluster basis; reduced number of installments; delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States; dedicated institutions; capacity building of stakeholders; monitoring and evaluation; specific budget provision for detailed project report preparation; livelihood for assetless people; and production system and micro-enterprises. Under the new modified programme of IWMP, watershed projects are implemented on rainfed/degraded lands in the country.

(c) A project 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 wastelands 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 yearwise acreage of wasteland converted to cultivable land is not feasible through this study.

(d) No survey has been undertaken to reveal the level of farming on the waste land converted into cultivable land.

(e) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Appointment of Judges in Home State

1846. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the process of changing the policy of appointing High Court judges in then- respective home State is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The existing procedure for appointment of judges of the High Court 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. There is, at present, no specific proposal under consideration of the Government to reconsider this procedure.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds under MPLADS

1847. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released on recommendations of MPs for development works in various States under MPLADS till date during the last three years, MP-wise;

(b) whether there is any delay in releasing the funds; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Ministry does not maintain information on release of fund by the nodal district authorities to implementing agencies with regard to sanctioned developmental works, recommended by Hon'ble MPs. However, the Ministry

receives the cumulative information on the works recommended, sanctioned, expenditure incurred etc. through the monthly progress reports (MPRs). The State-wise, year-wise and MP-wise details of the works recommended, sanctioned, expenditure incurred etc. is available on the website: www.mplads.gov.in.

(b) The Ministry releases funds to the district authorities immediately on receipt of documents as stipulated in the MPLADS guidelines.

(c) Does not arise.

Seizure of Cash in Election

1848. SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of seizure of cash by Election Commission (EC) during the assembly elections of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Assam held in the year 2011 were reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details of the cash seized and action taken against the guilty persons/ political parties; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the use of black money during elections in the future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During the State Legislative Assembly Elections of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam and Kerala-2011, the Election Commission of India through its election expenditure monitoring mechanism comprising of State Police and Income-tax Department of the Government of India, had got seized the following amount suspected of being used during the election:

State	Cash Seizure
Tamil Nadu	: ₹ 36,54,48,569/-
Kerala	: ₹ 1,14,03,620/-
West Bengal	: ₹ 8,53,79,867/-
Assam	: ₹ 2,23,79,570/-

Besides, metal goods worth ₹ 21,62,54,842/- were seized. The cash seized has been deposited in State Treasury or handed over to the Income-tax Department

for taking necessary action under the Income-tax Law. Wherever unclaimed money is linked with poll offences, cases have been registered. After verification that the money was not meant for bribing of voters, an amount of ₹ 2,52,96,080/- and goods worth ₹ 14,04,87,834 had been returned.

(c) The Election Commission has stated that the Commission has taken several election expenditure monitoring measures during elections which inter alia include opening of a separate bank account by each contesting candidate for election expenditure purpose, deploying flying squads and surveillance teams for keeping close watch over distribution of cash or gift articles, opening 24x7 complaint monitoring system in each district, associating Income-tax Department to keep vigil over the movement of large amount of cash, engaging video surveillance teams for recording public rallies and expenses on banners, posters and hoardings, appointing Expenditure Observers and Assistant Expenditure Observers in the constituency, maintaining Shadow Observation Register for each candidate and engaging media certification and monitoring committee in each district to report instances of "Paid News". Besides, the Election Commission has embarked upon a campaign through print and electronic media for ethical voting.

[English]

Expansion Programme of BHEL

1849. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) Trichy has chalked out a major capacity expansion programme in the next two years at an investment of Rs. 600 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the BHEL Trichy unit is also looking at multi model logistic in a big way by utilizing the Karaikal port facility in Tamil Nadu for moving its consignment within the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Trichy Unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is presently augmenting its manufacturing capacity of steam generator and valve facilities as a part of the Company's programme of expanding power plant equipment manufacturing capacity to 20,000 MW per annum. In addition, it is also setting up a Power Plant Piping Unit at Tirumayam, in Pudukottai District of Tamil Nadu. Both these are planned for completion by March 2012 with an investment of around Rs. 600 crore.

(c) and (d) The BHEL Trichy Unit is exploring multi-modal transport options, including marine shipping by way of utilizing the Karaikal port in Tamil Nadu, to address transportation issues associated with the movement of heavy/over dimension consignments (ODCs) through rail and road, as well as reduce the delivery time of boilers from its factory to customer project sites spread across the country.

Luxury Railway Services

1850. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) proposes to tie up with Rail Europe to attract customers from various countries to avail luxury train services like Palace on Wheels in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such luxury trains being run in the country at present;

(d) whether the Railways propose to run more such trains in the country including West Bengal; 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) Yes, Madam. Rail Europe has integrated the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC)'s Tourism web services for one such train, ie. Deccan Odyssey luxury tourist train.

(c) At present, five luxury tourist trains are being operated on Indian Railways in association with respective

State Tourism Corporations/IRCTC, which are Palace on Wheels, Deccan Odyssey, Golden Chariot, Royal Rajasthan on Wheels and Maharajas' Express.

(d) and (e) Luxury tourist trains are introduced at the Instance of State Tourism Corporations/IRCTC, subject to market potential and operational feasibility by the Railways. There is a proposal from Punjab Heritage and Tourism Promotion Board (PHTPB) for running a luxury tourist train.

Infrastructure of Trial Courts

1851. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has agreed to provide assistance to States for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds provided to various State Governments during the year 2010-11?

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. Earlier, the scheme covering construction of court buildings and residential accommodation of judicial officers/judges of the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts. The Government has approved setting up of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in June 2011 under which the infrastructure development for the judiciary is a thrust area under the mission with Centrally Sponsored Scheme funds now supporting infrastructure for subordinate judiciary only,

Under the modified scheme, the ratio of central assistance has been increased from 50:50 basis to 75:25 basis, except in the case of the States in North Eastern Region, where the Centre/State share ratio is on 90:10 basis. The releases to States/UTs are made based on their demand, the resources available with the centre and the receipt of utilization certificate (including State's share) for the past releases.

The details of funds provided to various State Governments/Union Territories during the year 2010-11 are annexed as Statement.

Statement

Details of funds provided to State Governments/Union Territories during the year 2010-11

Sl.No.	State/UT	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Assam	500.00
2.	Chandigarh	400.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	400.00
4.	Haryana	1320.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	547.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.00
7.	Karnataka	500.00
8.	Kerala	606.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1738.20
10.	Maharashtra	1458.52
11.	Manipur	209.71
12.	Meghalaya	200.00
13.	Mizoram	155.00
14.	Nagaland	415.29
15.	Odisha	723.00
16.	Puducherry	600.00
17.	Rajasthan	70.00
18.	Sikkim	220.00
19.	Tripura	100.00
20.	Uttarakhand	688.20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2858.00
22.	West Bengal	425.35
Total		14274.27

Cost of Houses under IAY

1852. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimated cost of disaster resistant twenty sq. meters house for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is more than Rs. 90,000.

(b) if so, whether unit cost for assistance to beneficiaries is fixed at Rs. 45,000 by the Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to raise the assistance for IAY house to Rs. 90,000 as requested by the Chief Minister of Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per a study conducted by Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) Roorkee in 2009-10, the cost of construction of about 20 sq. meter house including earthquake measures, electrification and sanitation facilities, rain water harvesting structures varies from Rs. 94,400 to Rs. 1,17,300 in different geo-climatic regions of the country.

(b) and (c) The unit assistance under IAY was last revised from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 45,000 for plain areas and from Rs. 38,500 to 48,500 for hilly/difficult areas with effect from 1.4.2010. In addition to this assistance, an IAY beneficiary can get a loan of upto Rs. 20,000 at 4% rate of interest under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has requested the Planning Commission to increase the unit assistance under IAY. The issue has also been placed before the Working Group on 12th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Funds for Bhopal Gas Tragedy Victims

1853. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 75 percent share of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been ensured in the schemes being run for the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy;

(b) if so, whether funds for the rehabilitation schemes for these victims are being made available to the above State Government as per the said agreement; and

(c) if not, the time by which these funds are likely to be made available to the said State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Government of India had released its share of 75% of total outlay of ₹ 258 crore for the first Action Plan of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims, approved in 1990. The implementation of this Action Plan was completed in July, 1999.

In July, 2010, Government of India has further released its share of 75 % *i.e.* ₹ 204.56 crore of the total approved outlay of ₹ 272.75 crore as Additional Central Assistance for schemes for medical, economic, social rehabilitation and for providing safe drinking water under the New Plan of Action submitted by Government of Madhya Pradesh.

EMU Trains

1854. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of EMU trains connecting Dongargarh/ Rajnandgaon /Durg/Bhilai/ Raipur/ Bhatapara/Bilaspur/ Korba and frequency thereof;

(b) whether any AC coach is available in the said EMU trains;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways proposes any third line on these sections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No EMU trains are running connecting Dongargarh/Rajnandgaon/ Durg/ Bhilai/Raipur/Bhatapara/Bilaspur/Korba. However, following MEMU services are serving Dongargarh/Rajnandgaon/ Durg/Bhilai/Raipur/Bhatapara/Bilaspur/Korba:-

SINo.	Stations	No. of MEMU trains	Frequency
1	Dongargarh	14	Daily
2	Rajnandgaon	10	-do-
3	Durg	20	-do-
4.	Bhilai	18	-do-
5.	Raipur	21	-do-
6.	Bhatapara	4	-do-
7.	Bilaspur	14	-do-
8.	Korba	4	-do-

Besides the above, a new train Raipur-Korba MEMU via Bhatapara, Bilaspur has been announced in Railway Budget 2011-12.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The 3rd line between Durg-Sarona, Bilaspur-Bhatapara and Bilaspur-Champa has already been commissioned. Work is in progress for 3rd line between Durg-Rajnandgaon and Urkura-Bhatapara. The 3rd line survey between Rajnandgaon-Nagpur is in progress. At present, no proposal is under consideration for a 3rd line between Champa-Korba.

Proposals for New Trains from Gujarat

1855. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat to introduce new train from Rajkot to Porbandar via Jetalsar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action 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 levels of state government, have been received at various levels of railway administration for introduction of train between Rajkot and Porbandar via Jetalsar.

(c) Frequency of 19571/19572 Porbandar-Rajkot Express via Jetalsar-Wansjaliya from tri-weekly to daily has been increased from 1.7.2011. Further, 12949/12950 Porbandar-Santragachi Kavi Guru Express (weekly) via Rajkot-Jetalsar-Wansjaliya and 19261/19262 Porbandar-Kochuveli Express (weekly) via Rajkot-Wansjaliya have been announced in Railway Budget 2011-2012. 59297/59298 Porbandar-Veraval Passenger via Jetalsar-Wansjaliya has also been approved for introduction during 2011-2012.

Superfast Trains

1856. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to run more superfast trains on the pattern of Shatabdi Express on Muzaffarnagar-Delhi section; and

(b) if so, the time by which such trains are likely to be introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Blending of Ethanol

1857. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to State:

(a) whether as per the bio-fuel strategy, ten per cent ethanol is supposed to be blended with petrol; and

(b) if so, the mechanism put in place for the blending exercise and its adherence to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Government has decided on 16.08.2010 that entire quantity of, ethanol made available by the manufacturers, at the price declared by the competent authority, would be absorbed for the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme upto a limit of 10%.

However, as per the availability of supply of ethanol, presently 5% EBP Programme is under implementation in 13 States and 3 UTs, as Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been able to contract only 55.87 crore litres of ethanol in 13 States and 3 UTs against the requirement of 105 crore litres of ethanol in 20 States and 4 UTs for blending upto 5%. Only after sustainability of 5% EBP Programme, the ethanol blending programme could be extended upto 10%.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation Facilities in Rajasthan

1858. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed any technique or has made research to develop irrigation facilities in the deserts of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Government of India has set up Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) at Jodhpur, Rajasthan, *inter alia*, to carry out research to develop irrigation facilities in the deserts of Rajasthan through development of new varieties of crops, conservation of rainwater, adoption of micro techniques, like sprinkler and drip irrigation, etc.

[*English*]

Survey for Railway Line

1859. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of survey for laying of new Railway line connecting Sindhoonur to Manvi, Koppal to Alamatti and Gadag to Wadi;

(b) the present status of survey for Loharu-Bhiwani railway line (Haryana);

(c) the details of length of these lines and estimated

cost of these projects; and

(d) the time frame set for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The present status of surveys, item-wise, is as under:

Sl. No.	Proposed New Line	Length (In Km.)	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
1.	Sindhanur-Manvi	40	*	Work on this new line has been taken up as a part of Munirabad-Mahboobnagar new line project. Final location survey for Sindhanur-Manvi-Raichur has been taken up.
2.	Koppal-Almatti	170	—	Survey has been taken up.
3.	Gadag-Wadi	252	1117.66	Survey completed and proposal not found viable.
4.	Loharu-Bhiwani	137	—	Survey has been taken up.

*Since this section is part of a larger project, part cost cannot be worked out for the specific section.

(d) The work on Sindhanur-Manvi section will take about 4-5 years for completion subject to availability of land and funds. As Koppal-Almatti, Gadag-Wadi and Loharu-Bhiwani new line projects are not sanctioned, no target date for completion of these projects can be fixed.

ONGC Onshore and Offshore Drilling

1860. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Oil and Natural Gas Corporations (ONGC's) on/off shore drilling activities during the last financial year, State-wise; and

(b) the outcome/achievements therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) A total of 125 oil wells has been drilled by **ONGC** during 2010-11, as per the following details:

Andhra Pradesh	10
Assam	15
Gujarat	40
Madhya Pradesh	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	8
Tripura	6
West Bengal	1
Western Offshore	24
Eastern Offshore	19

(b) Out of 125 exploratory wells drilled during the year, 45 wells proved to be hydrocarbon bearing of which 24 are new discoveries and remaining are field growth wells.

Oil and Gas Reserves

1861. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of oil and gas reserves in the country;

(b) the quantity of crude oil and gas produced by public sector oil companies during the last three years, company-wise;

(c) the average cost of crude oil and gas produced by the said companies during each of the last three years;

(d) the steps being taken to boost production by

adopting cost-effective techniques; and

(e) the details of activities executed/proposed to be taken by these companies under Corporate Social Responsibility Programme, location-wise 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) The total oil and gas reserves in the country is 660.94 Million Metric Ton (MMT) and 1110.93 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) respectively.

(b) and (c) The quantity alongwith average cost of crude oil and gas produced by public sector oil companies during last three years is as under:

Company	Year	Quantum of Oil Production (in MMT)	Average cost (Rs. Metric Ton)	Quantum of Gas production (in BCM)	Average cost (in lakh Rs/BCM)
ONGC	2008-09	25.366	10,776	22.486	45.59
	2009-10	24.671	12,815	23.109	53.73
	2010-11	24.419	12,783	23.095	57.99
OIL	2008-09	3468	8855	2.268	46.45
	2009-10	3.572	9171	2.415	50.74
	2010-11	3.586	9039	2.353	53.06

(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) Use of stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields.
- (iii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (iv) Arresting decline from ageing fields.

(e) ONGC has taken a total of 184 programmes under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during last three years, and has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 657 crore (approx) for the locations at Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. OIL has incurred a sum of Rs. 66.89 crore for CSR activities during last three years, in the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

Allocation to KVIC

1862. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to Khadi and Village

Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether allocation made to KVIC has remained unutilised;

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

(d) whether the number of Khadi institutions has steadily declined; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote Khadi institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The year-wise release of Plan funds by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during last three years and the current year is shown below:

Year	Funds released to KVIC (in Rs. crore)
2008-09	1118.39
2009-10	836.06
2010-11	1452.46
2011-12 (as on 05.08.2011)	606.50

(b) and (c) Funds released to KVIC are utilized over a period of time on the approved schemes. However, recently KVIC has refunded an amount of Rs. 40.35 crore out of khadi grant released in the past for utilization in the North Eastern Region (NER). According to KVIC, this grant could not be utilized due to low absorption capacity on account of limited production by small number of khadi institutions in the NER.

(d) and (e) The number of khadi institutions in the country, as per KVIC, has increased from 1891 in the years 2005-06 to 2065 in the year 2009-10. A number of steps have been taken to promote Khadi activities and Institutions in the country.

Financial Assistance to Small Drug Manufacturing Companies

1863. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to small drug manufacturing companies for upgrading their plants to World Health Organisation's (WHO) standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified such companies;

(d) if so, the total number of these companies; and

(e) the financial implications of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Presently, Department of Pharmaceuticals has no proposal to provide financial assistance to Small Drug Manufacturing Companies for upgrading their plants to World Health Organization's (WHO) Standard.

However, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) to provide incentives to micro and small enterprises for technology upgradation for approved 47 Sub-Sectors including Pharmaceuticals Sub-Sector. Under this scheme, 15% capital subsidy is provided up to a loan of Rs. 1.0 crore as per the guidelines of the Scheme. 178 technologies required for Schedule 'M' compliance and National/International standards in the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals sector were added to the list of eligible technologies under the Scheme on 13.7.2009. 246 drugs and pharmaceuticals micro and small enterprises have availed the subsidy amounting to Rs. 15.50 crore till June, 2011 since inception of the scheme.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) as above.

Operating Ratio of Railways

1864. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operating ratio of Indian Railways is very high;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken in this regard; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taking by the Railways for funding of new projects with such a high operating ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Operating Ratio of the Railways was 90.5% in 2008-09, 95.3% in 2009-10 and 94.6% in 2010-11. Budget Estimates 2011-12 envisage an operating ratio of 91.1%.

The main reason for Operating Ratio being more than 90% is steep increase in staff cost and pensionary charges consequent upon implementation of the recommendations of VI Central Pay Commission. This is despite a healthy growth in earnings of 9.1% in 2008-09, 8.6% in 2009-10 and 8.5% in 2010-11. The ordinary working expenses, however, registered a much higher growth of 33% and 21% in 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively, against a normal increase of 8% to 9%.

(c) With the stabilizing of the impact of the VI Central Pay Commission, the Operating Ratio is expected to improve in due course. Railways are also taking several measures to augment traffic earnings and controlling expenditure.

(d) Besides taking steps to augment the internal resources and increase in the gross budgetary support by Ministry of Finance, Railways has also been permitted for the first time to raise Rs. 10,000 cr. through issue of tax-free bonds for financing the projects.

[*Translation*]

Strengthening of PM's New 15 Point Programme

1865. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any action plan for strengthening of PM's New 15 Point Programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was launched in June, 2006. It provides for certain programme specific interventions for minorities and also for monitoring mechanism at the Centre, State and District levels. In October, 2009, the programme was amended to strengthen the content of the programme by including three new schemes and also for strengthening the monitoring mechanism by inclusion of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies in the State and District Level Committees.

Railway Crossings on NH

1866. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise and State-wise details of railway crossings on National Highways (NH) across the country;

(b) whether the Railways propose to construct Rail overbridges and Rail under-bridges at these crossings;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the location-wise details of surveys made during the last three years and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railways do not maintain District-wise or State-wise data, on National Highways. On Indian Railways, there are 621 manned and 139 unmanned Level Crossings on National Highways. Zone-wise numbers of level crossing is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) Train Vehicle Unit census (survey) of level crossing is a continuous exercise and is carried out after every three years. Level crossings having TVU above one lakh qualify for construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB)/ Road Under Bridge (RUB) on cost sharing basis. In case, a level crossing falls under the National Highway Development Programme, then the ROB/RUB is constructed by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) at their cost. In due course of time, all level crossings of National Highway shall be replaced by Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge. Presently there are 393 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) sanctioned on National Highways by NHAI and 07 ROBs sanctioned on NH under cost sharing scheme.

Statement*Zone-wise of Level Crossing on National Highway
as on 01.04.2011*

Railway	Manned	Unmanned
Central	10	0
Eastern	32	0
East Central	55	1
East Coast	15	0
Northern	90	0
North Central	27	0
North Eastern	47	0
Northeast Frontier	53	136
North Western	49	0
Southern	66	0
South Central	30	0
South East	30	1
South East Central	34	1
South Western	36	0
Western	33	0
West Central	14	0
Total	621	139

Fire in IOC Depot

1867. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a devastating fire had broken out in the fuel depot of Indian Oil Corporation located at Jaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether preliminary inquiry has since been conducted to find out the reasons for this fire outbreak;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the accident; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 29.10.2009, during routine tank line up job, when an operator was doing valve operation, there was massive leakage of Motor Spirit (MS) from the valve of one of the tanks, which led to formation of vapour cloud. Spark from an unknown source resulted in explosion of the vapour cloud, which started the fire in all the 11 tanks of the depot. In the incident, petroleum products worth approximately ₹ 191 crore were lost and the replacement cost of Indian Oil Corporations (IOC) buildings and machinery was estimated to be over ₹ 160 crore. 11 deaths were confirmed of which 6 were employees of IOC. 7 persons were seriously injured. The blasts in the Depot damaged the roof, window panes and walls of nearby factories, shopping complex, some residential buildings etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. An independent Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri M.B. Lal was constituted to find out causes of Jaipur fire accident. The committee has given 118 recommendations for implementation at Terminal and Depots, which have been accepted by the Government. Immediate cause of accident was non-observance of normal safe procedure involving sequence of valve operation in the line up activity and an engineering design which permitted use of hammer blind valve.

(e) In connection with the incident of fire at Jaipur Terminal during Oct, 2009, IOC has initiated disciplinary action against Shri K.N. Agrawal, Foreman (F) and Shri Ashok Gupta who was Shift In-charge on that day. Rajasthan State Police is also investigating the incident. Eight officers and one workman including the then General Manager, Rajasthan State Office of IOC were arrested on 2.07.2010.

(f) A Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) has been appointed to implement M B Lal Committee

recommendations. JIC is closely monitoring the implementation of recommendations made by M B Lal Committee.

[*English*]

Audit of Projects under PMGSY

1868. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a social and physical audit of the projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of road projects under PMGSY have been executed by the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) within the stipulated period of nine months from the date of issue of the work order; and

(d) the number of projects that have been delayed especially in the State of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. The PMGSY works are physically supervised by State Government through the State Quality Monitors and other officials. In addition, National Quality Monitors are also sent to inspect some of the PMGSY works on random basis.

(c) and (d) Rural roads is a State subject and responsibility of execution of works under PMGSY is of the State Government.

Financial Assistance by NMDFC

1869. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides financial assistance (loan) to minority communities through State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations at the national level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the required amount of funds have been provided through State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to strengthen this Corporation keeping in view the backwardness of the minority communities?

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 Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) extends loans to individuals belonging to Minorities, living below double the poverty line, for undertaking self employment and income generating activities. The term Loans are provided by NMDFC through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments. NMDFC also provides Micro-credit to the members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) through Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as well as SCAs. The target group of NMDFC includes persons belonging to minorities living below double the poverty line income, which at present is Rs. 55,000 per annum in the urban areas and Rs. 40,000 per annum in rural areas. Eligible persons can obtain loans from the respective SCAs by applying directly to the respective SCAs. NGO can also approach NMDFC directly or to the SCAs for obtaining micro credit to further lend the same to the members of the SHGs belonging to minorities.

(c) to (e) A statement showing funds disbursed and beneficiaries assisted during the last three financial years and the current financial year (upto 31.7.2011), is annexed. The authorized share capital of NMDFC has been enhanced from Rs. 750 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 850 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 1000 crore in 2009-10 and to Rs. 1500 crores during 2010-11. The Government of India has been providing share capital contribution to NMDFC in order to enable NMDFC to increase its operations. The total equity share capital released by the Government to NMDFC as on 31st July 2011 is Rs. 875.36 crore.

Statement*(Updated as on 31/07/2011)*

Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amount	Benef.	Amount	Benef.	Amount	Benef.	Amount	Benef.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.25	637	45.00	704	0.00	0		
2.	Assam	0.00	0	12.42	230	200.00	2500		
3.	Bihar	904.50	3357	4.50	60	793.50	1854		
4.	Chandigarh	2.00	4	6.00	14	4.00	9		
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	100.00	222	100.00	222		
6.	Delhi	17.00	34	45.25	158	17.00	38		
7.	Gujarat	300.00	1009	314.33	957	0.00	0		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	202	230.00	511	115.00	255	70.00	108
9.	Haryana	359.00	777	1,076.00	5474	0.00	0		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	420.00	1641	560.00	2272	1,083.00	2920	300.00	663
11.	Jharkhand	110.00	447	0.00	0	0.00	0		
12.	Kerala	4,229.50	14729	5,183.50	31010	6,079.91	42200	2,000.00	6290
13.	Karnataka	450.00	1426	350.00	1600	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								
18.	Mizoram	300.00	910	309.81	790	129.00	287		
19.	Nagaland	500.00	1836	1,170.00	3114	451.00	2029	100.00	154
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	961.13	2135		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Rajasthan	100.00	205	302.25	692	700.00	1555		
24.	Tamil Nadu	965.25	8039	2,134.55	16439	3,220.00	31823		
25.	Tripura	50.00	206	96.00	213	1 00.00	222	50.00	77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.40	24		
27.	Uttaranchal	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	1538
	Total	13,072.79	51198	19,774.25	104594	23,326.94	158510	3,520.00	8830

LPG Dealership to Women

1870. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women who have got LPG dealership in the country;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal for a mandatory ownership by women of cooking gas dealerships under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vitrak Yojana;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) As on 01.07.2010, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have allotted 941 LPG distributorships to women in the country under various Marketing Plans.

(b) to (d) Under the scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY), the distributorship is in the joint names of the applicant selected and the spouse who is the co-owner of the distributorship. The scheme is being implemented.

Export and Import of Petroleum Products

1871. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the product-wise and total quantity-wise major petroleum product(s) exported/imported by private oil companies during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity of major petroleum products, product-wise that was sold by private companies in India during this period; and

(c) the average retail prices at which petrol and diesel were sold by the various private companies operating in the country during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The product-wise and quantity-wise major petroleum product(s) exported/imported by Private Oil Companies *i.e.*, M/s. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and M/s. Essar Oil Limited (EOL), based on data provided by them, during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The quantity of major petroleum products, product-wise sold by the Private Oil Companies in India, based on data provided by them, during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The average retail prices at which petrol and diesel were sold by Private Oil Companies in the country during the last three years, based on data provided by them, is as follows:

Average Retail Prices (Rs/Liter)

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	EOL	RIL	EOL	RIL	EOL	RIL
MS [#]	45.50	50.93	46.51	48.22	55.52	56.13
HSD [^]	35.19	37.86	34.69	35.94	40.36	39.94

MS-Motor Spirit

^ HSD-High Speed Diesel

Statement I

Table 1: Export of Petroleum Products by Private Oil Companies during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(in Thousand Metric Tonne)

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	EOL	RIL	EOL	RIL	EOL	RIL
Naphtha	52	2,190	193	2,317	603	4,214
Petrol	1,684	3,295	1,021	8,430	1,763	18,134
ATF	Nil	3,209	Nil	3,934	Nil	2,482
Diesel	73	11837	340	15,807	235	31,822
Fuel oil	2434	Nil	1,990	Nil	2,507	Nil

ATF-Aviation Turbine Fuel.

Table 2: Import of Petroleum Products by Private Oil Companies during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(in Thousand Metric Tonne)

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	EOL	RIL	EOL	RIL	EOL	RIL
Petrol	9.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Diesel	24.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

*The above data has been compiled by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) based on the information provided by the concerned Private Oil Companies.

Statement II

Domestic Sales of Petroleum Products by Private Oil Companies during the years
2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(in Thousand Metric Tonne)

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	EOL	RIL	EOL	RIL	EOL	RIL
Petrol	53	12	178	18	156	80
ATF	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Diesel	252	4	694	358	413	673
Fuel oil	492	Nil	657	Nil	607	Nil
Bitumen	127	Nil	509	Nil	400	Nil

*The above data has been compiled by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Oil (PPAC) based on the information provided by the concerned Private Oil Companies.

Increase in Prices of Essential Medicines by NPPA

(d) if so, the details thereof?

1872. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has announced huge increase in the prices of many of the essential medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its impact on the common man;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to control the hike in the prices of essential medicines; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Essential medicines are not defined in Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). The price fixation/revision is a continuous process under the DPCO, 1995. The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revises the prices of scheduled medicines as per provisions of DPCO, 1995. The details of the prices fixed/revised during last two years and the current year are given below:

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 31.7.2011)	
	Nos.	%age	Nos.	%age	Nos.	%age
Price Increased	184	10.08	223	31.28	95	34.80
Price Decreased	450	24.67	60	8.42	30	10.99
Price fixed for the first time*	1155	63.33	371	52.03	114	41.76
No change in prices	35	1.92	59	8.27	34	12.45
Total	1824*	100	713*	100	273*	100

*Includes Pro-rata prices fixed

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

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the DPCO, 1995, the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control. Under the provisions of DPCO, 1995, no person can sell any scheduled formulation (medicine) to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufactures fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. As a part of price-monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufactures are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

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

[Translation]

Proposal for Survey from HP

1873. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any request from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for a survey for connecting the Baddi industrial area of Himachal Pradesh with Kalka railway network in Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On request received from Government of Himachal Pradesh survey for Kalka-Baddi new line was taken up. The survey has been completed. As per the survey report, the cost of construction of 19.90 km long rail line has been assessed as Rs. 385.45 crore.

(c) The project report is presently under examination in the Ministry. Further decision on the project will be taken after completion of examination of the survey report.

[English]

Accident in ONGC Pipeline

1874. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue loss due to accident in Pipeline of ONGC at Mumbai, in January, 2011;

(b) whether any terrorist or anti-India forces were behind the accident;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such pipelines are facing threats from anti-national forces across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the precaution 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) There was a minor oil leakage from Mumbai-Uran oil trunk pipeline (MUT) of ONGC near ONGC's BPB Complex in Bassein Field (80 km. from shore) in Western offshore on 21st January, 2011, which was caused due to anchor dragging of pipe lay barge deployed by Lumpsum Turn Key (LSTK) Contractor for pipe laying activity. The revenue loss due to accident in Pipeline of ONGC at Mumbai, in January, 2011 is approximately Rs. 15 lakh.

(d) and (e) There is no specific information in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Survey for New Lines

1875. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have conducted any survey for laying of new railway tracks on Shegaon-Khamgaon-Jalana section;

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

(c) the time by which the work on the said project is likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c) An updating survey for construction of a new line from Jalna-Khamgaon-Shegaon (155 km) has been taken up. Survey is targeted for completion by 31.08.2011.

[*English*]

Railway Wagon Factory at Cherthala

1876. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of Railway Wagon factory at Cherthala in Kerala; and

(b) the time frame set for its completion and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The project has been announced to be set up at Alappuzha. Land site for the project is under examination.

(b) The time frame for completion of the project shall be fixed after necessary approvals have been obtained from competent authorities.

Paradeep Oil Refinery

1877. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of completion of Paradip Oil Refinery in Odisha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As on date, all critical and long delivery equipments have been ordered and their deliveries have started at site. Construction in all units and facilities is in full swing. As on 31.07.2011, an expenditure of approximately Rs. 8,332 crore has been incurred and an overall progress of 60.6% has been achieved as against Plan of 77.5%.

(b) IOCL has reported that the project is expected to be completed by 1st quarter of 2013.

[*Translation*]

Survey for Railway Line

1878. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new railway line from Barhaj bazar to Faizabad via Dohrighat has been found unviable in the survey conducted in the past;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to have a review survey for new line on the said section; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A survey for construction of new line from Barhaj Bazar to Faizabad via Dohrighat (194 km.) has been conducted in 2005-06. As per survey report, the cost of construction of 194 km long line had been assessed as ₹ 782 crore with rate of return (-) 6.06%. The work could not be taken up due to un-remunerative nature of the project, heavy throw-forward of ongoing projects and constraint of resources.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to have a review survey.

[English]

Railway Scrap

1879. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to establish an effective and efficient system of recycling of railway scraps;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of scrap-recycling units already working in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Railways have an efficient system of inhouse utilisation of part quantity of scrap by Railway Production units and the rest of scrap is sold off, by way of open auction/tender.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilizers

1880. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizers are being imported to meet the domestic demand;

(b) if so, the quantum and value of various fertilizers imported during each of the last three years and the current year, fertilizer-wise;

(c) the names of the countries from where these fertilizers are being imported; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the import of fertilizers and boost the production of fertilizers in the country?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price control and it is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) i.e. MMTC, STC and IPL to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. Government is also importing approximately 20 LMT urea from Oman India Fertiliser Company (OMIFCO) under Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GOI and OMIFCO. The import of urea from OMIFCO is made through M/s IFFCO and M/s KRIBHCO. The year-wise quantity and value of urea imported during the last three years and current year (upto July 2011) are as under:

Year	Quantity of urea imported (in lakh MT)			Value (Million US\$)
	From Oman	Through STEs	Total	
2008-09	19.06	37.61	56.67	2416.00
2009-10	20.62	31.48	52.10	1212.65
2010-11	20.64	45.46	66.10	1832.50
2011-12 (upto July 11)	7.11	11.29	18.40	680.76

Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. Government do not maintain the value of these imports. However,

Government is paying subsidy on P and K fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme. The year-wise quantity of P and K fertilizers imported during the last three years and current year (upto July 2011) are as under:

(Quantity in lakh MT)

Product	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
DAP	61.92	58.89	74.11	20.16
MAP	2.67	1.93	1.88	106
TSP	1.73	0.87	0.98	0.00
NPK			9.81	6.37
MOP (Agriculture Use)	43.46	41.62	45.00	3.05

*upto July 2011

(c) The countries from where the fertilizers have been imported during the last three years are Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Canada, Chile, CIS, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Russia, S. Arabia, S. Africa, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, Thailand, UAE, USA UK, and Vietnam.

(d) Government is always encouraging production of fertilisers in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. A new policy was announced on 4th September 2008 to attract new investments in urea sector. The policy is based on Import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor and ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The policy aims to substantially bridge the gap between consumption and domestic production of urea subject to adequate availability of gas at reasonable prices. Government has also taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in Pand K sector by reducing the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P and K fertilizers to procure this important input at reasonable price. The Nutrient Based subsidy has also been announced on P and K fertilizers w.e.f. 01.04.2010. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizer inputs to P and K sector

Benefits of Genome Research

1881. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to ensure that the people of the country derive the health benefits consequent to the remarkable and unique achievement made in genome research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Ministry of Science and Technology is collaborating with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to extend the benefit of the new development to the larger masses?

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

(b) The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is implementing a major programme in the area of Human Genetics and Genome Analysis since 1990-91. Department has established 21 genetic diagnosis cum counseling units to provide patient services across the country. The Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics of DBT in collaboration with Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad is also providing genetic diagnosis cum counseling services to the affected families. The Department has recently established National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG) in Kalyani, West Bengal. The institute is devoted to research and training in genomics in health and disease and to promote genomics based services in West Bengal.

The Department is supporting over 200 projects in genomic and genetic research related to health. Centre of Excellence have been supported in leading institutes including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS),

New Delhi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore etc. India is a major participant in the International Cancer Genomics Consortium with focus on oral cancer.

The Department has drawn detailed plans to support research, education and training under the 11th Plan, which is under implementation.

(c) The Department in consultation with Department of Health Research, Indian Council of Medical Research and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is involved in planning and execution of major projects in the area of human genetics and genomics including the Asian Indian Donor Marrow Registry (AIDMR) for organ transplant at AIIMS, New Delhi. Close cooperation between the Ministry of Science and Technology and Health and Family Welfare would potentially benefit the larger masses in terms of health care etc.

Cairn-Vedanta Deal

1882. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TRAI:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether the conditions laid down in the Cairn-Vedanta deal regarding Banner Oil Field in Rajasthan would lead to a loss of Rs. 5000 crore to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the State owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has to suffer as it has to pay entire royalty though having 30 percent stake;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) details of the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the reasons for delay in granting approval to Cairn-Vedanta deal?

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

India (GOI) has approved the proposal of Cairn Energy Pic for transfer of 40% of equity shares of Cairn India Limited (CIL) to Vedanta Resources Pic by stipulating *inter-alia* a condition that the parties shall agree and give an undertaking that the royalty paid by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in the RJ-ON-90/1 block is cost recoverable by ONGC as contract costs, as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). As per projections made on the basis of assumptions on production, crude oil price, exchange rate, etc., in Net Present Value (NPV) terms the GOI's share of profit petroleum is reduced by Rs 5032 crore, that of Cairn's by Rs 6272 crore and (IGC by Rs. 2688 crore over the life of the project i.e. till 2020 (calculated at 1 USD= Rs 45). However, in this situation, ONGC would recover the cost of royalty paid by them to the State Government on behalf of themselves and Cairn, amounting to Rs,13,995 crore in NPV terms, over the life of the project.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. As per the PSC, ONGC as licensee has the obligation to bear 100% royalty burden. However, as per the Accounting Procedure prescribed in the PSC, Royalty paid is cost recoverable by ONGC as contract costs.

(e) GOI granted consent to the proposed Cairn-Vedanta deal by stipulating a condition that the parties shall agree and give an undertaking that the royalty paid by ONGC in the RJ-ON-90/1 block is cost recoverable by ONGC as contract costs, as per the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC).

(f) Cairn Energy PLC had formally applied with all documents only by end November 2010. Thereafter, the matter was processed for consideration by CCEA and a decision was taken on 30th June 2011. There was no delay on the part of the GOI while granting approval to the Cairn-Vedanta deal.

[Translation]

Assistance under PMGSY

1883. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the amount of assistance provided for the Khargaone-Barwani districts of Madhya Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during the last three years;

(b) the total kilometres of roads constructed in the said districts;

(c) whether the Government has made any arrangement to monitor the quality of construction of roads;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to maintain the quality of roads constructed under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The funds are allocated by Ministry to the State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA) for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) works sanctioned for a State for further allocation to district PIUs.

(b) As informed by the State, road lengths completed in Khargaone and Barwani districts are 1,440 km and 1,101 kms respectively.

(c) to (e) Ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. The PMGSY works are physically supervised by State Government through the State Quality Monitors and other officials. In addition, National Quality Monitors are also sent to inspect some of the PMGSY works on random basis.

[*English*]

Modernisation of Railways

1884. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have drawn up any plan to modernise the Railway systems to improve safety measures;

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

(c) whether any mechanism has been evolved through which bad track/track fractures could be known in advance to the running staff to avert rail accidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the said mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) All possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis to modernize railway safety systems. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, etc. Modernization of the railway assets is a continuous process.

Expenditure on safety related activities forms part of both Plan and non-Plan outlays. While the non-Plan expenditure on safety related activities was Rs. 23,140 crore in 2009-10 and Rs. 22,375 crore in 2010-11, the Plan expenditure has increased from Rs. 7,516 crore in 2009-10 to 8,327 crore in 2010-11. However, with the implementation of VI Central Pay Commission recommendations, the resource availability with Railways has come under strain, thus limiting the ability of the Railways to further enhance allocations. Safety related works have however, been suitably prioritised to make optimum utilization of available resources.

(c) and (d): In addition to Keyman's daily patrol, Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) technology is being extensively used in Indian Railways to detect flaws in rails and weld failures in advance so as to take remedial steps to avert train accidents. Global expression of interest has also been invited for another technology named Loco-mounted Broken Rail and Track Occupation Detection System and the same are under examination for development at Research Designs and Standards Organization of Indian Railways based at Lucknow.

[*Translation*]

Reservoirs in Rajasthan

1885. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major water reservoirs in Rajasthan at present;

(b) the dates of construction of the said reservoirs;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme(s) for improvement and renovation of these reservoirs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Government of Rajasthan, there are 22 major Reservoirs in Rajasthan. The list of these 22 major reservoirs and year of their construction is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Irrigation being State subject, Irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their own priorities. As per the information received from the Government of Rajasthan, presently there is no proposal for improvement and renovation of these reservoirs.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply at (c) above.

Statement

List of Major Irrigation Projects of Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Name of Major Project	Name of District	Date/Year of Completion of Project
1.	Bisalpur	Tonk	1999
2.	Galwa	Tonk	1960
3.	Sikri	Bharatpur	Pre-independence
4.	Chhapparwara	Jaipur	1894
5.	Kalakh Sagar	Jaipur	1883
6.	Ramgarh	Jaipur	1903
7.	Morel	Dausa	1952
8.	Parvati	Dholpur	1963
9.	Kota Barrage	Kota	1960
10.	Gudha	Bundi	1958
11.	JSDam	Bundi	1973
12.	Harish Chandra Sagar	Jhalawar	1957
13.	Parvati pickup Weir	Bara	1888
14.	Som Kamla Amba	Dungarpur	1997
15.	Jaisamand	Udaipur	1730
16.	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	1671
17.	Jakham	Pratapgarh	1986
18.	Mahi	Banswara	1985
19.	RPSDam	Chittorgarh	1969
20.	Meja Dam	Bhilwara	1957
21.	Jawai Bund	Pali	1957
22.	Sardar Samand	Pali	1905

*[English]***Recommendations of Kirit Parikh Committee**

1886. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Kirit Parikh has made any recommendations on reducing burden on cross subsidy, tax on diesel vehicles etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Kirit Parikh Committee had, inter-alia, noted that higher Excise Duty on Petrol as compared to Diesel encourages use of Diesel cars. While recognizing that greater fuel efficiency of a Diesel vehicle should not be penalized, the Committee recommended to collect the same level of tax that Petrol cars users pay from those who use a Diesel vehicle for passenger transport. Accordingly, it had recommended an additional Excise Duty of ₹ 80,000/- as of February, 2010 to be levied on Diesel driven vehicles.

*[Translation]***Extension of Railway Lines**

1887. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of extension of railway lines proposed to be undertaken in the current Financial Year in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any such proposal for Purvanchal in Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Railways;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) During the current financial year, 11 New Railway Line projects covering 1166 Kms in various States in the country have been taken up at a Cost of Rs. 7047 Crore. At present, no proposal for construction of New Railway Line in Purvanchal in Uttar Pradesh is pending with the Railways.

Allotment of Gas Distributorship

1888. SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allot additional gas distributorship and Petrol pumps in Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have planned to set up 13 LPG distributorships and 46 Retail Outlets, including 14 Kisan Sewa Kendras in Lucknow District of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Since setting up of LPG distributorship/Retail Outlet dealership is a long process involving advertisement, receipt of application forms, scrutiny of the same, selection of the candidates, field verification of the credentials of the selected candidate, setting up of the infrastructure, procurement of various mandatory licences and approvals, and disposal of complaints/litigation if any, allotment will be effected after the process is over.

Hearing of Cases in Two Shifts

1889. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to arrange hearing of the cases in two shifts in courts for early disposal of cases lying pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts alongwith hiring the services of retired Judges on contract basis; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Madam, there is no such Scheme for High Courts and Supreme Court.

(b) Does not arise.

Judicial Standards and Accountability Bil

1890. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provision to fix the time limit to pronounce Judgement after the final hearing of the case in the proposed Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Bill *inter alia* seeks to provide a statutory mechanism for enquiring into complaints, including from individuals, against judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, enabling declaration of assets and liabilities by the Judges and laying down judicial standards to be followed by Judges.

Retail Outlets of Diesel/Petrol

1891. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up retail outlets of diesel/Petrol in Jeerapur and Machalpur areas of Rajgarh in western Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the above-mentioned retail outlets will 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) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) had advertised for two Retail Outlet (RO) one each at location Jeerapur (Zirapur) and Machalpur in Rajgarh district of western Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Allotment/setting up of RO dealership involves various steps like advertisement, interviews/selection of dealers, field verification of credentials, issue of Letter of Intent, procurement of land, obtaining necessary Statutory approvals, construction, etc. Hence the allotment/commissioning of the RO after advertisement is materialized over a period of time. The interviews for both of the above mentioned locations are yet to be held.

[English]

Increase in Prices of Medicines

1892. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in the prices of medicines during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has been asked to grant permission for increasing the price of any medicine;

(c) if so, the details of the permission given for increasing the price alongwith the names of the medicines; and

(d) the details of those medicines the prices of which have come down or have been reduced during the said period?

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

(a) The details of the price fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) for scheduled formulations during the last three years and the current year and the percentage of packs in which prices have increased, vis-a-vis the total cases, is given below:

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 31st July, 11)	
	Nos.	%age	Nos.	%age	Nos.	%age	Nos.	%age
Price Increased	190	12.05	184	10.08	223	31.28	95	34.80
Price Decreased	89	5.64	450	24.67	60	8.42	30	10.99
Price fixed for the first time*	1256	79.65	1155	63.33	371	52.03	114	41.76
No change in prices	42	2.66	35	1.92	59	8.27	34	12.45
Total	1577*	100	1824*	100	713*	100	273*	100

*Includes Pro-rata prices fixed

(b) and (c) NPPA fixes/revise the prices of scheduled medicines as per provisions of DPCO, 1995. No specific permission for increasing the price of any medicine is given under the provisions of DPCO, 1995. The prices of Scheduled drugs, *i.e.* drugs under price control, are revised based on the applications of the companies and by applying the formula given in para 7 of DPCO 1995. The price fixation/revision is a continuous process per the provisions of the DPCO 1995. In respect of drugs-not covered under the DPCO, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers are at liberty to fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA.

(d) The medicines where prices have been reduced are the formulations containing the bulk drug Ibuprofen, Ranitidine, Salbutamol Sulphate, Betamethasone and Tolnaftate, Vitamin A and the prices revised in this regard are applicable to all the manufacturers of these medicines.

Schemes for Augmentation of Drinking Water

1893. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATERS AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for schemes for augmentation of drinking water received by the Union Government from various States, State and UT-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals cleared, State and UT-wise; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers, through the States, the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide access to safe drinking water to the rural areas. Under the NRDWP the Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance. NRDWP funds are allocated to the States as per approved allocation criteria. The States are vested with full powers under the NRDWP to plan and approve drinking water supply schemes in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees. No proposals for augmentation of drinking water supply are required to be submitted to the Central Government for approval.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Supply of Gas to SME

1894. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalised the issue regarding priority in gas allocation on the recommendation of Group of Ministers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested to include Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector in the priority list; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted to take decisions on allocation of gas produced from fields allotted under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). The EGoM has taken decision to allot gas to the following priority sectors:—

1. Existing gas-based fertilizers plants producing subsidized fertilizers.
2. Existing gas-based LPG plants
3. Existing gas-based power plants and those to be commissioned in 2009-10, including liquid fuel plants which are now running on liquid fuel and could switch over to natural gas
4. City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to domestic and transport sectors
5. Existing gas-based steel plants (only for feedstock and not for captive power requirement)
6. Existing gas-based petrochemicals plants (only for feedstock and not for captive power requirement)
7. Existing refineries
8. CGD entities for supply to commercial and industrial sector customers consuming up to 50,000 scmd (standard cubic meters per day).
9. Captive power plants

(c) and (d) The EGoM has allocated KG D6 gas, *inter-alia*, to City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities including CGD entities functioning in Gujarat for supply to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) whose total consumption of natural gas, KG D6 gas, does not exceed 50,000 standard cubic metres per day (scmd).

[*Translation*]

Reservation Facility in Rural Areas

1895. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to provide better reservation facilities in rural areas bound trains and stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this facility would be provided?

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

(b) At present, 2415 computerized reservation centres have been commissioned at various stations and non-station locations across the country both in rural and urban areas. As per policy this facility is provided where reservation related workload is 100 transactions per day, at stations, at District Headquarters, important hill stations/tourist, pilgrimage centres and locations on basis of proposals received from Public representatives and the Zonal Railways, which include rural locations also. At such locations the facility is provided by arranging space from State government, local bodies/panchayat samitis/post offices also.

Increase of Passenger Fares

1896. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the letter sent by the Planning Commission to the Ministry of Finance recommending the increase in passenger fares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of above, the Railways are planning to enhance the passenger fare; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Funding of NGOs

1897. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh State to which grants have been provided by his Ministry during the last two years;

(b) the year-wise grants provided to each NGO during the said period;

(c) the names of such NGOs that have not utilized the above grants and have been blacklisted, State-wise;

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the blacklisted NGOs; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the misuse of Government grants in future?

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

(b) The names of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh to which grants have been provided during the last two years along with the year wise grants provided to each NGO are annexed as Statements-I and II.

(c) and (d) None, Madam.

(e) The Government through CAPART, a registered society under this Ministry, follows a strict monitoring mechanism to ensure proper utilization of funds. Whenever the work of the Voluntary Organisation (VO) is found unsatisfactory, the VO is put under Further Assistance Stopped (FAS) Category. Subsequently, if the malafides of the VO have been established involving misuse of funds, mis- representation or involvement in other acts of moral turpitude, the VO is placed under the Blacklisted Category. As a precaution, CAPART does not sanction funds to such VOs which have been blacklisted.

Statement

List of NGOs who have been sanctioned projects in 2009-2010

Sl.No.	VO TITLE	ADDRESS	SANCTION AMOUNT	RELEASED AMT
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	PEOPLE'S ACTION IN DEVELOPMENT	ADMN.D.NO.2-158, PLOT NO.136, TTD COLONY, MUTHYALAREDDIPALLE, TIRUPATHI	2280520	1075140
2.	KALLUMARI RURAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	MUNIMADUGU VILLAGE AND POST, PENUKONDA MANDAL, DIST-ANANTAPUR, ANDHRA PRADESH	920700	379500
3.	INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	H.NO.5-9-31/4, 2ND FLOOR, HILL FORT ROAD, NEW MLA QUARTERS LANE, BASHEERBAGH, HYDERABAD-29.	2786850	1348050
4.	NARAYANA EDUCATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	JANGA MAHESWARA PURAM, GURAJALA, GUNTUR DIST.,A.P.	1889360	935660
ASSAM				
5.	NORTH EAST VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	LIFE LINE CLINICAL HOSPITAL & AMP; RESEARCH CENTRE, DOKHINGAON, PO. KAHILIPARA, GUWAHATI-19 ASSAM	2924196	1461856

1	2	3	4	5
6.	TAMULPUR ANCHALIK GRAMDAN SANGH	P.O-KUMARIKATA, DISST. BAKSA, ASSAM-781360	3286550	0
7.	HUMAN EMPOWERMENT & DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (HEDC)		301700	0
8.	LONGRI KANGTHUR (NGO)		189440	0
9.	ASSAM EDUCATIONAL & SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY		205150	0
10.	RESOURCES CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (RCSD)		246640	0
11.	DIKRONG VALLEY ENVIRONMENT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY		208500	0
BIHAR				
12.	SHAHPUR VIKAS SAMITI	VILL-SHAHPUR, PO-SONEPUR, DISTT-SARAN, BIHAR	436500	408500
13.	CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA	GRAMIK ASHRAM, JHUNATHI, KARPI, DISTT ARAWAL, BIHAR	1232770	0
14.	MANAV KALYAN SAMITI, PATNA	SHAKTIPUNJ, ASHOK BIHAR, BISCOMAUN COLONY, GULZARBAGH, PATNA-800007	386512	386512
15.	NALANDA KALYAN PRATISTHAN BRANDI	VILL+PO-BRANDI, BLOCK-RAHUI, DISTT-NALANDA, BIHAR	1458600	694550
16.	SIWAN ANCHALIK SEWA SADAN	VILL./P.O. NARENDRAPUR, DISTT. SIWAN, BIHAR	317800	317800
17.	NATURE CLEAN FOUNDATION	VILL-SHIVGANJ, PO-LAKHANI, VIA-VIDUPUR (R.S.), PS-RAJAPAKAR, DISTT-VAISHALI, BIHAR.	309400	309400
CHANDIGARH				
18.	ACTION RESEARCH & AMP; TRAINING INSTITUTE	KHOTI NO. 824, SECTOR-38A CHANDIGARH	1599950	1439955
DELHI				
19.	CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY-CII	23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003	1000000	900000

1	2	3	4	5
20.	INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SYSTEMS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	REG.OFFICE-8 B/L, SHEIKH SARAI-II, NEW DELHI	300000	300000
GUJARAT				
21.	SHREE JALARAM KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST	CHUNILAL TAHKKER MARKET, AT-TARAPUR, DISTT-ANAND	229000	114500
22.	NEETA KHADI GRAMODHYOG VIKAS SANGH	54-55, SIDDHIVINAYAK SOCIETY, SARODA ROAD, KULIKUND, DHOLKA	491000	0
23.	SARVAJANIK VIKAS PARISHAD	21/A MAYUR CO.OP. HOUSING SOCIETY, B/H. RAILWAY STATION, AT-KALOL	121500	0
24.	AKHIL BHARTIYA SAMAJ SEVA CHARITABLE TRUST	234/2/B SHRI RAMPURA DEV CHAKLA, OPP. BABUBHAI HAVELI, KHOKHRA, MANINAGAR(E)	208000	0
25.	PRERNA KAHDHI GRAMUDHYOG TRUST	C/T/3, JAY MALAV FLAT, NR. HEAVEN PARK, RAMDEV NAGAR, SATELLITE, AHMEDABAD	144000	0
26.	SWAMI VIVEKANAND KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST	27, JAY SHIV SHAKTI SOCIETY, B/H. GYANDA SOCIETY, JIVRAJ PARK, AHMEDABAD	264000	0
27.	SHREE SARASWATI KELVANI MANDAL	PLOT NO. 773, PANCHSHEEL PARK SOCIETY, SECTOR-21, GANDHINAGAR	174000	0
28.	SHRI CHAMUNDA SINDHAM CHARMODHYOG RACHNATMAK SAMITI, TIMBA	AT+PO.TIMBA, TAL-WADHWAN CITY	134000	0
29.	NAISARGIK TRUST, PALANPUR	"SNEHKUNJ" MITHIWAV, NR. HANUMAN TEMPLE, PALANPUR, DISTT. BANASKANTHA	411000	0
30.	SUBHAG MAHILA UTKARSH TRUST	2234- E, FULWADI, HILL DRIVE, BLOCK-HILL DRIVE, DISTT. BHAVNAGAR	320462	0
31.	SHREE SHRDHA KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST	SHIVAM SHAKTINAGAR SOCIETY, NEAR, GHARASHALA, GHARASHALA ROAD, WADHWAN, DISTT. SURENDRANAGAR	200000	0
32.	EAGLE KELVANI MAHILA & SHISHU VIKAS MANDAL-CHADOTAR	A-5, TRUPATI TOWNSHIP, PART-1, DISA HIGHWAY, PALANPUR, DISTT. BANASKANTHA	224000	0
33.	NEHRU YUVA CLUB	MAHER MANZIL, GOVINDPURA, PADRA, DISTT-VADODARA	224000	
34.	SHRI BHAGYODAY SEVA SANGH	LALJIBHAI PLOT, SUTARIA CHAWAL, GITAMANDIR ROAD, AHMEDABAD	451000	225500

1	2	3	4	5
35.	SHRI SANKALAN KHADI GRAMODHYOG TRUST	STREET NO.-10, SHAKTI KRUPA, NR. CHORA, RATANPUR	234000	0
36.	BHARAT SAMAJ SEWA SAMITI	AT. NAVAPURA, TAL. SANAD	185600	0
37.	SHRI CHAMUNDA KRUPA KHADI GRAM VIKAS TRUST	15, AMRISH SOCIETY, RADHASWAMI ROAD, RANIP	423000	0
38.	SHRI GRAMYA BHARATI VIKAS TRUST	ROKADIYA HANUMAN, GHARSHALA ROAD, JAORAVARNAGAR, WADHAWAN	288000	0
39.	MATUSHRI CHANDRAMATI PRATISTHAN	411/1, NEAR SILVEROAK CLUB, GOTA CROSS ROAD, GANDHINAGAR HIGHWAY, AHMEDABAD	255000	0
40.	GRAM VIKAS SEWA TRUST	15 NEW SHAKAR SOCIETY CHANDKHEDA	263800	0
41.	GAYATRI MAHILA PARIWAR KALYAN TRUST	87/2068, G.H.B. COLONY, MEGHANINAGAR	585000	292500
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
42.	MAHILA SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI	VPO SHAYA CHABRON, BLOCK RAJGARH, DISTT. SIRMAUR, H.P.	2840063	2556057
43.	ORGANISATION FOR ECOLOGY CONSERVATION ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION & DEV	DURGA SADAN, LANE NO: 15, SECTOR-IV, NEW SHIMLA, H.P.	471350	235675
44.	DHAULADHAR PUBLIC EDUCATION SOCIETY	VPO YOL CANTT, BLOCK-NAGROTA BAGWAN, TEH-DHARAMSHALA, DISTT.-KANGRA, H.P.	265375	132688
KARNATAKA				
45.	JEEVAN JYOTHI RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY	PLOT NO. 67, JADHAV NAGAR, NEAR RAIL NAGAR, BELGAUM	1047600	500000
46.	GROUP FOR ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (GODS)	D.NO.106/1,OPP. INDUSTRIAL ROAD, C.K. PURA	1047600	1047600
47.	BUDHA RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	SEESANDRA VILLAGE, KEMBODI POST-563101, KOLARTALUK AND DISTRICT	215240	215240
KERALA				
48.	B.G.M. SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRE	P.B. NO 2, NEYYARDAM. P.O., TRIVANDRUM-72	523800	523800
49.	KASTHURBA MEMORIAL MAHILA SAMAJAM	KACHAMPAZHINI. P.O, THIRUPURAM, NEYYATTINKARA	317360	317360
50.	VINOBA NIKETAN	PO NEDUMANGADU, DISTT TRIVANDRUM, KERALA	846000	846000

1	2	3	4	5
MAHARASHTRA				
51.	GRAMVIKAS SAMAJIK ARTHIK SANSKRATIK YUVAK SEVABHAVI SANSTHA	1-11-861, VASANT NAGAR, NANDED	94800	0
52.	PANDHARPUR ADIVASI GRAMIN VIKAS PRATISHTHAN	MISS. GAURI KISHOR LALE, AMBEDKAR WORD, ASHOKNAGAR	148000	0
53.	AAEE TULJABHAVANI SEVABHAVI SANSTHA, BHOKAR	C/O SUNIL BAJAJ, NEW MONDHA, BHOKAR	187000	0
54.	BHARTIYA SHETKARI (KISAN) MANDAL, KARANJPHEN	AT. KARANJPHEN, TAL. RADHANAGARI, DISTT. KOLHAPUR	92000	0
55.	SOCIAL ACTION FOR ASSOCIATION AND DEVELOPMENT	A-4, SHANTI GARDEN, ANAND NAGAR, SINHAGAD ROAD, DISTT-PUNE, MAHARASHTRA	599000	0
56.	NALANDA BAHU UDDESHIYA SHIKSHAN SANSTHA	AT. WAGALA, POST KOPARA, TQ. SELOO, WARDHA	322400	0
57.	APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	KARVE BUNGLOW,NR ADHIKARGRIHA, LAXMI NAGAR, PHALTAN DISTT-SATARA, MAHARASHTRA	227700	194930
58.	YUVA KRIDA VYAYAM & SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL	C/O PROF. R.K.MOON, RASHTRABHASHA ROAD, B/H RATHI COMPLEX, WARDHA	225600	0
MANIPUR				
59.	CENTRE OF RURAL UPLIFTMENT SERVICE	WANGBAL CANAL MAYA, THOUBAL DISTT.-MANIPUR-795138	2108260	1054130
60.	THE YOUTHS STEP FORWARD CENTRE	WANGJING BAZAR, P.O. WANGJING, THOUBAL, MANIPUR	1920600	0
61.	UNITED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		198670	0
62.	KANGLA KHONOU WOMEN WELFARE ASSOCIATION		132050	0
MIZORAM				
63.	ZORAM ENTU PAWI (ZEP)		214775	0
ODISHA				
64.	ORISSA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SOCIETY	S.I.R.D. CAMPUS, UNIT-8, BHUBANESWAR	319533	319533
65.	THE CHETANA	AT. BALLAV, P.O. BAINZIA, VIA-MAHIMAGADI	594200	297100

1	2	3	4	5
66.	SOCIETY FOR RURAL ADVANCEMENT AND DEMOCRATIC HUMANITARIAN ACTION (SRAD	AT. PATUSAHU KATENI, P.O. KALURIA, VIA-MAHIMAGADI	1292456	640830
67.	CENTRE FOR REHABILITATION SERVICE AND RESEARCH	AT-NETAJI NAGAR, P.O.-MADHUPATANA, CUTTACK-10	2403720	1191300
68.	ORISSA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING SOCIETY	S.I.R.D. CAMPUS, UNIT-8, BHUBANESWAR	327275	327275
69.	GOURI SHANKAR YUBA PARISAD	PLOT NO. 36, HATIASUNI LANE, TANKAPANI ROAD, BHUBANESWAR	2334392	1029955
70.	SOLA PUA-MAA UNITED CULTURAL ASSOCIATION	AT-ANLO, BLOCK-NIALI	2526480	1260490
71.	SWAMI VIVEKANANDA YOUTH CLUB	AT-MAINSHAMUNDA, PO.SREE RAPUR ROAD, VIA-SINGLA, BLOCK - BALIAPAL, DISTT. BALASORE, ORISSA	2299550	1035525
TAMIL NADU				
72.	GANDHI GRAM TRUST	GANDHI GRAM, DISTT DINDIGUAL, TAMIL NADU-624 302	136350	122715
TRIPURA				
73.	NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFT RESEARCH SOCIETY		283200	0
74.	MOTOM WELFARE SOCIETY		167300	0
75.	VOLUNTARY HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF TRIPURA		172750	0
UTTAR PRADESH				
76.	SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	OLD TEHSIL LANE, (OPP. ABHINAV KALA KENDRA) WELLESLEY GANJ, MIRZAPUR	500000	0
77.	MAMTA GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN	S.S.II-1111 SECTOR-D, LDA COLONY, KANPUR ROAD	829400	0
78.	MAITREYEE-SAHITYIK SANSKRITIK EVAM SAMAJIK SANSTHA	40/1, MOTILAL NEHRU ROAD, PRAYAG, ALLAHABAD	2572680	0
79.	ALLAHABAD GRAM SWASTHYA SEVA SAMITI	54/42 DARBHANGA CASTLE MOTILAL NEHRU ROAD DISTRICT ALLAHABAD UTTAR PRADESH	2431242	1160720

1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL				
80.	RAGHUNATHPUR NARI KALYAN SAMITI	AT. ANANDANAGAR, P.O. SURYANAGAR	3770965	1820775
81.	TUTRANGA INDIRA CAST & TRIBAL WELFARE ORGANISATION	AT: TUTRANGA, PO : MADANMOHANCHAK	1340000	561000
82.	MILAN MANDIR	VILL DURGANAGAR, PO KULPI, DISTT. 24 PARGANAS(S) WEST BENGAL	2275900	0
83.	MAHILA SEVAYATAN	VILL-MOJLISPUR, PO-PAIRACHALI, VIA BISNUPUR, BLK-FALTA, DISTT. SOUTH 24 PARAGONAS, WEST BANGAL	1492947	544500
84.	NABIN SANGHA	VILL.+P.O. BANESHWARPUR, VIA-USTHI	1361910	647350
85.	BHANRU MAHESHPUR VIVEKANANDA JAN KALYAN SANGHA	VILL/PO B. RAMAKRISHNAPUR, BLK- BISHNUPUR-1,DIST.SOUTH 24 PARAGANAS	1212970	455600
86.	HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT ECOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT	RANICHAURI, DISTT-TEHRI GARHWAL	2790000	
87.	MAHAVIDYA	GRAMODYOG PARISAR, TOWER CHOWK, DISTT-DEOGHAR, JHARKHNAD	92025	45000
88.	TRIBAL CULTURAL SOCIETY, JAMSHEDPUR	SONARI NORTH, JAMSHEDPUR, BLOCK- JAMSHEDPUR, DISTT-EAST SINGHBHUM, JHARKHAND	861000	832448

Statement II*List of NGOs who have been sanctioned projects in 2010-11*

Sl.No.	VO TITLE	ADDRESS	SANCTIONED AMOUNT	RELEASED AMT
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	YOUTH CLUB OF BEJJIPURAM	D.NO. 4/29-A, BEJJIPURAM VILLAGE, MURAPAKA S.O, RANASTALAM TALUK, SRIKAKULAM DIST, AP-532403	396000	0
2.	CHAITANYA YUVAJANA SANGHAM	H.NO. 2-3-175/1, UPPARPALLI VILLAGE, GANDHI NAGAR, BAHADURPURA, RAJENDRANAGAR MANDAL, RR DISTT., AP	1343100	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	FORUM FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT	H.NO 3-4-1009, (ADJ. BUS DEPOT) BARAKATPURA, HYDERABAD	2067000	1315000
4.	CHAITANYA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	1/169-2, IIIRD ROAD EXTENSION, ANANTAPUR, A.P.	1032350	0
5.	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	D.NO. 7-1-34, KOTHAKOTAVARI ST, AMADALAVALASA, SRIKAKULAM DISTT, A.P.	365500	182750
6.	INDIRA PRIYADARSINI WOMENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION	8-7-179/1,PLOT NO. 51 2ND FLOOR SAMANTHANAGAR, OLD BOWENPALLY, KUKATAPPLY MUNICIPALITY	450000	0
7.	PRAKRITI ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY	H.NO. 7-4-167, FEROZGUDA, BALANAGAR, HYDERABAD, A.P.	962000	0
8.	SEVA BHARATI	BEHIND Z.P.P. HIGH SCHOOL, TIRUCHANUR, DISTT. CHITTOOR, ANDHRA PRADESH	450000	225000
BIHAR				
9.	BIBIPUR AREA SMALL FARMERS AND RESOURCELESS COMMUNITIES ASSOCIA	PO ANIRUDH BELUHOR, DISTT. VAISHALI, BIHAR	1495175	0
DELHI				
10.	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	CRDT-IIT, HUAZ KHAS, NEW DELHI-16	4535000	0
11.	CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY-CII	23, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003	2929200	0
12.	MODERN EDUCATION SOCIETY	MANDOURI ROAD, MANDOURA, DISTT-TEH-SONIPAT, HARYANA	1378300	0
GUJARAT				
13.	NATIONAL INNOVATION FOUNDATION	AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT	1045000	0
14.	DR. AMBEDKAR EDUCATION	DISTT. BHAVNAGAR, GUJARAT	450000	0
15.	MALDHARI SEVA SANGH	AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT	450000	0
16.	UNIMEK GRAMYA VIKAS CHARITABLE TRUST	DISTT. RAJKOT, GUJARAT	450000	0
GUWAHATI				
17.	MOTOM WELFARE SOCIETY	MOHARPARA, TRIPURA	167300	77100

1	2	3	4	5
KERALA				
18.	RAJAGIRI EDUCATIONAL ALTERNATIVES AND COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE SOCIETY	RAJAGIRI COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, RAJAGIRI, KALAMASSERY	450000	0
19.	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	CIVIL STATION, MALAPURAM	450000	0
RAJASTHAN				
20.	SHILPI SANSTHAN (PARYAVARAN SHIKSHA SANSKRITI LALITKALA VIKAS SANSTHAN)	KHAGAL MOHALLA, BARMER-344001 (RAJ)	439000	329250
21.	RAJASTHAN NAVCHETNA SAMITI, KOTPUTALI	BAJAJON KA MOHALLA, MARWAR MUNDWA, DIST-NAGAUR, RAJ-341026	439000	0
TAMIL NADU				
22.	A M M MURUGAPPA CHETTIAR RESEARCH CENTRE	TIAM HOUSE, NO-28, RAJAJI SALAI, CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU	300000	0
23.	CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	KULALA STREET, THIRUNAINARKURICHY, AMMANDIVILAI P.O, KURUNTHENCODE, KANYAKUMARI DIST, TAMIL NADU.	4904000	2452000
UTTAR PRADESH				
24.	GOPAL SHIKSHAN AND GRAMIN VIKAS SANSTHAN	VILL/PO-JONIHAN, DIST-FATEHPUR	450000	0
25.	SAINIK MAHILA PRASHIKSHAN SANSTHAN	JUBILEE ROAD, MOH-PURDILPUR, SHAHAR GORAKHPUR	450000	0
26.	PURVANCHAL VIKAS SANSTHAN	MOHA-KHAUDAIPURA, PO-SADAR, GHAZIPUR	450000	0
27.	DARAGANJ GRAMODYOG VIKAS SANSTHAN	109, TAGORE TOWN, DISTT. ALLAHABAD, UTTAR PRADESH	450000	0
28.	JAN JAGRITI SEWA SANSTHAN	D.M.COLONY-SUTARKHANA-BANDA, DISTT.-BANDA	450000	0
29.	GORAKHPUR BHARATIYA SHIKSHA PARISHAD	DHARMASHALA BAZAR, GORAKHPUR	450000	0
30.	ADHAR	117/507, Q-BLOCK, SHARDA NAGAR-KANPUR, DISTT-KANPUR, U.P.	450000	0

1	2	3	4	5
31.	DR.AMBEDKAR SWASTHYA VIKASH SEWA SAMITI	PITAMBERKHERA, NEAR CBLOCK RLY CROSSING RAJAJIPURAM LUCKNOW-17	2321880	0
32.	BAL MAHILA AVAM GRAM VIKAS SEWA SAMITI	58/300/1B/1 AYODHYA KUNJ, ARJUN NAGAR, MEIN ROAD-AGRA	450000	0
33.	SHARDA SAMAJOTHAN EVAM SHIKSHA SAMITI	2/180, RUCHI KHAND, SHARDA NAGAR, BLK- SAROJINI NAGAR, DISTT. LUCKNOW, U.P.	709087	0
34.	MAULANA AZAD MEMORIAL SOCIETY	93 ADAL SARAY KALPI, JALAUN	450000	0
35.	SHRI NAGESHWAR JAN KALYAN SAMITI	26, CHURCH LANE - ALLAHABAD	450000	0
36.	KRISHNA SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATION	486/160, LAHORE GUNJ, DALI GUNJ-LUCKNOW	450000	0
WEST BENGAL				
37.	SARBIK PALLI KALYAN KENDRA	AT/PO KIAGERIA, VIA CHANDRAKONA, DISTT. MIDNAPORE WEST BENGAL	915838	0
UTTARAKHAND				
38.	ALPSHANKHYAK EVAM PICHHARA VARG VIKAS SAMITI	SARADA FACTORY KE SAMANE, NIKAT SHEESMAHAL, KATHGODAM-NAINITAL	450000	0
JHARKHAND				
39.	LIFETECH DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTION	AT- G.T. ROAD, MUGMA MORE, MUNGMA, DISTT-DHANBAD, JHARKHAND	449000	336750

[English]

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Doubling Work in Konkan Railways

1898. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for two lanes of Konkan Railway between Maharashtra and Goa is pending with the Railways;

(b) if so, the details and the present status of the said proposal; and

(c) the time by which the work on said project is likely to be started/completed?

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

Drinking Water Facilities

1899. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received complaints about shortage of drinking water facilities at different railway stations under East Central Railway (ECR) zone;

(b) if so, the details of reformative measures that have been taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Madam. Railway has taken action by augmenting/ supplementing drinking water supply from other sources, wherever the water shortage at railway stations is reported/noticed.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

New Railway Line in MP

1900. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of laying of new railway lines on Lamta-Paraswada-Baihar-Malazkhand new rail line section in Madhya Pradesh (MP); and

(b) the details of the time frame set for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present there is no proposal for laying of new railway line between Lamta-Paraswada-Baihar-Malazkhand in Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

BPL Census

1901. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review has found that poor of the country were incorrectly identified as non-poor in the 2002 BPL census;

(b) if so, whether the review has also pointed out serious problems in the methodology proposed to 2011 BPL census;

(c) if so, whether the Government has initiated any corrective measures to overcome the same; and

(d) . if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No such review has been carried out by the Ministry of Rural Development in respect of BPL Census 2002

or for criteria proposed for identification of BPL households under Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011). However, Expert Group constituted to advise the Ministry of Rural Development on the methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census for 11th Five Year Plan has pointed out in its report that large numbers of poor households are excluded from the net of BPL census 2002.

(c) and (d) Criteria proposed for identification of BPL households under Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) has been finalized on the basis of recommendations of Expert Group, results of Socio-Economic Pilot Survey carried out to arrive at the methodology for identification of BPL households and consultation with experts and State Governments and UT Administrations.

Scanning and Frisking at Stations

1902. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are introducing scanning procedures in New Delhi Railway Station and asking the passengers to come one hour early to undergo frisking, etc;

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

(c) whether such conditions are being placed in other major railway stations in the country as well; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Northern Railway has introduced scanning system at New Delhi Railway station for safety and security of passengers.

No such condition has been placed by any of the Zonal railway asking the passengers to come one hour early to undergo frisking.

However, passengers have been requested by the Northern Railway to reach railway stations well before the scheduled departure time of train and cooperate in security checking.

[Translation]

Difference in Prices of Similar Medicines

1903. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether there is a huge difference in the prices of similar medicines sold under different brands in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether prices of the said medicines are fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to print maximum retail price and the profit component on the medicines wrappers so that the prices could be checked easily;

(f) if so, whether a stringent law is proposed to be made to bar those manufacturers which seek more than one per cent profit and restrict them from charge more for the similar drug available at lower prices with same properties; 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 (d) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Price & Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the

formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control.

Under the DPCO, no person can sell any formulation (medicine) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA. In case, a company is found selling at prices higher than the price notified/approved by the NPPA, action is taken against them as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995.

In respect of drugs - not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally decided by companies themselves depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc. This may lead to price variation in the prices of similar medicines sold under different brands in respect of non-scheduled formulations.

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

(e) Government has issued notification S.O. No. 946(E) dated 26.6.2006 directing all manufacturers of medicine to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) Inclusive of all Taxes with effect from 2nd October, 2006. Hence, all medicines manufactured after 2nd October, 2006 are available in the market at Maximum Retail Prices (MRP)

inclusive of all taxes. However, there is no proposal to print profit component on medicine wrappers/packs.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Sanitation Facilities to Women

1904. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provided sanitation facilities to women in economically backward rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Total Sanitation Campaign is a demand driven, project based programme taking district as a unit. TSC Projects have been sanctioned for 607 rural districts. The main components are incentive for Individual household latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management. The campaign aims at addressing all sections of the rural population including women in economically backward rural areas.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Prices of Life Saving Drugs

1905. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the prices of life saving drugs are increasing in the country;

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

(c) whether the prices of such drugs have gone beyond the reach of the common man especially for the people living below the poverty line due to the collusion between Multi-National Companies;

(d) if so, the number of cases where price rose beyond the permissible limits during the last three years and the current year;

(e) the impact of price rise on the supply and production of drugs in the country; and

(f) the steps taken by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to check the prices of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Life saving drugs are not defined under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Under the provisions of the DPCO, 1995 the prices of 74 scheduled bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA.

In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO, 1995, *i.e.* non scheduled drugs, manufacturers are at liberty to fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Details of the prices of scheduled formulations fixed/revised during the last 3 years is as given below:

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 31st July, 11)		Since inception of NPPA (upto 31st July, 11)	
	Nos.	Per-centage	Nos.	Per-centage	Nos.	Per-centage	Nos.	Per-centage	Nos.	Per-centage
Price Increased	190	12.05	184	10.08	223	31.28	95	34.80	1627	14.37
Price Decreased	89	5.64	450	24.67	60	8.42	30	10.99	3389	29.92
Price fixed for the first time*	1256	79.65	1155	63.33	371	52.03	114	41.76	5937	52.42
No change in prices	42	2.66	35	1.92	59	8.27	34	12.45	373	3.29
Total	1577	100	1824	100	713	100	273	100	11326	100

*includes *Pro-rata* prices fixed.

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

The details of percentage number of packs whose prices have increased or decreased or remained stable on the monthly basis in percentage terms for the last three financial years as per Retail Audit Reports of ORG-IMS Research Pvt. Ltd, which covers around 61000 medicine packs, are as per Annexure.

The common reasons for rise in the prices of medicines, normally stated by the industry and trade are:-

- > rise in the price of raw materials which, *inter alia*, includes increase in the raw material cost, packing material cost, conversion cost and packing charges cost.
- > rise in the cost of production/import;
- > rise in the cost of transport, freight rates;
- > rise in the cost of utilities like fuel, power, diesel etc.

- > for imported medicines, rise in the c.i.f value and depreciation of the Rupee;
- > changes in taxes and duties.

(e) No such details are being maintained centrally.

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

In respect of drugs - not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers are at liberty to fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/ NPPA. As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per

annum (20% before 01.04.2007) is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

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

Annexure

Details of percentage number of packs as per Retail Audit Reports of ORG-1MS Research Pvt. Ltd. for the last three financial years as referred to in part (a) to (d) of the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1905 due for reply on 11.8.2011

1. Percentage number of packs whose prices increased:

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
2007-08	0.77	0.14	0.10	0.02	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.33	0.03	0.00
2008-09	0.07	0.12	0.30	0.05	0.11	15.89	1.73	2.44	0.10	0.07	0.02	8.74
2009-10	1.99	0.62	4.75	0.01	0.07	3.21	0.14	0.003	2.92	0.03	0.02	2.66
2010-11	0.09	0.02	1.98	0.22	0.09	2.28	0.08	0.03	2.46	0.30		

2. Percentage number of packs whose prices decreased:

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
2007-08	0.22	0.20	0.42	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.03	0.01
2008-09	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.09	10.85	1.32	2.41	0.29	0.02	0.03	6.67
2009-10	1.32	0.48	5.15	0.02	0.02	2.96	0.02	0.01	1.31	0.02	0.03	0.87
2010-11	0.06	0.01	1.45	0.14	0.03	1.15	0.01	0.02	0.88	0.15		

3. Percentage number of packs whose prices remain stable:

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
2007-08	98.99	99.65	99.48	99.96	99.78	99.85	99.87	99.99	99.61	99.55	99.93	99.99
2008-09	99.93	99.85	99.62	99.92	99.80	73.26	96.95	95.15	99.61	99.91	99.95	84.59
2009-10	96.69	98.90	90.10	99.96	99.92	93.83	99.84	99.99	95.76	99.95	99.96	96.47
2010-11	99.85	99.97	96.57	99.65	99.88	96.57	99.91	39.95	96.66	99.55		

Rail Overbridge Near Chakradharpur

1906. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval has been given for construction of rail overbridge near Chakradharpur "Chakradharpur-Chaibasa" section under extension work of National Highway No. 75 in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made therein;

(c) the prescribed time-limit for completion of approach road to rail overbridge; and

(d) the steps being taken for the completion of the construction work of approach road on both sides of the said bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The work of construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Chakradharpur in lieu of Level Crossing No. 170 has been sanctioned. The Bridge portion over Railway Track is being constructed by Railway and the progress is 85%. The State Government is constructing approach portion of the ROB. Completion of the ROB is held up due to delay in construction of approaches. State Government has been approached to expedite the same.

[English]

Schemes for BPL Persons

1907. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of BPL families who have crossed the BPL line after availing the benefits of the schemes formulated for their upliftment;

(b) whether the Government has any data of BPL families crossing over the poverty line;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the steps taken to obtain the requisite data; and

(e) the manner in which the Government ascertain the achievement of its scheme in the absence of vital data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a major self employment programme namely the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), in all the rural areas of the country through State Government and Union Territory Administrations, with the objectives to bring the assisted poor rural families above poverty line. The All India Report of Concurrent Evaluation Study of SGSY, conducted through the independent research organizations during 2008, reveals that percentage of sampled individual swarozgaries crossed the poverty line due to the assistance provided under the SGSY ranged from 17.46% in Chhattisgarh to 33.33% in Gujarat. Similarly members of Self Help Groups (SHGs), who crossed poverty line ranged from 16.28% to Uttaranchal to 33.86% in Meghalaya State.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development has a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes including utilisation of funds through Periodical Progress Reports using Management Information System (MIS), Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt a five- pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all level. The Ministry also conducts Evaluation Studies of rural development programmes to assess the impact at grassroots level and to take corrective measures.

Decline in Groundwater Levels

1908. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Aeronautics and Space Administration has recently made observations about India's groundwater levels through satellite data;

(b) if so, details of the extent to which the ground water level has fallen, State-wise, including in Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand;

(c) whether indiscriminate exploitation of groundwater by private companies is a major reason for the depletion of ground water;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is planning to set up a regulatory body to monitor the exploitation of groundwater; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) A paper on "Satellite-based estimates of groundwater depletion in India" was published in August, 2009 issue of scientific journal *Nature* by American Scientists from National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and University of California, United States of America.

(b) An area of about 4.4 lakh sq.km. covering the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi was taken up as a single unit for the above study without mapping of ground water levels actually by these Scientists. The Scientists have made an attempt to estimate ground water depletion in northwestern India using Terrestrial Water Storage (TWS) change observations from NASA Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) satellite data for the period from August, 2002 to October, 2008. The study has indicated that groundwater is depleting in these four States at a mean rate of 4.0 ± 1.0 cm/year equivalent height of water (17.7 ± 4.5 km³/year). The states of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand were not covered under the study.

(c) Ground water level in an area is resultant of various recharge parameters like precipitation, inflow from surface water bodies, seepages from various sources etc. and discharge parameters like withdrawal for various purposes including irrigation, domestic and industries and outflow to surface water bodies.

(d) Ground water withdrawal as on 2004 for all uses is estimated as 231 bcm per year, out of which withdrawal for irrigation is 213 bcm and that for domestic and industrial purposes together is 18 bcm.

(e) to (f) The Government has constituted Central Ground Water Authority, under Section 3(3) of Environment (Protection) Act of 1986, to regulate and control the ground water development and management in the country. Further, the Ministry of Water Resources has circulated to the States and Union Territories the Model Bill to regulate and control the development of ground water. So far States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and UTs of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.

[*Translation*]

Erosion by River Ganga

1909. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that erosion by the Ganges has rendered people homeless in Malda district in West Bengal and in Varanasi and Chandauli areas in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of arable land being diminished by the rivers Chambal and Yamuna;

(d) whether the pump canals are in danger due to soil erosion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The land located in the flood plains or the land falling in the course of meandering rivers like Ganga, Chambal, Yamuna etc. are subject to erosion by rivers at various locations during floods causing damage to houses and property. Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources does not maintain data on people getting homeless and loss of arable land due to erosion by rivers. During XI Plan period, central assistance is being provided to all the flood affected states for river management, flood control and anti-erosion works in critical reaches under a state sector scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)".

(d) No report of pump canals in danger due to soil erosion has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources from any of the State Government.

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

[English]

Violation of Auditing Norms by IPL Teams

1910. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has hinted about irregularities in the accounts and violation of auditing norms by every Indian Premier League (IPL) team in last two seasons and evasion of income tax by all cricketers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to take stern action against the violators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Agro Based Industries

1911. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give priority to the agro-based industries during current Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes launched/steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been promoting the setting up

of new micro enterprises in non-farm sector by implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry. PMEGP is particularly aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises including agro based industrial units by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this Programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises including agro based units by availing of margin money subsidy of 25 percent of project cost for units in rural areas to be set up by beneficiaries belonging to general category which will be 35 percent for beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe /women and others through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc., for projects costing up to Rs.25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs.10 lakh each in the service sector. In urban areas, the quantum of margin money subsidy is 15% and 25% for beneficiaries belonging to general and special categories respectively.

[English]

Old Age Pension

1912. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the old age pension, given to the families covered under the BPL list;

(b) if so, whether the Government is planning to renew the BPL lists that were prepared long before;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to pay old-age pension through banks; and

(f) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Recently, with effect from 1st April, 2011, 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 has increased the assistance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month for those beneficiaries who are 80 years of age and above.

(b) to (d) Identification of beneficiaries and disbursement of pension is the responsibility of the State Government. Beneficiaries are selected from the current BPL List, who fulfill the eligibility criteria. As and when the new BPL List becomes available, based on the ongoing Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011, the same would be taken into account for identification of eligible beneficiaries.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. State Governments have been advised to disburse pension, wherever feasible, through bank/post office account of beneficiaries. No time limit in this regard has been prescribed. Presently, about 77 lakh beneficiaries are receiving pension through bank accounts.

Computerization of Land Records

1913. SHRI P. T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the work relating to computerisation of land records in each State/UT;

(b) the details of the States which have completed the aforesaid work; and

(c) the details of Central assistance provided and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and current year, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Computerization of land records is carried out under two Centrally Sponsored Programmes *i.e.* Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP). Since 2008, CLR has been merged with NLRMP. A statement showing the details of Central assistance provided and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years under these programmes is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computerization of Land Records (CLR)

(As on 31.03.2011)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	RoRs Completed	Stopped manual issue of RoRs	Accorded legal sanctity to computerized copy of RoR	Started mutation using computers	Taken up digitization of cadastral maps	Placed RoR data on website
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	✓				✓	
3.	Assam			✓	✓	✓	
4.	Bihar					✓	
5.	Chhattisgarh	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7.	Goa	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
8.	Haryana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9.	Himachal Pradesh	✓		✓	✓	✓	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir						
11.	Jharkhand						
12.	Karnataka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13.	Kerala					✓	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15.	Maharashtra	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
16.	Manipur					✓	
17.	Meghalaya					✓	
18.	Mizoram	✓					
19.	Nagaland	✓				✓	
20.	Odisha	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21.	Punjab		✓	✓		✓	
22.	Rajasthan	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
23.	Sikkim	✓	✓	✓	✓		
24.	Tamil Nadu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25.	Tripura	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
26.	Uttar Pradesh	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
27.	Uttarakhand	✓	✓	✓			✓
28.	West Bengal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30.	Chandigarh	✓	✓				
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	✓					
32.	Delhi	✓					
33.	Daman and Diu	✓				✓	
34.	Lakshdweep					✓	
35.	Puducherry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Total	26	16	21	18	26	16

Statement II

Statement showing release of funds, Utilization and outstanding balance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computerization of Land Records (CLR)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Funds released since inception	Funds utilised upto 31.3.2011	Outstanding balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3708.31	3378.59	329.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.30	75.30	0.00
3.	Assam	2010.30	480.50	1529.80
4.	Bihar*	3105.72	2688.23	417.49
5.	Gujarat	3257.67	2149.38	1108.29
6.	Goa	243.90	240.83	3.07
7.	Haryana	1575.30	1400.41	174.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1445.51	1029.56	415.95
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1828.00	286.00	1542.00
10.	Karnataka	3831.71	2650.36	1181.35
11.	Kerala	1261.94	1079.23	182.71
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5168.46	4372.69	795.77
13.	Maharashtra	4247.40	3312.58	934.82
14.	Manipur	348.77	149.00	199.77
15.	Meghalaya	28.00	28.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	569.96	569.96	0.00
17.	Nagaland	213.55	168.40	45.15
18.	Odisha	4321.07	3590.82	730.25
19.	Punjab	562.25	429.61	132.64
20.	Rajasthan	3612.27	3133.27	479.00
21.	Sikkim	210.73	207.23	3.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	3698.34	2855.82	842.52
23.	Tripura	738.03	638.67	99.36
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3609.45	2186.24	1423.21
25.	West Bengal	3934.16	3103.64	830.52

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Chhattisgarh**	1061.50	1061.50	0.00
27.	Jharkhand	1701.50	725.76	975.74
28.	Uttrakhand	1874.55	660.08	1214.47
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.38	0.22	12.16
30.	Delhi	101.13	4.31	96.82
31.	Puducherry	189.09	77.15	111.94
32.	Chandigarh	15.00	0.00	15.00
33.	Daman and Diu	50.00	6.58	43.42
34.	Lakshadweep	50.00	0.00	50.00
Total		58661.25	42739.92	15921.33

* Excludes Rs. 217.50 Lakh allotted by the State Government for the Districts of Jharkhand

** Includes Rs. 217.50 Lakh allotted by Government of Bihar for the Districts of Jharkhand

** Excludes Rs. 406.00 Lakh received from Government of Madhya Pradesh

* Includes Rs. 406.00 Lakh transferred to Government Chhattisgarh

*Financial Progress (Release of Funds and Utilization reported) under the NLRMP
2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (As on 31.03.2011)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Year						Total	Utilization Reported	Unspent Balance	
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11					
		Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered				Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3356.600	5			117.640		3474.240	5	18.75	3455.490
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					48.600	1	48.600	1		48.600
3.	Assam			1806.120	20	329.625	7	2135.745	27		2135.745
4.	Bihar	748.480	2	720.600	3	744.428	5	2213.708	10	860.12	1353.588
5.	Chhattisgarh			553.860	2	414.705	3	968.565	5		968.565
6.	Gujarat	715.445	3			5527.240	12	6242.685	15	140.10	6102.585
7.	Goa							0.000	0		0.000
8.	Haryana	285.060	2	1374.940	8	2101.480	11	3761.480	21	1024.00	2737.480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	488.950	3	326.820				815.770	3		615.770
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.625	2			235.280		300.905	2		300.905
11.	Jharkhand					162.250	4	162.250	4		162.250
12.	Karnataka							0.000	0		0.000
13.	Kerala			700.790	3			700.790	3		700.790
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1266,330	5	4168.040	15	3031.830		8466.200	20		8466.200
15.	Maharashtra	3693.010	6	788.780		117.640	10	4599.430	16	30.08	4569.350
16.	Manipur	168.530	4					168.530	4		168.530
17.	Meghalaya	431.430	3	192,320	2			623.750	5		623.750
18.	Mizoram					323.720	1	323.720	1		323.720
19.	Nagaland	58.970	2			181.625	2	240.595	4	58,97	181.625
20.	Odisha	924.27225	4	1467.22000	3	147.05000		2538.54225	7		2538.54225
21.	Punjab	814.170	2			585.613	3	1399.783	5		1399.783
22.	Rajasthan			3901.940	4	235.270		4137.210	4		4137.210
23.	Sikkim	9.360	3			65.700	1	75.060	4		75.060
24.	Tamil Nadu							0.000	0		0.000
25.	Tripura	271.680	4			385.653		657.333	4		657.333
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1346.500	5	70.860		435.128	3	1852.488	8	25.99	1826.498
27.	Uttarakhand							0.000	0		0.000
28.	West Bengal	3991.550	10	3264.540	9			7256.090	19	5.60	7250.490
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.710	1	28.390		12.150		66.250	1	46.91	19.340
30.	Chandigarh							0.000	0		0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.290	1	33.680		33.680		91.650	1	24.29	67.360
32.	Delhi							0.000	0		0.000
33.	Daman and Diu			103.720	2			103.720	2		103.720
34.	Lakshdweep			4.210	1	162.200		166.410	1		166.410
35.	Puducherry	190.000	2	36.930				226.930	2		226.930
	Total All States/UTs	18875.96225	69	19543.96000	72	15398.507	63	53818.42925	204	2234.81	51583.61925

[Translation]

Supply of Reactors for Atomic Projects

1914. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:

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

(a) whether a claim is being made by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) that it could supply reactors for atomic projects based on indigenous reactor technology;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether BHEL can meet the requirement of the country in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of contributions made by the BHEL in indigenous projects so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Madam, so far, BHEL has manufactured and supplied certain Nuclear Reactor components like Steam Generators, Reactor Headers, end shields to Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) for their 220 MWe and 540 MWe reactors based on Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) Technology. BHEL can consider supplying reactors for Atomic Power projects based on indigenous reactor technology if NPCIL gives complete technical knowhow since the indigenous reactor technology is developed by NPCIL.

(b) NPCIL has developed designs for indigenous reactors for their 220 MWe, 540 MWe and 700 MWe ratings Nuclear Power Plants based on Pressurized Heavy water Reactor (PHWR) technology. As per NPCIL Programme, around 20 Units of 700 MWe have been planned, out of which 4 units are under construction. BHEL is supplying Steam Generators for 2 units and Reactor Header assembly for 4 units.

(c) Yes Madam. BHEL can meet requirement of the country for the projects being developed by NPCIL with indigenous reactor technology.

(d) BHEL is currently augmenting its manufacturing facilities from 15,000 MW p.a. to 20,000 MW p.a. As a part of this initiatives, Trichy unit of BHEL has established its manufacturing capability for supply of Reactor side equipment like Steam Generator and Pressure Vessels.

(e) BHEL's contribution to country's Nuclear Power capacity is around 67%. BHEL has supplied 10 Nos. Steam Generators and 12 Nos. Steam Turbine Generator sets alongwith associated auxiliaries. Further, 7 Units totaling to 5300 MWe Nuclear Power Projects are under construction wherein BHEL is supplying Steam Generators for 1400 MWe (2 sets of 700 MWe), and Steam Turbine Generator sets for 1900 MWe (2 units of 700 MWe and 1 unit of 500 MWe). It is also undertaking erection and commissioning of conventional Island for all the 5 Units including 1000 MWe sets being supplied by Russians under bilateral agreement with Russia.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

1915. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) that have not been completed within the specified time limit during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether the delay in projects is linked to the shortage of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to build rural roads under public private partnership model;

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

(f) the progress in the ongoing projects under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c): Rural Roads is a State subject. The responsibility of

execution of works under PMGSY is of the State Governments who are the implementing agencies.

(d) and (e) Initial consultations are being made with States.

(f) The State-wise progress of length of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) as reported by the States, during the last three years and current year, state-wise is given as Statement.

Statement

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Length of roads completed during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto June, 2011)

					(Length in km)
#	State(s)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	4	6	8	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1885.00	3092.00	2121.48	256.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	317.43	622.55	366.87	76.73
3.	Assam	1985.11	2095.88	2057.11	569.41
4.	Bihar	2532	2843.27	2515.13	1439.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	2427.08	4020.44	1570.66	497.58
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1262.07	1511.02	605.97	343.13
8.	Haryana	969.87	785.35	389.24	43.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1360.10	1505.61	661.82	155.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	469.80	661.54	474.00	159.01
11.	Jharkhand	214.97	1530.90	1599.25	356.22
12.	Karnataka	2099.13	3019.75	1848.93	668.26
13.	Kerala	240.22	264.10	245.87	89.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7893.72	10398.01	9163.26	515.75
15.	Maharashtra	4138.65	3111.50	3718.27	860.42
16.	Manipur	78.95	879.68	487.42	184.43
17.	Meghalaya	30.80	97.92	83.31	10.07
18.	Mizoram	195.18	202.71	252.13	30.87

1	2	4	6	8	10
19.	Nagaland	298.53	273.66	86.00	9.69
20.	Odisha	2641.00	3835.43	4941.90	1120.45
21.	Punjab	751.62	710.00	622.72	41.73
22.	Rajasthan	10349.93	4350.11	3019.47	218.46
23.	Sikkim	308.57	98.82	85.72	18.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	609.59	1940.49	2229.01	422.40
25.	Tripura	361.27	519.93	432.11	13.96
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6461.02	9526.81	3593.79	241.39
27.	Uttarakhand	645.60	764.49	551.88	140.64
28.	West Bengal	1877.11	1452.04	1385.20	207.80
Grand Total		52404.31	60116.99	45108.53	8700.59

[English]

Ravi-Beas Water Sharing

1916. SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) whether the Government is also aware that the areas where this water was to be supplied for drinking as well as for agriculture in those States including Haryana are facing acute drought as a result of the same;

(d) if so the details thereof;

(e) whether the matter is pending in the Supreme Court;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The agreement signed by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 31.12.1981 re-allocating the surplus Ravi Beas waters provided the following allocations:

Share of Punjab	4.22 Million Acre Feet (MAP)
Share of Haryana	3.50 MAP
Share of Rajasthan	8.60 MAP
Quantity earmarked for Delhi water supply	0.20 MAP
Share of J and K	0.65 MAP

The agreement also provided as follows:

“Until such time as Rajasthan is in a position to utilise its full share, Punjab, shall be free to utilise the waters surplus to Rajasthan’s requirements. As Rajasthan will soon be able to utilise its share, Punjab shall make adequate alternative arrangements expeditiously for irrigation of its own lands by the time Rajasthan is in a position to utilise full share.

As a result, it is expected that during this transitional period when Rajasthan's requirements would not exceed 8.0 MAF, 4.82 MAF of water should be available to Punjab in a mean year when the availability is 17.17 MAF."

Distribution of Ravi-Beas waters is being done by the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB). A formulation for the distribution of surplus Ravi Beas waters in the light of the 1981 agreement, for transitional period, was put up to BBMB in its 99th, 100th and 101st meetings but no decision could be taken regarding distribution of surplus Ravi Beas waters. The matter was then put up before BBMB in its 105th meeting held on 03.12.1982. Since the detailed discussions did not lead to any agreement amongst the members, the Chairman BBMB proposed an *ad hoc* interim arrangement for the distribution according to which Rajasthan's share worked out to 49% i.e. 8 MAF. Although subsequently, Rajasthan has been requesting for the restoration of its remaining share of 0.6 MAF, Punjab has so far not agreed to it. Punjab has questioned the estimated quantity of average flow of surplus Ravi-Beas waters adopted in the 1981 agreement. On 12.07.2004, Punjab has also enacted the Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004 terminating the 1981 agreement and all other agreements relating to Ravi-Beas. As per the provisions of the Act, all existing and actual utilizations through the existing systems shall remain protected and unaffected and Rajasthan is continuing to get only 8 MAF out of its share.

The above agreement also provided that the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal shall be implemented in a time bound manner. The completion of this canal would enable Haryana to draw 3.45 MAF out of its share of 3.5 MAF. As Punjab did not complete the canal, Haryana approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its early completion. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its orders of 15.01.2002 and 04.06.2004 directed the completion of the canal. But on 12.07.2004, the State of Punjab terminated the 1981 agreement and all other agreements relating to Ravi-Beas waters as stated before, discharging itself of any obligation arising from the agreements. A Presidential Reference on the validity of the Act is now before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Haryana is drawing only 1.62 MAF through Bhakra Main Line (BML) as decided in the meetings of the BBMB earlier instead of drawing 3.45 MAF out of its full Ravi-Beas share through the Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) canal.

In a decision taken by the then Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation on 15.01.1982 in pursuance of the provisions of 1981 agreement, Rajasthan was entitled to draw 0.17 MAP through BML via Haryana on the restoration of its capacity. Under the circumstances, Haryana has so far not agreed to release this 0.17 MAF to Rajasthan.

Delhi is being supplied its share of 0.2 MAF through BML and Narwana Branch. Jammu and Kashmir depends on the construction of Shahpurkandi dam for drawing its full share of 0.65 MAF. As Shahpurkandi dam is yet to come up, Jammu and Kashmir is at present drawing only a part of its share from pumping stations located at Basantpur and Lakhanpur.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The full supplies of Ravi-Beas waters would help extension of irrigation in southern region and drought prone areas of Haryana as well as Sidhmukh Nohar command of Rajasthan.

(e) to (g) The issue of construction of a BML-Hansi Branch-Butana Branch Multipurpose Link Channel by Haryana envisaging equitable distribution of Ravi Beas waters available to it at present, is before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in suits filed by Punjab and Rajasthan against its construction. Hon'ble President of India in exercise of powers under Article 143(1) of the Constitution of India has made reference to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 22.07.2004, questioning the validity of the Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004. Haryana has also filed a suit against construction of the Shahpurkandi dam by Punjab and has prayed for its construction and operation by BBMB. In view of its difficulties in getting timely supplies of Ravi Beas waters, Rajasthan has also filed a suit praying for the transfer of control of head works at Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur from Punjab to BBMB in compliance of BBMB's functions stipulated in the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. In view of these matters before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, no action by the Government is possible at this juncture.

Rain Water Harvesting

1917. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a system to monitor that a rain water harvesting system is in place in every building that qualifies for the same in the States where it has been made mandatory by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, NCT Delhi and Puducherry have made roof top rain water harvesting mandatory in their respective States. States of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar have also initiated the process of making such provision.

(c) to (d) The building plans with provision for rain water harvesting system are approved by the concerned municipal/state development authorities as per notifications of the respective state governments. As per information received from State Governments the following system is in place to monitor that rain water harvesting system is in place in every building that qualifies for the same:

Sl.No.	State	Monitoring Mechanism in place
1.	Haryana	Instructions have been issued to all Administrators/Estate office of Haryana Urban Development Authority to ensure that no occupation certificate is issued unless implementation of roof top rain water harvesting is made.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Ground Water Act' 2005 provides for construction of rain water harvesting structures by the Authority in the event of failure to comply with its directions and recovery of cost thereof along with penalty as may be prescribed.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	All Urban Local Body has been instructed to get a deposit from the person who is seeking building permission, for carrying out rainwater harvesting system in the building. After the construction is complete, an inspection is carried out to ensure that rain water harvesting system has been installed and the deposit is returned.
4.	Maharashtra	In Maharashtra, there is provision in the building bye laws, for the Authority to impose a levy of not exceeding Rs. 1000/- per annum for every 100 sq.m. of built up area for the failure of owner to provide or to maintain Rain Water Harvesting structures as required under the byelaws.
5.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws ordinance, 2003, provide for issuing of notice by the Commissioner or any person authorized by him in this behalf to the owner or occupier of the building and cause rain water harvesting structure to be provided in such building and recover the cost of such provision along with the incidental expense thereof in the same manner as property tax". In Chennai, new water and sewer connections are provided only after the installation of rainwater harvesting systems.

Essential/Life Saving Drugs under Price Control

1918. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) the details of essential drugs covered under the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM);

(b) whether the Supreme Court, in a directive had urged the Government to formulate an appropriate criteria to bring all essential and life-saving drugs under the price control;

(c) if so, whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is exploring the possibility of invoking the "people's interest" clause enshrined in the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO), 1995 to make changes in the pricing of these drugs and to bring them under the price control;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government against such companies indulging to duck the price control mechanism by manipulating the description of the composition of medicines/formulations and charge exorbitant prices on their drugs?

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

(a) and (b) The Supreme Court in its interim order dated 10.3.2003 in SLP(C) No. 3668/2003 directed the Government, *inter alia*, to "consider and formulate appropriate criteria for ensuring essential and life saving drugs not to fall out of price control and further directed to review drugs which are essential and life saving in nature till 2nd May, 2003". As per the directions of the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare reviewed the National Essential Drugs List 1996 and brought out the National List of Essential Medicines, 2003

(NLEM 2003). Keeping in view the directions of the Supreme Court it has been proposed in the Draft National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 which is at present before the Group of Ministers for a decision, that basket of drugs for price control would be the essential medicines as contained in the NLEM 2003 (subject to certain conditions and exemptions) in addition to the 74 drugs which are at present under price control under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995.

(c) to (e) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA/Govt. fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Govt. Essential/Life Saving Drugs are not defined in DPCO, 1995.

In respect of drugs—not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs under in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R and D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc.

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

Based on monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulation, NPPA has fixed prices in case of 30 formulation packs under para 10(b) and companies have reduced price voluntarily in case of 65 formulation packs. This is an ongoing process.

Setting up of Minority Study Circle

1919. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to slate:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking financial assistance in setting up of Minority Study Circle for the benefit of minorities; and

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

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

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

Narmada Canal Project

1920. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada Canal Project under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP originally has the funding component for laying High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipes in the field as was envisaged in the project estimate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has agreed to fund the pipeline component from 'Diggi' to farmers field;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The revised estimate of the Narmada canal project, was accorded Investment clearance by the Planning Commission on 09.07.2010 for Rs. 2481.49 Cr. As per the revised estimate, the cost under Sub-head U-Distributaries covers construction of sump well and pump rooms and V-Water Course includes the components-HDPE pipe lines, pumping units and laying dedicated power lines of sprinkler system.

(c) to (e) The Narmada Canal Project was included under AIBP in the year 1998-99. As per the AIBP guidelines and procedure adopted till date, the funds are being provided under AIBP upto the Sub-head U (Distributaries and minors) mentioned under sub-head of

Works in the detailed cost estimate of the projects. There is no provision for funding the components under AIBP for Sub-head-V-Water Course-for pressure pipe lines as above.

Fast Track Courts

1921. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the scheme of Fast Track Courts (FTC) was started as a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, whether the amount of central assistance has been reduced substantially;

(c) whether the state of Gujarat has borne the extra burden of more than Rs. 856.80 lakh per annum and Rs. 4284 lakhs for the period of extension of the scheme i.e. upto 2010;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to reimburse the amount to the state of Gujarat and other States, State-wise; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The scheme of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) was started in the year 2000 for a period of five years on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission. The central assistance to the States was provided at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakh per court for non recurring expenditure which included Rs. 3.4 lakh for construction and Rs. 1.6 lakh for computer and library. For recurring expenditure an amount of Rs. 4.8 lakh per court per year was provided.

(b) The scheme was extended for a period of five years beyond 31.3.2005 i.e. upto 31.3.2010. For the extended period, the approved norm for assistance to the States for Fast Track Courts provided for an additional amount of Rs. 8.6 lakhs to be provided to the States in the first two years towards the cost of constructions for additional space in the court room and Rs. 4.8 lakhs

per court per year towards recurring expenditure. The scheme was further extended for a period of one year i.e. up to 31.3.2011 at the same level of central assistance. Thus, the amount of central assistance was not reduced during the extended period.

(c) A grant of Rs. 43.48 crore has been released to the State Government of Gujarat during the extended period (2005-06 to 2010-11). However, the State Government reported expenditure in excess of the central grant.

(d) Central Grant to the States has been released as per the norm approved by the Government and therefore reimbursement of any excess expenditure incurred by the State Governments including the Government of Gujarat cannot be considered. It has been decided not to extend the scheme of central assistance for Fast Track Courts beyond 31.3.2011.

(e) Does not arise

Training to Young Lawyers

1922. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI NILESH NARYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme to train young advocates;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said scheme;

(c) the criteria fixed for selection of practicing advocates under the said scheme;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of advocates getting such training; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam. A Scheme called "Rajiv Gandhi Adhivakta Prashikshan Yojna (Rajiv Gandhi Advocate's Training Scheme)" has been launched to

ensure motivation and encouragement of young lawyers and to give them professional training. The said Scheme is available on this Ministry's website (lawmin.nic.in).

(b) Salient features of the said scheme are:

— Each year, from each State, **not more than ten** and depending upon the population of the State, practicing young advocates, shall be selected for professional training.

— While selecting candidates, preference shall be given to those who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and physically handicapped advocates.

— Each year, application from desired candidates shall be invited. Wide publicity of the scheme and invitation of application shall be given. Applications shall be scrutinised to verify the eligibility conditions.

— Training will be of two months. One month's Professional training to selected candidates shall be given by a National Law School/University nominated by the Central Government. For other one month's training, each candidate shall be placed under the supervision of a Senior Advocate/Leading Advocate practicing in the District where the said candidate practices, not more than 3 young advocates under one Senior Advocate/Leading Advocate.

— The curriculum for professional training at the National Law School includes the practical side of the profession such as art of presentation of the case, cross examination, plea-bargaining, ADR mechanism for settlement of disputes, etc., as also new developing areas of law such as Cyber Laws, Competition Law.

— For the purpose of administering the scheme, a Central committee at the National level has been constituted.

(c) Criteria for selection is—

(i) He/She shall be enrolled as an Advocate and should have been engaged in actual practice in a Magistrate or a Munsif Court;

(ii) He/She should not be above the age of 30 years;

- (iii) His/Her monthly income may not be more than Rs. 15000/- per month. This may, however, be relaxed by the Selection Committee in deserving cases;
- (iv) He/She should in the opinion of selection committee be meritorious and talented advocate; and
- (v) He/She should be ready and willing to make available his/her services for legal aid programmes under the District Legal Aid Authority.
- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) Does not arise.

Medical Facilities in Trains

1923. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to enhance medical facilities and depute a general duty doctor in trains particularly in long distance trains in view of only inadequate first-aid facility being available in such trains;

(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) and (b) No, Madam. The presently available First-aid facilities including augmented First Aid Boxes on nominated long distance trains are adequate. However a team consisting of a doctor and paramedic with life saving medicines and equipment has been provided in most long distance non-stop Durlong Trains as a Pilot Project.

(c) Does not arise.

Debt Burden

1924. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of urban and rural households under debt in the country as on date as per the data of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) indicating the State-wise details also; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve their conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As per the sample survey carried out by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during 2003, the incidence of indebtedness in urban and rural households in the country as well as in the major states is as given in the enclosed Statement. No survey on the subject has been done by NSSO after 2003.

(b) Government is implementing various programmes like (i) Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) (ii) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) and (iii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), etc. to provide wage employment and livelihood for ameliorating the condition of the poor people.

Statement

Incidence of indebtedness

State	Incidence of Indebtedness (% households)	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	42.3	29.8
Assam	7.5	6.0
Bihar	21.8	9.5
Jharkhand	12.0	6.6
Gujarat	28.1	21.4
Haryana	27.3	16.0
Himachal Pradesh	15.3	10.1
Jammu and Kashmir	3.6	5.0
Karnataka	31.3	18.6

1	2	3
Kerala	39.4	37.3
Madhya Pradesh	26.1	17.7
Chhattisgarh	19.8	13.2
Maharashtra	27.5	15.5
Odisha	26.4	19.2
Punjab	25.7	13.1
Rajasthan	33.8	16.5
Tamil Nadu	31.3	25.5
Uttarakhand	5.5	6.8
Uttar Pradesh	23.4	13.0
West Bengal	21.8	17.1
India	26.5	17.8

Rail Industrial Parks

1925. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up Rail Industrial Parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for the same, State-wise, including Odisha; and

(c) the time frame set for setting up of such parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) In the Railway budget for 2011-12, it was announced that Railways will set up Industrial parks at Jellingham in West Bengal and at New Bongaigaon in Assam. There is no such proposal for Odisha.

(c) The methodology and time lines for setting up these industrial parks is being formulated.

[Translation]

Profit of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Companies

1926. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to fix the profit of the pharmaceutical manufacturing companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that scheduled drugs are not sold beyond the price fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority(NPPA) and Non-scheduled drugs not beyond ten percent price increase as fixed by IMS Health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the DPCO, 95, the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority(NPPA)/Government fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. Under the DPCO' 95, no person can sell any formulation (medicine) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/ approved by the NPPA/Government. In case, a company is found selling at prices higher than the price notified/ approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against them as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995.

[English]

Gold Plating by Fertilizer Companies

1927. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Ministry of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of 'Gold Plating' by some fertilizer manufacturing companies wherein they claim for inflated subsidy by presentation of fake bills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to curb this malpractice in the future?

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

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) No, Madam.

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

KG-D6 Gas Supplies to Non-Core Sector

1928. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the priority for allocation of KG D6 gas for various sectors and asked Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) to meet the full demand of priority users before supplying to non-core sector industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any request to review the prioritization worked out while imposing cuts on KG-D6 gas supplies to non-core users: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) based on the expectation that production from KG D6 fields would reach 60 mmscmd, had decided on the priority to be accorded for allocation of KG D6 gas. After the production of gas went down, there were compelling reasons to direct the Contractor to supply KGD6 gas in full, to Fertilizers, LPG, Power and CGD (domestic and transport) sectors, apart from gas needed for pipeline operation, in larger public interest.

(c) and (d) Representations were received from affected consumers by this Ministry. Further, in compliance with the orders of Hon'ble Bombay High Court, the affected and interested parties were also heard. After taking note of the production of gas, and the guidelines issued by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) and the policy of the Government, the decision to impose a cut on supply of gas to non-core sector was reaffirmed.

Container Depot

1929. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:
DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to establish more container depots in Gujarat including in Banaskantha district;

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

(c) the present status of setting up of a rail engine factory at Hazira in Gujarat;

(d) the details of projects in Gujarat which are running behind schedule; and

(e) the steps being taken to expedite completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railways do not establish any container Depot. Container Depots are established by Container Train Operators and other private parties based on the market requirement. At present, there are 3 proposals for setting up of new container terminals by private parties in the State of Gujarat at Sanand (Ahmedabad District), Sukhpur (Surendranagar District) and Lakodra (Vadodara District).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no plan at present to set up a rail engine factory at Hazira in Gujarat.

(d) and (e) There are 2 new line, 7 gauge conversion and 7 doubling ongoing projects falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat. Railways have huge throwforward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. As a result projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

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

Irrigation under Bharat Nirman Scheme

1930. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds earmarked for irrigation under Bharat Nirman Programme and the amount of funds released so far;

(b) whether there is a gap between the irrigation potential created and the irrigation potential utilised; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to fill this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): a) No specific allocation of funds has been made for the irrigation component of Bharat Nirman Programme. Water being a State subject, Planning and implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides financial assistance to States under "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" for early completion of the schemes. Central grant of Rs. 48,566.58 crores has been released to the States under AIBP since inception of the scheme from 1996-97 to 2010-11.

(b) Yes, Madam. By the end of Tenth Plan, 102.7 million hectares of irrigation potential was created, against which 87.2 million hectares of irrigation potential has been reported to be utilised.

(c) With a view to ascertaining the reasons for the gap between the irrigation potential created and the irrigation potential utilized, Ministry of Water Resources had conducted a study through Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and Lucknow. The important reasons identified by IIMs for the gap include: (a) lack of proper operation and maintenance; (b) incomplete distribution systems; (c) non-completion of command area development works; (d) changes from the initially designed cropping pattern; and (e) diversion of irrigable land for other purposes. The report of the studies carried out by IIMs was circulated to all the State Governments and other stakeholders.

Necessary measures for reducing the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilised are being taken by the respective State Governments. Moreover, Government of India has laid due emphasis on water resources development and management. As a result, the outlay for Water Resources sector has been increased from Rs. 95,743.00 crores during X Plan to Rs. 2,32,311.00 crores during XI Plan. Government of India also provides financial support to the States through Command Area Development and Water Management (CADand WM), which help in optimal utilization of created facilities and also help in reducing the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilised. CADand WM programme was launched during 1974-75 to step up utilisation of created irrigation potential and improve agriculture production and productivity on sustainable basis. So far, an amount of Rs. 4722.496 crores has been released to States and 19.69 mha has been benefited through infrastructure development at micro level for supply of irrigation water to the farmers.

[*Translation*]

Production of Crude Oil by PSUs

1931. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
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 Public Sector Undertakings especially Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) are primarily responsible for production of crude oil and natural gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of production of crude oil and natural gas alongwith the average cost of production by these PSUs during the last three years; and

(c) the average price on which the above products were sold to oil refineries during the said years alongwith the discount given/dividend earned per barrel?

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) One of the main objects of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is production of crude oil and natural gas. Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) is

primarily involved in refining and marketing of petroleum products.

(b) The details of production of crude oil & gas and average cost or production by ONGC during last three years is as under:-

Year	Quantum of Oil Production (in MMT)	Average cost (Rs/Metric Ton)	Quantum of Gas production (in BCM)	Average cost (in lakh Rs./BCM)
2008-09	25.366	10,776	22.486	45.59
2009-10	24.671	12,815	23.109	53.73
2010-11	24.419	12,783	23.095	57.99

(c) The average sale price, discount given on crude oil and Gross margin earned on oil by ONGC is as under:-

Year	Gross Price (Pre discount)	Discount	Gross Margin on oil (\$/Barrel)
2008-09	86.15	38.45	16.49
2009-10	71.65	15.71	20.00
2010-11	89.41	35.64	16.47

The average sale price of natural gas and Gross margin earned on gas by ONGC is as under:-

Year	Sale Price (Rs./MSCM)	Gross margin in Rs. per MSCM
2008-09	3191	-1368
2009-10	3215	-2158
2010-11	6216	417

Prices of ATF

1932. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether the prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) has been reduced by oil companies for four metropolitan airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the oil companies have proposed to revise ATF price in view of increase in oil prices in international market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the prices rise of ATF?

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 price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) was decontrolled effective 1.4.2001. Accordingly, the price of ATF is reviewed and fixed by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) every fortnight on the basis of the international product prices. The details of the recent price revisions at four metropolitan Aviation Fuelling Stations (AFSSs) made by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited are given below:

(₹ per Kilolitre)

DOMESTIC ATF PRICE
(Before Sales Tax)

Date	ATF Prices				Increase/Decrease (over previous fortnight)			
	Delhi (T3)	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai	Delhi (T3)	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
01.07.11	46872.38	51373.02	45571.20	46949.75	(-)1330.05	(-)1374.65	(-)1309.70	(-)1374.65
16.07.11	46937.33	51405.49	45625.32	46993.05	64.94	32.47	54.12	43.30
01.08.11	48203.74	52673.84	46902.56	48260.24	1266.41	1268.34	1277.23	1267.19

*[English]***Requirement of Fertilizers**

1933. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is headed for shortfall of around three million tonnes of urea which will impact rabi crops unless urgent imports are contracted;

(b) if so, whether India's fertilizer requirement for the on-going rabi season is likely to increase by 1.5 MT to 27.4 MT over the last year's winter crop season;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the comparative details during the last five years, State-wise;

(d) the demands pending from the States in this regard; and

(e) and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (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. A statement showing the assessed requirement and availability in the country from the period 2006-07 to 2010-11 are given below.

(Figures in lakh metric tonnes)

Year	Assessed Requirement	Availability
2006-07	249.46	254.79
2007-08	271.70	274.26
2008-09	281.33	270.88
2009-10	281.89	265.97
2010-11	290.79	284.62

Rabi 2011-12 season (October-March)

Fertiliser Grade	Estimated assessed Requirement	Estimated Indigenous production	Estimated Imports	Total
Urea	142.16	112.79	45.00	157.79

As can be seen from the table above, the availability of urea during last five years has been adequate and Rabi' 2011-12 is going to be comfortable.

(d) to (e) The State-wise requirement (demand) of urea during Kharif' 2011 (April to September) is enclosed as Statement. Department of Fertilizers is trying to ensure that supply of urea is adequate to sustain the sales on month to month basis during Kharif, 2011.

Statement*State-wise Assessed Requirement of Urea for Kharif 2011*

000 MTs	
State/UT	Urea
1	2
South Zone	
Andhra Pradesh	1500.00
Karnataka	800.00
Kerala	90.00
Tamil Nadu	450.00
Puducherry	16.50
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.30
West Zone	
Gujarat	1100.00
Madhya Pradesh	625.00
Chhattisgarh	475.00
Maharashtra	1500.00
Rajasthan	575.00
Goa	4.41

1	2
Daman and Diu	0.21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.93
North Zone	
Haryana	850.00
Punjab	1250.00
Uttar Pradesh	2500.00
Uttarakhand	125.00
Himachal Pradesh	36.00
Jammu and Kashmir	67.50
Delhi	2.20
Chandigarh	0.00
East Zone	
Bihar	925.00
Jharkhand	160.00
Odisha	450.00
West Bengal	500.00
North-East Zone	
Assam	140.00
Tripura	28.00
Manipur	37.50
Meghalaya	4.00
Nagaland	0.90
Arunachal Pradesh	0.57
Mizoram	2.24
Sikkim	0.00
All India	14216.25

[*Translation*]

Production of Neem Coated Urea

1934. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to increase the production of Neem coated urea to protect the soil from chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched any public awareness campaign to produce neem coated urea and to increase its utilization; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Considering the beneficial effect of Neem Coated Urea such as slow release properties and consequent reduction in leaching, giving environmental benefits and overall beneficial impact on crop yield, as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Government has increased the ceiling of production of Neem Coated urea from the existing limit of 20% to 35% of their total production of respective subsidized fertilizers.

Refining Cost of Petroleum Products

1935. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated refining cost of petroleum products per barrel;

(b) the basis on which per litre refining cost of petrol and diesel is estimated;

(c) whether the refining cost of various petroleum products in the public sector oil refineries is higher than that of the private sector oil refineries;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the refining cost 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) and (b) Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units such as Crude Distillation Unit (CDU), Vacuum Distillation Unit (VDU), Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCC), Hydro-cracker, Coker unit, Lube Unit etc. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. Finished petroleum products are produced from a blend of various intermediate streams and hence, production cost is not assigned to individual refined products.

However, for purchase of petrol and diesel, the oil marketing companies pay trade parity price to the refineries. Trade parity price is the weighted average price of Import Parity Prices and Export Parity Prices in the ratio of 80:20.

(c) and (d) The average refining cost of various petroleum products in some of the public sector oil refineries is higher on account of the following factors:-

- (i) Some of the refineries in Public Sector are old and suffer from locational disadvantage.
- (ii) Some of the public sector refineries are small in size. The sub optimal size of a refinery results in higher unit cost of production.
- (iii) Some of the public sector refineries have to bear irrecoverable taxes like octroi, entry tax on crude oil which increases the cost of production substantially.
- (iv) Some of the public sector refineries import crude oil at ports having limited infrastructure, which do not permit berthing of large size ships to economize on the transportation cost of crude oil.

(e) To improve the GRMs of refineries and thereby enhance the overall profitability, public sector oil refineries continuously explore opportunities available for capacity augmentation, value addition, improvement in energy efficiency, improvement in product quality, etc. Based on benchmarking of Public Sector Undertaking refineries,

performance improvement programmes have also been undertaken in some of the refineries for increasing refining margins.

[English]

Proposals from Southern Railway

1936. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received various proposals from Southern Railway (SR) for introduction of new trains, extension of existing trains, providing additional coaches in some trains etc.;

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

(c) the action taken by the Railways thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A large number of proposals including from Southern Railway for introduction of new trains, extension of existing trains, providing additional coaches in some trains, etc are received by the Railways.

The competing demands for introduction of new trains, extension of existing trains etc. are examined thoroughly keeping the operational desirability, resource availability and traffic requirements in view. Results of

this exercise forms the core of the new train services, extension of existing services announced in the Railway Budget. Further, attachment of coaches in trains, including on proposals of Southern Railways, is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

Railway Projects in West Bengal

1937. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of ongoing/new railway projects, gauge conversion, new lines etc. as on date in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the details of funds allocated/utilised thereon; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken for completion of these projects in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) 17 new lines and 4 Gauge Conversion projects are in progress in the State of West Bengal. The present status of new lines and gauge conversion projects falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal is given below:

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Anticipated cost (Rs. in crore)	Exp. upto March, 2011 (Rs. in crore)	Outlay for 2011-12 (Rs. in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
NEW LINES					
1.	Azimganj (Nasirpur)- Jiyaganj up to the Ghat	101.17	71.17	10	Work for bridges completed and Earthwork/ ROB/RUBs have been taken up.
2.	Balurghat -Hilly	242.22	20	100	Part detailed estimate for pre constructional activities has been sanctioned.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Mandarhill-Rampurhat via Dumka with new MM for Rampurhat - Murarai 3rd line.	900.05	330.98	60	Work has been taken up in different phases. Mandarhill-Kamradol (17Km.)and Rampurhat-Pinargaria (19 Km) completed. Dumka-Shikaripara is targeted for completion in 2011-12.
4.	Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur with Ext. up to Dhaniakhali, Aram bag h-Irphala and new MM for Irphala-Ghatal(11.2 Km) and Arambagh-Champadanga (23.3 Km.)	1147.6	372.92	300	Work has been taken up in different phases. (i) Gokulnagar-Talpur 21.40 Km completed. (ii) Talpur-Mayanapur (1 1.40 Km.) and Gokulnagar Mayanapur (5.75 Km) sections are targeted for completion in 2011-12.
5.	Bhadutola-Jhargram via Lalgah (54 Km.)	289.64	0	1	Work sanctioned in 2011-12.
6.	Bowaichandi-Arambagh (31 Km.)	274.86	20	122	Land acquisition taken up and tender for earthwork and bridges invited.
7.	New Maynaguri-Jogighopa with GC of new Mal-Moynaguri road and new Changrabanda-Changrabanda (3 Km.)	1497.74	748.85	400	Work has been taken up in different phases. New Cooch Behar-Golakganj (57.6 Km.) section completed. New Mal-Changrabanda (62 Km.) is targeted for completion in 2011-12.
8.	Sivok-Rangpo	1339.48	121.42	200	The work has been entrusted to M/s IRCON for Execution. Final Location Survey and Geo-Tech. investigation taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Howrah-Amta and Bargachia-Champadanga-Tarakeshwar, Amta-Bagnan and new MM for Janghipara-Furura Sharif (12.3 Km.)	499.16	156.92	250	(i) Howrah-Bargachia-Amta completed. (ii) Bargachia-Champadanga (32 km.) is held up for want of land.
10	Eklakhi-Balurghat (87.11 Km.)and Gazole-Itahar (28 Km.) and new MM for Raiganj-Itahar (21.8 Km.)	415.23	253.1	80	Eklakhi to Balurghat (87 km) section has been commissioned. On Gazole-Itahar(26 km)-land acquisition and earthwork/bridges taken up.
11.	Digha-Jaleshwar (41 Km.) with new MM for Digha-Egra (31 Km.)	533.63	2	150	Land acquisition has been taken up.
12.	Hasnabad-Hingalganj (14 Km.)	172.03	20	100	Final Location Survey completed.
13.	Jalalgarh Kishanganj (50.07 Km.)	359.86	0.72	1	Final Location Survey completed.
14.	Kaliyaganj-Bunladpur (33.13 Km.)	222.21	20	100	Part detailed estimate for pre-constructional activities has been sanctioned. Field work for Final Location Survey completed.
15.	Laxmikantapur-Namkhana-Chandanagar (61 .5 Km.) with new MM for Kakdwip-Budakhali (5 km.) and Chandanagar-Bakhali (17.2 km.)	458.31	125.46	250	Laxmikantapur-Namkhana completed. Rest of the section is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Tarakeswar-Magra (51.95 km.)	365.17	20	100	Final Location Survey for Dhanikhali-Magra has been completed.
17.	Tamluk-Digha, Deshpran-Nandigram with new MM for Kanthi-Egra (26.2 Km.)	723.71	383.48	100	Tamluk-Digha (88.98 km.) completed. Deshpran-Nandigram (17 km.) (17 Km.) is targeted or completion in 2011-12.

Gauge Conversion

1.	Bankura-Damodar Valley with Bowaichandi-Khana (22 Km.), Rainagar-Chinchai (20.9 Km.), Bankura-Mukutmonipur-Uparsol (26.7 Km.) and Bankura (Kalabadi)-Purulia via Hurra new line (65 Km.)	1176.4	387.78	90	Bankura-Rainagar-Matnasibpur (106.5 Km.) completed. Work on rest of the section is in progress. Matnasibpur-Masagram (11 Km.) is targeted for completion in 2011-12.
2.	Burdwan-Katwa(51.52 Km.) with new MM for Katwa-Bazar Sau DL(30.59 Km.), Katwa (Bainhat-Mateswar 34.4 Km.), Nigun-Mangalkot (8.60 Km.) and Mateswar-Memari NL (35.6 Km.)	106.62	66.81	176.5	Earthwork, bridges and track work is in progress. Burdwan-Balgona(25 Km) is targeted for completion in 2011-12.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Katihar-Jogbani with ext. upto Radhikapur, Katihar-Tejnarayanpur and new MM for Raiganj-Dalkhola NL (43.43 Km.)	1041.79	724.02	25	Katihar-Radhikapur (93 Km.) completed. Work on rest of the section is in progress.
4.	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaon N L along with branch lines and new MM for Chalsa-Naxalbari NL(16Km.)	1327.93	1032.5	25	(i) New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaon (279 Km.) completed. (ii) Alipurduar-Bamanghat (75.58 Km.) branch line completed. (iii) Fakiragram-Dhubri (66 Km.) completed. (iv) Golakganj-Gauripur section (15 Km.) completed.

(c) 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 Govt./Central Government Officials are held from time to time. Contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management and field units have been further empowered.

Audit of MGNREGS by CAG

1938. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government envisages to hand over audit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up a separate directorate for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) As per Section 24 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005, the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at ail levels. The Ministry has, accordingly in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, notified on 30th June, 2011, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011. The Ministry has also requested for audits by CAG in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

As per rule 2 of MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011, the audit of the accounts of scheme under the Act for each district as well as of the State Employment Guarantee Fund shall, for each year, be carried out by the Director, Local Fund Audit or equivalent authority or by Chartered Accountants who shall submit reports to the State Government which shall be forwarded to the CAG of India and the Central Government by the State Government. As per rule 3, the State Government shall also facilitate conduct of social audit of the works taken up under the Act in every Gram Panchayat at least once in six months in the manner prescribed under these rules and a summary of findings of such social audits conducted during a financial year shall be submitted by the State Government to the CAG of India.

Revival of Closed/Sick Fertilizer Plants

1939. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHRUVE:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the closed/sick fertilizer plants of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the country along with the reasons for their closure/sickness;

(b) whether the Government has taken a final decision for the revival of these fertilizer plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is planning to hand over the Ramagundam fertilizer manufacturing company which is presently under the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to private or public company for its revival and to mitigate the scarcity of fertilizer supply; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the closed/sick fertilizer PSU	Status	Reasons for their closure/sickness
1.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited (HFCL).	Closed	Continuous losses due to obsolete technology, design and equipment deficiencies, power shortages, problems in industrial relations, surplus manpower, resource constraints, non-availability of natural gas and sharp increase of cost of naphtha and FO/LSHS.
2.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL)	Closed	Incurring loss due to policy change in pricing of urea from 2003-04 and complex fertilizers from 2002-03 and non recognition of past investment made for revamp of ammonia and urea Plant.
3.	Madras Fertilizers Limited	Sick	

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Cabinet had in October 2008 approved 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 FCIL and make suitable recommendations for consideration of Cabinet Committee

on Economic Affairs (CCEA). The ECOS considered the various options and finalized its recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a proposal for revival of the closed units of HFCL and FCIL was submitted for consideration of CCEA. The CCEA has approved the proposal in its meeting held on 4th August 2011.

MFL is registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) since March 2007. BIFR has appointed State Bank of India as Operating Agency to consider the viability proposal for the restructuring of MFL and to recommend the implementable course of action. SBI has submitted its report and the Board of MFL have approved the same. After considering the views of Board of MFL and Operating Agency i.e. SBI, a BRPSE note has been finalized and circulated for inter-ministerial consultation/comments. The comments have been received from the concerned Ministries/Departments for further submission to BRPSE.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. As per the approval of CCEA, the Consortium of National Fertilizers Ltd. and Engineers India Ltd will be assigned revival of Ramagundam unit of FCIL on nomination basis.

Water As a National Asset

1940. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has requested the Ganga basin States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Delhi to declare water as a national asset so that it could be managed in a more equitable and efficient way;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to declare water as a national asset?

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) National Water Policy, 2002 adopted by the National Water Resources Council, inter-alia, declares water as precious national asset. All State Governments have been asked to formulate State Water Policies in their respective States on the lines of National Water Policy.

Manamadurai-Virudhunagar Gauge Conversion

1941. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of gauge conversion of Manamadurai Virudhunagar line;

(b) the funds allocated/utilised so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) On Manamadurai-Virudhunagar gauge conversion project (66.55 km), gauge conversion of Virudhunagar-Aruppukottai (21.50 km) has already been completed and balance portion is targeted for completion by March, 2012 where earthwork, bridge works and track linking have been taken up.

An expenditure of Rs. 138.99 crore has been incurred upto March, 2011 and an outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been provided for this project during 2011-12.

[Translation]

Private Agencies for E-Ticketing

1942. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private companies enlisted with Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) for e-ticketing; zone-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that IRCTC gets fifty per cent of service charges on every e-ticket;

(c) if so, the revenue earned by IRCTC on account of share of service charges during 2010-11; and

(d) the metrocity-wise details of mobile reservation van being run in metros and the action taken by the Railways to increase their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present, there are 68 private companies enlisted with IRCTC for e-ticketing and additionally there are 15 agencies from State Governments/Public sectors also. Zone-wise enlistment is not done by IRCTC, however the authorized companies/agencies have been permitted to appoint sub-agents across the country to enable a wider reach.

(b) No, Madam. IRCTC levies a service charge of only Rs 10/- per e-ticket for Second/Sleeper class and Rs. 20/- per e-ticket in case of all other classes (1AC, 2AC, 3AC, CC, 3E, FC) irrespective of the number of passengers booked on an e-ticket.

In case of tickets booked through IRCTC's authorized agents an additional service charge of Rs 10/- per e-ticket in case of non-AC class (Second/Sleeper) class and Rs 20/- per e-ticket in respect of other classes (1AC, 2AC, 3AC, CC, 3E, FC) is levied.

(c) The money earned by IRCTC on account of share of service charge during 2010-11 is Rs. 136 Crore (provisional).

(d) Two Mobile ticketing vans were commissioned in January 2010, one each at Kolkata and Delhi. 25 more mobile ticketing vans have been sanctioned.

[English]

Double Decker/Stack Container Trains

1943. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for introducing double-decker/double-stack container trains in the country;

(b) whether the Railways have prepared or propose to prepare a Master Plan for introducing said services in the country;

(c) whether the Railways propose to introduce said services on Ahmedabad-Mumbai, Kandla-Bhatinda, Kandla-Bhildi-Jodhpur -Bhatinda, Kandla-Mundra Ports and within Mumbai and Chennai; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the timeframe set for their introduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Running of double stack container trains depends firstly upon the route having sufficient clearances for accommodating the maximum moving dimensions of such trains and secondly on customer demand.

(b) A Blue Print for Double Stack Container operations train is being prepared.

(c) No, Madam. However, double stack container train services are available at present on Jaipur-Mundra port and Jaipur-Pipavav port routes. These services will be available from Gurgaon area to Mundra and Pipavav port after some technical inputs. After construction of western Dedicated Freight Corridor these services will be operated on the above corridor between Northern India and western Ports.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Disposal of Pending Cases

1944. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the number of cases disposed off in Supreme Court, High Court and Lower Courts during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has prepared a scheme to dispose off all the pending cases within three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per information available from the Registries of the High Courts, two statements indicating

the number of cases disposed off in High Courts and Lower Courts during the last three years. State-wise are annexed as Statements-I and II. As per the information received from the Registry of the Supreme Court, the number of cases disposed off in Supreme Court during the last three years is given below:

Year ending 31st Dec.	Disposal
2008	67459
2009	71179
2010	79509

(b) and (c) Government has requested the Chief Justices of all the High Courts to take up a campaign for pendency reduction for a period of six months from 1st July to 31st December, 2011,

(d) Does not arise.

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

I. To provide timely delivery of justice to all, the Government has approved on 23.06.2011 the setting up of the National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms. The major goals of the National Mission are:

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

II. 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 100 Crore to 500 Crore. Central/State share ratio has also been revised from 50:50 to 75:25 (75% being Central Share)

for the states other than North Eastern States. The Central/State share ratio for the North Eastern states is 90:10.

- III. 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, 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.
- IV. 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.
- V. The Thirteen Finance Commission while recommending a grant of Rs. 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.
- VI. Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 which provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to people at grass roots level. 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.

Statement I*Statement indicating disposal in High Courts*

Sl.No.	High Court	Case Type	No. of cases disposed of during the years			
			2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Allahabad	Civil	141311	95928	123316	-
		Criminal	102007	63811	78093	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Civil	51549	42946	38221	45198
		Criminal	10137	8573	10737	16155
3.	Bombay	Civil	109500	109500	119488	-
		Criminal	21065	21065	26033	-
4.	Calcutta	Civil	47351	52841	33155	51917
		Criminal	20403	18672	20298	21876
5.	Delhi	Civil	32484	28974	8410	29203
		Criminal	13267	13594	3442	12366
6.	Gujarat	Civil	49066	46886	38221	53089
		Criminal	19816	19816	10737	21407
7.	Gauhati	Civil	8410	19299	8643	-
		Criminal	3442	8470	1887	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Civil	3192	15038	22793	-
		Criminal	757	3409	2881	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	18006	18006	9325	-
		Criminal	1926	1926	678	-
10.	Karnataka	Civil	41664	70927	85978	113551
		Criminal	7949	15631	17532	18086
11.	Kerala	Civil	61912	64175	59384	51741
		Criminal	21857	20038	19574	20547
12.	Madras	Civil	162436	162849	189890	190859
		Criminal	70115	59086	80433	67305

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Civil	68672	59427	48943	16133
		Criminal	35693	37202	39689	8670
14.	Odisha	Civil	40298	40298	49549	40340
		Criminal	22611	22611	32794	39407
15.	Patna	Civil	22227	20774	26820	34947
		Criminal	58325	51545	46991	49353
16.	Punjab & Haryana	Civil	33427	54344	63846	68719
		Criminal	33301	45382	43307	50347
17.	Rajasthan	Civil	37642	48008	42143	12095
		Criminal	28241	33892	29581	7607
18.	Sikkim	Civil	31	31	61	106
		Criminal	40	40	32	32
19.	Uttarakhand	Civil	20867	11924	6275	7344
		Criminal	5065	2576	3991	5841
20.	Chhattisgarh	Civil	22134	16350	16878	16133
		Criminal	8037	9633	8186	8670
21.	Jharkhand	Civil	7714	8786	8205	7934
		Criminal	15183	13885	16689	16092

- information not received.

Statement II

Statement indicating disposal in Subordinate Courts

Sl.No.	High Court	Case Type	No. of cases disposed of during the years			
			2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Civil	324787	311148	308274	281497
		Criminal	316927	345278	323164	304321
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil	449	287	*	*
		Criminal	1866	2069	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	Civil	28487	28992	*	*
		Criminal	141659	161562	*	*
4.	Bihar	Civil	43367	46973	49767	56836
		Criminal	209545	228139	252428	259667
5.	Chhattisgarh	Civil	42222	2209	37717	30628
		Criminal	205330	13349	192575	198636
6.	Goa	Civil	11061	11061	10178	*
		Criminal	13405	13405	21951	*
7.	Gujarat	Civil	251375	237964	308274	205575
		Criminal	1451488	1451488	323164	929827
8.	Haryana	Civil	124105	145643	78160	145170
		Criminal	245508	302523	138066	287978
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Civil	50059	48644	49762	*
		Criminal	116149	102973	121381	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	43107	43107	25548	*
		Criminal	177537	177537	98405	*
11.	Jharkhand	Civil	19021	15538	14947	14329
		Criminal	107467	108289	98944	82899
12.	Karnataka	Civil	252094	283504	338921	308534
		Criminal	449475	493527	629621	747108
13.	Kerala	Civil	271571	270819	259040	253273
		Criminal	644520	742064	823314	893166
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Civil	173564	208805	233297	*
		Criminal	704547	924593	1112409	*
15.	Maharashtra	Civil	344338	344338	346830	*
		Criminal	1409798	1409798	1375279	*
16.	Manipur	Civil	1973	2302	*	*
		Criminal	5359	6559	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya	Civil	1387	1372	*	*
		Criminal	3124	850	*	*
18.	Mizoram	Civil	*	601	*	*
		Criminal	*	4327	*	*
19.	Nagaland	Civil	486	493	*	*
		Criminal	1697	990	*	*
20.	Odisha	Civil	46099	42466	42080	45386
		Criminal	196083	200009	193830	250281
21.	Punjab	Civil	128604	162619	68083	135742
		Criminal	419056	364628	154824	354480
22.	Rajasthan	Civil	158112	159215	161710	42923
		Criminal	642058	624908	764185	176393
23.	Sikkim	Civil	171	171	46	482
		Criminal	978	978	476	1205
24.	Tamil Nadu	Civil	733073	737663	789015	936249
		Criminal	830960	750304	687859	756980
25.	Tripura	Civil	5945	5131	*	*
		Criminal	50775	75729	*	*
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Civil	459188	446540	443369	*
		Criminal	1875679	1973547	2215396	*
27.	Uttarakhand	Civil	20672	26570	*	33094
		Criminal	100247	120869	*	228099
28.	West Bengal	Civil	126482	116885	45388	108588
		Criminal	582296	821014	379826	751398
29.	Andamna and Nicobar Islands	Civil	*	*	*	572
		Criminal	*	*	*	7654
30.	Chandigarh	Civil	10487	9165	4314	9931
		Criminal	50462	107531	57460	113228

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Civil	*	*	202	*
		Criminal	*	*	579	*
32.	Daman and Diu	Civil	*	*	537	*
		Criminal	*	*	710	*
33.	Delhi	Civil	74868	76379	61165	114726
		Criminal	1925686	1199449	176455	895863
34.	Lakshadweep	Civil	48	33	*	*
		Criminal	240	122	*	*
35.	Puducherry	Civil	17475	14525	13825	19149
		Criminal	25974	18974	16106	17918

*information not received.

[English]

On Board Train Facilities

1945. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Railways are planning to launch a pilot project to install an electronic display board and voice announcer on each coach of long distance trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such trains will be connected through Global Positioning Satellite(GPS) on the lines of first class coaches of local trains in Mumbai and Delhi Metro to provide real-time information;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which this project is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) to (d) There are three such projects which are detailed as under:

(i) Northern Railway has planned to provide Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) based Electronic

Display Board and Voice Announcement System in one rake of New Delhi-Guwahati Express. It will provide real time information like speed of running of train, name of next stopping station etc. to the passengers in coaches.

(ii) Eastern Railway has planned to install GPS based Passenger Information System in Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani Express. There is no provision for voice announcement in this system.

(iii) Research Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) has also undertaken a GPS based Research and Development project where electronic display boards have been provided in 5 coaches of Kanpur-New Delhi Shatabadi to display real time train running information like speed of running train, name of next stopping station etc. There is no provision for voice announcement in the system.

(e) The project in Northern Railway is targeted to be commissioned in financial year 2011-12 and that in Eastern Railway by 30.09.2011.

Sewage Disposal System

1946. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNABHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve sewage disposal system with the help of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the targets fixed and achievement made during the Eleventh Plan for improving sewage disposal system;

(d) the details of the projects so far approved under the Total Sanitation Campaign in the country, State-wise;

(e) the details of the assistance provided to these projects during each of the last three years and current year; State-wise; and

(f) the States in which mini sewerage treatment plant have been set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to

ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. 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 sewage treatment plant in villages under the programme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The details of project sanctioned under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in the country, State-wise are enclosed as Statement-I.

(e) The details of the assistance provided under these projects during each of the last three years and current year; State-wise are enclosed as Statement-II.

(f) There is no State in the country in which mini sewerage treatment plant has been setup under TSC.

Statement I

State-wise details of Projects Sanctioned under TSC

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of Project	Project Cost (In Lakhs)	Approved Share (Rs. in Lakhs)			Components Sanctioned (Units)						
				Central	State	Beneficiary	IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL TOTAL	SCW	School Toilets	Aganwadi Toilets	RSM/PC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	178187.67	114766.51	43841.36	19579.80	6636229	3629688	10265917	575	115908	14990	220
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6700.94	4662.35	1562.98	475.61	115560	18301	133861	318	3944	1866	39
3.	Assam	26	92814.80	65248.07	20582.96	6983.77	2220017	1161020	3381037	211	34772	16819	115
4.	Bihar	38	242946.57	161632.24	60051.31	21263.02	6195779	4975535	11171314	2362	76581	6595	364
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	67877.81	45596.64	16475.61	5805.56	1568600	1823853	3392453	618	52338	10211	106
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	91.00	80.69	0.00	10.31	2480	0	2480	12	0	0	1
7.	Goa	2	1059.43	634.96	292.25	132.22	17935	27388	45323	150	731	547	3
8.	Gujarat	25	65921.67	41025.70	15942.19	8953.78	2046857	3331630	5378487	1671	28617	23460	168
9.	Haryana	20	23087.84	13922.67	5687.00	3478.17	636940	1458494	2095434	1335	9160	7599	17
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	17696.55	11721.88	4500.44	1474.23	218154	632583	850737	1229	17863	10408	59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	40598.74	28374.07	9628.36	2596.31	703071	767732	1470803	1080	27277	1070	103
12.	Jharkhand	24	90728.43	60485.48	22185.77	8057.18	2327306	1402189	3729495	1203	42687	11472	249
13.	Karnataka	29	108474.68	70077.23	26898.26	11499.19	2889224	2981691	5870915	1305	39267	26353	296
14.	Kerala	14	22189.92	11873.91	5544.08	4771.93	961831	111911	1073742	1090	3600	4957	98
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50	170288.99	113086.85	41987.69	15214.45	3614346	4852847	8467193	1602	137730	27595	385
16.	Maharashtra	33	148969.04	97771.77	36414.52J	14782.75	3623439	6104904	9728343	8210	87452	60076	355
17.	Manipur	9	11274.03	7908.73	2579.50	785.80	194887	68367	263254	.386	3919	1201	35
18.	Meghalaya	7	14008.99	9562.87	3411.07	1035.05	216333	85500	301833	290	10331	1851	36
19.	Mizoram	8	5040.99	3448.71	1161.45	430.83	899000	18975	108878	560	3219	1543	20
20.	Nagaland	11	7957.58	5607.04	1759.75	590.79	f8009in	31254	211346	275	2972	1302	29
21.	Odisha	30	156204.83	104509.10	37841.95	13853.78	4485050	2571598	7056648	818	70663	25160	289
22.	Puducherry	1	572.56	481.72	0.00	90.84	18000	0	18000	0	26	16	3
23.	Punjab	20	24134.47	15139.89	6532.40	2462.18	623198	544370	1167568	411	7464	3274	81
24.	Rajasthan	32	95210.03	64174.80	23651.23	7384.00	1960903	5023430	6984333	1544	68134	21198	317
25.	Sikkim	4	2053.82	1338.56	440.74	274.52	51302	35712	87014	789	1604	340	12
26.	Tamil Nadu	29	114367.01	69366.01	28683.56	16317.44	4422133	4244955	8667088	1438	53678	27970	249
27.	Tripura	4	9838.52	6120.24	2400.50	1317.78	454757	169017	623774	226	6833	6024	35
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71	294726.00	192171.80	71925.16	30629.04	8303794	12372693	20676487	2366	269860	107302	428
29.	Uttarakhand	13	15091.07	9993.12	3641.26	1456.69	441631	444670	886301	470	3925	1601	81
30.	West Bengal	19	174147.94	111799.51	43820.36	18528.07	6619158	4997498	11616656	1140	134081	84168	441
	TOTAL	607	2202261.90	1442583.10	539443.71	220235.09	61838909	63887805	125726714	33684	1314636	506968	4634

Statement II

Details of the assistance provided under TSC projects during each of the last three years and current year (up to 31.07.2011)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	11078.44	14218.46	4828.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	404.97	119.26	102.44
3.	Assam	8310.66	6729.84	9437.36	6125.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	7150.57	9046.72	11259.76	8609.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	5018.42	5479.58	2702.42
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	000	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	978.81	3036.91	4692.36	2154.29
9.	Haryana	1069.09	718,15	2361.49	335.27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	778.76	1017.74	2939.78	469.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1115.82	332.90	2792.51	912.17
12.	Jharkhand	3188.20	3941.66	546698	3632.46
13.	Karnataka	3176.18	5571.00	4458.66	4354.64
14.	Kerala	388.99	975.45	2286.34	158.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	9987.48	14402.60	7538.00
16.	Maharashtra	3526.29	9894.05	12911.70	5799.94
17.	Manipur	99.83	1177.54	80.30	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	578.30	1378.78	3320.20	557.86
19.	Mizoram	694.27	412.98	653.40	31.38
20.	Nagaland	99.78	1059.27	1229.45	174.06
21.	Odisha	7204.33	5031.55	6836.73	5585.85
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	223.13	116.02	1116.39	283.18
24.	Rajasthan	2516.85	4352.64	5670.74	3443.79
25.	Sikkim	254.86	0.00	112.86	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	473.31	6166.18	7794.35	3831.03
27.	Tripura	158.76	836.66	925.14	133.92
28.	Uttar Pradesh	38284.24	11579.77	22594.00	8389.68
29.	Uttarakhand	861.89	773.98	1707.61	402.38
30.	West Bengal	3047.06	3246.26	8327.50	6625.33
	Total	98013.97	103885.36	153195.51	77182.131

Doubling and Electrification Work in Uttar Pradesh

1947. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of doubling and electrification works announced, taken up, completed and pending in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Railways have conducted any survey for doubling and electrification of Jhansi-Manikpur railway line;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) During the last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) following sections have been doubled/electrified falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh:

Year	Section	Length in km.
1	2	3
DOUBLING		
2008-09	Garhmukteshwar Kankather	12
2009-10	Amroha-Kankather	31
2010-11	Bhimsen-Juhi	11
	Kanpur-Panki 4th line	09
	Mankapur-Bhabhnan	30
	Gorakhpur-Baitalpur (Part)—Gorakhpur-Cantt. Kusmi	10
	Ekma-Jiradei (Part)	08
	Bhabhnan-Gaur	07
2009-10	Sahibabad-Anand Vihar	11
	Munderwa-Bhabhnan (Gaur-Govind Nagar)	17
	Sahajanwa-Khalifabad	17
	Kushmi-Chauri Chaura of Gorakhpur-Baitalpur	06
	Jiradei-Bhatni (Part)	17
	Siwan-Jiradei	11
2010-11	Tundla-Yamuna Bridge	21
	Panki-Bhaupur 3rd line	11.38
ELECTRIFICATION		
2008-09	Agwanpur-Harthata	08
	Khurja-Baral	27

1	2	3
	Kana-Rosa	63
	Utratia-Dilkusha	06
	Kanpur-Central-Kanpur-Anwarganj	02
2009-10	Mughalsarai-Sri Krishnapur	104
	Utratia-Akbarganj	61
	Rosa-Bareilly	81
	Baral-Meerut City-Sakhoti	84
	Barabanki-Burhwal	27
	Moradabad Yard	08
	BOCL siding at Panki	03
	Anand Vihar-Sahibabad	07
2010-11	Sakhoti Tanda-Saharanpur	83
	Meerut-Muhiuddinpur	10
	Bareilly-Nagaria Sadat	33
	Moradabad-Rampur	19
	Jhansi-Ait	87
	Akbarganj-Sultanpur	64
	Varanasi and Utratia yard	04
	Burhwal-Gonda	61

Moreover, electrification of Ait-Bhua (13 km) and Muhiuddinpur-Modinagar (8 km) sections have also been completed in 2011-12.

Following doubling/electrification works falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh are in progress:

Sl.No.	Section	Length in km
1	2	3
DOUBLING		
1.	Aligarh-Ghaziabad 3rd line	106.15
2.	Bhabhnan-Mankapur patch doubling	30.15
3.	Balance section of Utratia-Sultanpur-Zafrabad	148.00
4.	Barabanki-Burhwal	29.00

1	2	3
5.	Bhadoi-Janghai	89.1
6.	Bhatni-Baitalpur	35.27
7.	Bhatni-Jiradei	38.11
8.	Ghagharaghat-Chowkaghat	5.63
9.	Gorakhpur-Baitalpur	34.13
10.	Gorakhpur-Sajanwa	17.7
11.	Lohta-Bhadoi Phase-I	39.00
12.	Mau-Indara	8.00
13.	Munderwa-Bhabhnan	45.25
14.	Palwal-Bhuteswar 3rd line	81.00
15.	Phaphamau-Allahabad	12.9
17.	Sahjanwa-Munderwa patch doubling	32.19

ELECTRIFICATION

1.	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	140
2.	Varanasi-Janghai-Unchahar Including Phaphamau-Prayag-Allahabad	207
3.	Moradabad-Lucknow-Utratia (balance portion)	37
4.	Utratia-Sultanpur-Mughalsarai (balance portion)	66
5.	Khurja-Meerut-Saharanpur including Ghaziabad-Meerut (balance portion)	41
6.	Jhansi-Kanpur including Ait-Konch and Kanpur Anwarganj-Kalyanpur (balance portion)	141
7.	Barabanki-Gorakhpur-Bankata	341
8.	Rosa-Sitapur-Burhwal	181
9.	Mathura-Goverdhan	24

(b) and (c) Survey for Kanpur-Manikpur doubling has been sanctioned and survey work is being taken up. There is no proposal for electrification of the section.

(d) All the ongoing doubling projects in Uttar Pradesh are being progressed as per availability of resources. During 2011-12, doubling of following sections is expected to be completed:

SI.No.	Section	Length in km.
1.	Domingarh-Sahjanwa	11
2.	Chauri Chauri-Baitalpur	18
3.	Baitalpur-Bhatni-Nounkar	28
4.	Burhwal-Jhangirabad	19
5.	Bhatpar Rani-Bhatni	12

All the sanctioned Railway electrification projects in Uttar Pradesh are planned for completion during the first 3 years of XII Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Railway Network in Odisha

1948. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway network in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha is proposed to be brought under East-Coast Railway zone;

(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 decision to place a particular area under a particular Division/Zone is taken on the basis of administrative/operational requirements without any regional considerations.

The Railway network of Mayurbhanj District is working satisfactorily under the South Eastern Railway and no change is considered necessary at present.

Complaints against work done under PMGSY

1949. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received various complaints from State Governments during the last one year regarding the inferior quality of work done under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Complaints are received from public and public representatives concerning quality of construction, maintenance of roads, delay in construction etc. The Ministry had received 92 complaints during year 2010-11.

(c) A number of complaints are forwarded to the States for necessary action. In some cases, National Quality Monitors are deputed and their reports are shared with the States for corrective action.

[English]

Abnormal Weather Pattern

1950. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out to tackle this adverse impact of abnormal weather condition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government is monitoring the variability of the weather phenomena and development of abnormal weather pattern like drought, flood, flash flood, cyclone, rain induced landslides, heat and cold waves, etc. on a continuous basis. Records of past weather events show that extreme values in respect of heavy rainfall, maximum and minimum temperatures, seasonal rainfall etc. remained unsurpassed in many cases. Areas influenced by the abnormal weather pattern change as per the interannual and intra-seasonal weather and climate variability.

Heavy rain events (> 10 cm/day) over central India are increasing at about 1%/year while weak and moderate events are decreasing at about the same rate over the past 50 years. The extreme rain events which are becoming more intense in recent years are localized and could be part of the natural variability of the

monsoon system. No such pattern is discerned in respect of other weather phenomena.

(c) Yes Madam.

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

In order to capture the characteristics of the changing weather in real time, state-of-the-art 24X7 monitoring system comprising 10-DWRs, located at Agartala, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Machilipatnam, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna and Visakhapatnam is made functional. Additional DWRs at Lucknow, Patiala and Mohanbari are under commissioning. Current weather information is collected through 605Nos. of AWS and 360 Nos. of ARGS made functional across the country.

Minority Participation in MGNREGS

1951. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether participation of muslims in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is very low or negligible as compared to their population;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure participation of all communities in MGNREGS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(e) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to an overall ceiling of 100 days of employment per household in every financial year. The Act uniformly applies to all rural households irrespective of the community they belong to. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Job cards are issued to the households who register themselves for issue of the same. Thereafter, they need to apply for work and get employment as per the provisions of the Act. Separate data for job cards issued or employment provided to people belonging to minority communities under the scheme is not maintained.

Flood Control Projects

1952. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas which are affected due to floods every year, State-wise;

(b) the details of flood control proposals, if any, received from the States, including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the expenditure incurred and progress made in these projects in the last three years;

(d) the reasons for delay, if any; and

(e) the funds allocated for water conservation and storage, State-wise including in Madhya Pradesh 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) As per the report submitted by the XI Plan Working Group of Water Resources, the state-wise details of flood prone area in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During XI Plan, central assistance is being provided to state governments for taking up river

management/flood control works in critical reaches under a state sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)". The proposals submitted by the state governments for seeking central assistance under FMP are considered by an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance to ensure cost effective solutions. 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. Out of 353 approved works, 21 works with a total cost of Rs. 557.19 Crore are from the state of Uttar Pradesh. No flood control proposal from the state of Madhya Pradesh received/approved under FMP.

(c) to (d) During XI Plan, central assistance amounting to Rs. 2669.01 crore (including Rs. 89.79 crore for spilled over works of X Plan) has been released under FMP to the concerned States as on 31.07.2011. A total of 218 works have been reported physically completed as on 31.03.2011. The state-wise details of works approved, funds released and works completed are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) State-wise details of the funds released during the last three years for water conservation and storage under the State Sector Schemes namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)" and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Flood Prone Area as Reported by States to the 11th Plan Working Group

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Flood Prone Area (in Million Hectares)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.480
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.082
3.	Assam	3.820
4.	Bihar	6.880
5.	Chhattisgarh	—
6.	Delhi	0.070
7.	Goa	—

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	2.050
9.	Haryana	2.350
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.231
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.514
12.	Jharkhand	—
13.	Karnataka	0.900
14.	Kerala	1.470
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.337
16.	Maharashtra	0.330
17.	Manipur	0.080
18.	Meghalaya	0.095
19.	Mizoram	0.054
20.	Nagaland	0.009
21.	Odisha	3.340
22.	Punjab	4.050
23.	Rajasthan	3.260
24.	Sikkim	0.020
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.450
26.	Tripura	0.330
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7.340
28.	Uttarakhand	—
29.	West Bengal	3.766
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
31.	Chandigarh	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—
35.	Pudducherry	0.050
Total		45.358

Statement II*State-wise Details of Works Approved, Funds Released and Works Completed*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Works Approved under FMP			Funds Released during XI Plan (as on 31 .07.2011)					Works Completed (as on 31.03.2011)	
		Nos.	Total Cost	Central Share	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	
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
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 III

State-wise Details of the Funds Released for Water Conservation and Storage under State Sector Schemes Namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)" And "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" during Last Three Years

(Rs in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Funds Released under State Sector Schemes 'AIBP' and 'RRR of Water Bodies' during last three years		
		'AIBP'	'RRR of Water Bodies'	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2178.700	189.000	2367.700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	113.373	0.000	113.373
3.	Assam	1402.330	0.000	1402.330
4.	Bihar	243.370	25.000	268.370
5.	Chhattisgarh	428.736	0.000	428.736
6.	Goa	79.480	0.000	79.480
7.	Gujarat	626.110	0.000	626.110
8.	Himachal Pradesh	253.519	0.000	253.519
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	720.828	0.000	720.828
10.	Jharkhand	246.607	0.000	246.607
11.	Karnataka	1834.006	121.510	1955.516
12.	Kerala	14.734	0.000	14.734
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1891.220	7.330	1898.550
14.	Maharashtra	5722.283	0.000	5722.283
15.	Manipur	514.210	0.000	514.210
16.	Meghalaya	157.498	1.780	159.278
17.	Mizoram	138.260	0.000	138.260
18.	Nagaland	175.884	0.000	175.884
19.	Odisha	2187.692	147.120	2334.812
20.	Punjab	172.066	0.000	172.066
21.	Rajasthan	378.117	0.000	378.117

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sikkim	16.969	0.000	16.969
23.	Tripura	127.384	0.000	127.384
24.	Uttar Pradesh	986.093	29.080	1015.173
25.	Uttarakhand	658.724	0.000	658.724
26.	West Bengal	112.824	0.000	112.824
Total		21381.017	520.820	21901.837

[*Translation*]

Divesting Stakes to Foreign Companies

1953. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertaking Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has divested or intends to divest some of its stake in Krishna Godavari (KG) DWN 98/2 Block to some foreign companies; and

(b) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has signed a Farm Out Agreement with Petrobras International Braspetro BV (PIB BV) on 27.09.2007 and with Hydro Oil and Energy India BV (HOEI) on 29.08.2007 for divesting 15% and 10% of its Participating Interest (PI) respectively in the Block KG-DWN-98/2. Government has approved the assignment of PI to the two companies, effective from 22.07.2008 and after assignment, the PI distribution of the Block would be ONGC (Operator) -65%, Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd. (CEIL)-10%, PIB BV-15% and HOEI-10%. However, both the companies have proposed withdrawal from the block. ONGC will execute documents for reassignment of PI and has informed that further divestment plans are being considered.

Survey for New Lines in the Country

1954. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of surveys for new railway lines under process in the country, State-wise including Bihar;

(b) the time frame set for completion of these surveys;

(c) the details of new railway lines in Bihar on which surveys have already been completed; and

(d) the time by which work on laying of these lines is likely to be started alongwith the target date of completion of work thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) As on 01.04.2011, there are 356 No. of surveys which are in progress in different railway zones across the country in different States including in the State of Bihar. State-wise details of ongoing surveys are given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of surveys in progress
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41
2.	Assam & North East Region	40
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	10
5.	Delhi	0
6.	Gujarat	33
7.	Haryana	12

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
10.	Jharkhand	15
11.	Karnataka	13
12.	Kerala	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7
14.	Maharashtra	20
15.	Odisha	18
16.	Punjab	8
17.	Rajasthan	15
18.	Tamil Nadu	20
19.	Uttar Pradesh	23
20.	Uttarakhand	7
21.	West Bengal	41
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
23.	Nagaland	2

(b) Depending upon the terrain, generally, it takes about six months to one year to complete a survey. However, progress of surveys depend upon the availability of funds and conducive local conditions. Hence, no firm dates can be given till these are completed.

(c) and (d) As on 01.04.2011, there are 10 proposals for new lines in the State of Bihar for which surveys have already been completed and the reports are under examination. Railways have a huge throwforward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. As such, a decision to take up these projects will be taken after the reports are examined.

Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes

1955. SHRI GHANSYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI P. K. BIJU:
SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the villages are not given the same attention as cities;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take concrete steps to ensure speedy development of villages;

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

(d) the details of the programmes undertaken by the Government for rural poverty alleviation and development;

(e) whether some of the rural development programmes undertaken in naxal affected areas have not been completed; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development implements through the State Governments/Union Territories Administration the major rural development schemes of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (SGSY/NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation implements the programmes of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). These schemes are primarily designed to provide employment to the rural poor in villages besides creating rural infrastructure and providing basic amenities. All these programmes combinedly helps in alleviation of rural poverty directly and indirectly.

The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive monitoring mechanism through visits of Hon'ble Ministers of Rural Development, Area Officers, Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meeting, Vigilance & Monitoring Committees, National Level Monitors, Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) and online reporting of financial and physical progress of the programmes to ensure speedy and timely implementation of projects and schemes.

(e) to (f) The above mentioned rural development programmes are implemented in all the States, including naxal affected areas, as per the programme guidelines and are ongoing in nature. As the State Governments are responsible for executing these programmes, they are being advised to complete the ongoing works as stipulated in respective guidelines.

[English]

Free Legal Aid to Poor

1956. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed by the Government for availing free legal assistance under Legal Assistance Scheme;

(b) the number of persons benefited under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of applications received, approved, rejected and pending for free legal assistance during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of financial assistance provided under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 in various States/ Union Territories during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether all the State Governments have utilized the funds effectively; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Under Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of Central Act), the following persons are entitled to free legal services:

"12. Criteria for giving legal services-Every person who has to file or defend a case shall be entitled to legal services under this Act if that person is:—

- (a) a member of a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) a victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar as referred to in article 23 of the Constitution;
- (c) a women or a child;
- (d) a person with disability as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996);
- (e) a person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or
- (f) an industry workman; or

(g) in custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 or a in a Juvenile home within the meaning of clause (j) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (53 of 1986), or in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 (14 of 1987); or (h) in receipt of annual income less than rupees nine thousand or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the State Government, if the case is before a Court other than the Supreme Court, and less than twelve thousand rupees or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government if the case is before the Supreme Court."

(b) and (c) The requisite information is being collected from State Legal Services Authorities and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) A statement showing the details of the funds provided by National Legal Services Authority to various States/Union Territories during the last three financial years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, is annexed as Statement.

(e) Yes Madam. The funds have been effectively utilized by the State Legal Services Authorities for the purpose for which they were sanctioned.

(f) The State Authorities are requested to furnish the utilization certificates in respect of the grants provided to them in accordance with the provisions governing the grant-in-aid, as contained in the General Financial Rules, 2005. The State Authorities submit their audited statement of accounts from their respective Accountant General office. In case of delay in submission of the audited statement of accounts by Accountant General office, they furnish their accounts duly audited by Chartered Accountants as per the provisions of General Financial Rules.

The Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA and other Hon'ble Executive Chairpersons of the respective State Legal Services Authorities, who are senior judges of the High Courts and District Judges who are Chairperson of the District Legal Services Authorities, supervise and monitor the legal aid programmes being organized by

Legal Services Authorities throughout the country. The legal aid programmes and the grants released to them are properly assessed and corrective measures are taken for effective utilization of grants. The grants are utilized by the State Authorities only for legal services activities mentioned in Section 7 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987) and for implementation of the schemes of NALSA framed under Section 4 of the Act.

NALSA organizes All India Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities every year and utilization of funds

is discussed in the Meet. Apart from this, Regional Meets of the State Legal Services Authorities are also held to assess the performance of programmes. National Plan of Action to give definite target to the State Legal Services Authorities for achieving the objectives of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 are also drafted every year and their implementation monitored by NALSA.

A web based monitoring system to oversee the proper utilization of funds by the State Legal Services Authorities has also been put in place by NALSA.

Statement

The details of the financial assistance provided by National Legal Services Authority to State Legal Services Authorities including Supreme Court Legal Services Committee during the last three financial years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl.No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authorities	2008-09 Rs.	2009-10 Rs.	2010-11 Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1748000	3700000	10667983
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1256000	2200000	3100000
3.	Assam	2224000	3700000	9750000
4.	Bihar	3668000	5200000	9600000
5.	Chhattisgarh	2148000	3700000	7600000
6.	Goa	152000	1900000	1875163
7.	Gujarat	4100000	5000000	9100000
8.	Haryana	6180000	7200000	8183395
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3752000	4200000	9950000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1784000	3200000	5704000
11.	Jharkhand	5512000	8320000	9100000
12.	Karnataka	- 1948000	4200000	8600000
13.	Kerala	4064000	9600000	8600000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7128000	6700000	10100000
15.	Maharashtra	3320000	6200000	8600000
16.	Manipur	844000	2835899	3100000
17.	Meghalaya	812000	2200000	2600000
18.	Mizoram	1328000	3600000	3600000
19.	Nagaland	1328000	2700000	3100000

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	8940000	6600000	8600000
21.	Punjab	5180000	9200000	7950000
22.	Rajasthan	3272000	6700000	8600000
23.	Sikkim	584000	2800000	3600000
24.	Tamil Nadu	1980000	4700000	8600000
25.	Tripura	704000	3300000	4100000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8080000	9700000	4600000
27.	Uttarakhand	1768000	3200000	4100000
28.	West Bengal	7148000	8200000	10600000
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	228000	1700000	1000000
30.	U.T. Chandigarh	1000000	2500000	1300000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	1400000	1000000
32.	Daman and Diu	—	1400000	1000000
33.	Delhi	—	4200000	6000000
34.	Lakshadweep	—	1950000	1000000
35.	Puducherry	1304000	3200000	3000000
36.	Supreme Court Legal Services Committee	12500000	16000000	13000000

[*Translation*]

Railway Crossings in Delhi

1957. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of railway-crossing in Delhi;

(b) the location-wise, details and the total number of underpasses under construction in Delhi;

(c) the time by which these works will be completed;

(d) whether these underpasses are being constructed by the Railways itself or through some other agencies;

(e) if so, whether there are some other agencies involved in construction of underpasses and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether some underpasses have been opened for people but their loop work is yet to be completed; and

(g) if so, the details of underpasses whose loopworks are incomplete and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) (a) The location-wise details of railway crossing in Delhi are given below:-

Sl. No.	Level Crossing Number	Station between	Location at Km	Classification of Gate	Census year of Unit	Train Vehicle Unit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.	01	Subzi Mandi-Adarsh Nagar Delhi	3/29-30	C	3/2007	2246320
02.	03	Subzi Mandi-Adarsh Nagar Delhi	5/27-6/0	C	2007	367280
03.	08	New Azad Pur-Badli	12/9-11	SPL	2007	468977
04.	10	Badli-Holambi Kalan	14/29-31	SPL	2010	874348
05.	11	Badli-Holambi Kalan	16/7-9	C	2010	1281
06.	12	Badli-Holambi Kalan	17/15-17	SPL	2011	1292828
07.	13	Badli-Holambi Kalan	19/29-31	SPL	2011	1664235
08.	14	Holambi Kalan-Narela	21/19/21	SPL	2011	1415925
09.	15	Holambi Kalan-Narela	23/25-27	C	2010	190365
10.	16	Holambi Kalan-Narela	25/13-15	SPL	2011	2533711
11.	18	Narela-Rathdhana	27/27-29	C	2010	43251
12.	03	Delhi Kishanganj-Daya Basti	4/23-25	B	1/2011	700
13.	05	Daya Basti-Shakur Basti	7/15-17	B	1/2011	1424200
14.	08	Shakur Basti-Nangloi	11/15-17	B	1/2011	31760
15.	11	Shakur Basti-Nangloi	15/9-10	SPL	10/2009	613938
16.	12	Nangloi Yard	16/7-8	SPL	10/2009	643930
17.	14	Nangloi-Ghevra	18/9-10	SPL	10/2009	95201
18.	15	Nangloi-Ghevra	19/6-7	C	10/2009	7774
19.	17	Ghevra Yard	22/2-3	C	09/2009	1533

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	18	Ghevra Yard	23/5-6	SPL	10/2009	493165
21.	19	Ghevra-Bahadurgarh	25/1-2	C	09/2009	3592
22.	20	Ghevra-Bahadurgarh	25/9-10	SPL	09/2009	91439
23.	02	Delhi Shahdara Jn	3/1-2	SPL	09/2009	110212
24.	04	Delhi Shahdara Jn	4/3-4	SPL	09/2009	39140
25.	04	Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Patel Nagar	6/6-7	C	10/2009	14925
26.	12	Delhi Cantt Yard	14/1-2	A	08/2009	42802
27.	15	Palam Yard	18/0-1	SPL	02/2005	472240
28.	16	Palam-Bijwasan	19/9-10	C	02/2005	0
29.	17	Palam-Bijwasan	20/9-10	SPL	02/2005	1120306
30.	18	Palam-Bijwasan	21/7-8	A	01/2008	48972
31.	580	Tugalakabad-Okhla	1523/4-6	B	12/2010	42815
32.	582	Okhla-Hazrat Nizamuddin Jn	1529/30-32	B	12/2010	246354
33.	01	Hazrat Nizamuddin Jn-Lajpat Nagar	1/15/17	C	12/2010	52365
34.	092	Lajpat Nagar-Delhi Safdarjang	2/5-7	B	12/2010	398246
35.	06	Delhi Safdarjang-Brar Square	11/3-5	C	01/2011	25126
36.	07	Delhi Safdarjang-Brar Square	12/13-15	C	01/2011	9955
37.	08	Shakur Basti-Patel Nagar	17/29-31	C	01/2011	110253
38.	07	Delhi Safdar Jang-Brar Square	12/13-15	SPL	09/2007	16795
39.	08	Delhi Safdar Jang-Brar Square	13/6-8	SPL	09/2007	105196
40.	01	Tilak Bridge-EPH Siding Rajghat	PH181-PH17	SPL	2010	4261104
41.	04	Daya Basti-Patel Nagar	20/5-7	C	1/2009	14925

(b) to (e) 18 Nos. of underpasses are under construction in Delhi. Location wise status and target dates for completion of the portion being executed by Railway and executing agency details are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of work	Executing Agency		Status of work
		Portion Under Track	Portion of Approaches	
1	2	3	4	5

(A) COST SHARING WORKS

1.	RUB in lieu of LC No. 3-C near Sawan Park on DLI-UMB Section	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Approaches are in progress by MCD.
2.	Mundka - RUB in lieu of LC No. 16 on Mundka Railway crossing	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Approaches are in progress by MCD.
3.	RUB in lieu of LC No.7-Spl near Azadpur Udyog Nagar	Northern Railway	Public Works Deptt./ Delhi	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Approaches are in progress by PWD.
4.	RUB in lieu of LC No.4-B near Rampura-Dayabasti on DLI-ROK section	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Construction of U-through on Rohtak side and tile work in progress by MCD.
5.	Samaypur Badli RUB in lieu of LC No. 9 connecting GT Road to Badli	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Approaches are in progress by MCD.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	RUB in lieu of LC No. 5-B near Rampura-Dayabasti on DLI-ROK section	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Contract awarded. MCD/Delhi traffic police is yet to arrange closure of level crossing. Target Date of Completion-Feb.12. Approaches Work yet to be started by MCD.
7.	Badli-RUB in lieu of LC No. 8, Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar towards Badli	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Approach road under construction by MCD.
8.	Mangolpuri-RUB in lieu of LC No. 10 connecting Mangolpuri to Rohtak Road	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Approaches is in progress on Udyog Nagar side by MCD.
9.	Lajpat Nagar-Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 2	Northern Railway	Delhi Development Authority	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Approaches is in progress on one side by DDA.
10.	Kirti Nagar-Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 8-C	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Approaches are in progress by MCD.
11.	Shakurbasti-Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 7-B	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work completed. Approaches Approaches are in progress by MCD.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Narela-Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 17-B	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work completed Approaches Narela end done, Lampur side is in progress by MCD.
13.	Road under bridge in lieu of LC no. 1 at km 3/29-31 Roshana Garden, New Delhi on Delhi-Ambala section	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work in progress. Target Date of Completion-Sept.11. Approaches Work in progress by MCD.
14.	Nandnagari-Shahdara-RUB in lieu of level crossing No. 1	Delhi Travel and Tourism Development Corporation	Delhi Travel and Tourism Development Corporation	Portion under track. Work is being done by Delhi Travel & Tourism Development Corporation including in Railway portion. Work in progress. Target Date of Completion-Dec.-11.
15.	RUB at L-xing No. 21 at Bijwasan	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Work is in progress. Target Date of Completion Feb.-12 Approaches Encroachments to remove by MCD.

(B) DEPOSIT WORKS

1.	Delhi Kishanganj - Widening of RUB No. 3 (2x9.5 + 2x9.0m) at km 3.343 between Delhi Jn & Delhi Kishanganj	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track. Contract awarded. General Arrangement plan under approval. Target Date of Completion-June-12. Approaches Removal of obstruction being done by Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Construction/provision of additional (RUB) boxes under the railway tracks connecting Jangpura B. with Sidharth Nagar at km 1529/9-11 having size of 9.00x3.00 mtr on deposit basis	Northern Railway	Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Portion under track Contract awarded. General Arrangement Drawing approved. MCD has to arrange land for construction of thrust bed and assessing the site through HPL land. Target Date of Completion-June-12. Approaches Work not yet started by MCD.
3.	Construction/provision of road under bridge at km 1523/17-21 on Tilak Bridge-Tughlakabad section near Sarita Vihar	Northern Railway	Delhi Development Authority	Portion under track. Contract awarded. General Agreement Drawing approved. Box casting in progress. Target Date of Completion-Dec.-11. Approaches On Okhla side work nearing completion. While on Sarita Vihar side work has been started by DDA.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Funds for Medical Treatment under MPLADS

1958. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines for release of funds under MPLAD Scheme for the medical treatment of people living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said guidelines are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to allow MPLADS fund for treatment of people living below poverty line.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Favouring Private Oil Explorers**

1959. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
 SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether Government has favoured three private oil exploring companies in KG Basin, Banner oilfield and Panna-Mukta-Tapti gas field in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (GAG) has indicated that project cost has been increased more than two and half times than the original projected cost, which was manipulated by the operator with the nexus of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up an inquiry to find out how DGH had violated the guidelines; and

(f) if so, the details of the inquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C and AG) in its draft report made certain comments on KG-DWN-98/3 block in KG Basin, RJ-ON-90/1 block in Banner and Panna-Mukta-Tapti field in Mumbai offshore area. The Draft audit observations

received from C and AG have been replied by this Ministry on 8th July 2011 along with relevant comments received from the contractor in respect of KG-DWN-98/3 block. An exit conference was held by O/o C and AG on 12th July 2011 with the contractor and also with Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) and this Ministry. CAG has been requested to consider these replies before finalizing the audit report. As the report is in the draft stage and yet to be finalized and tabled in the Parliament, no comments can be made on the contents of the report.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

*[Translation]***Subsidy on Diesel to Automobile Companies**

1960. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) provide subsidy on diesel to the automobile companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the subsidy on diesel provided to various automobile companies of the country during the last five years; and

(d) the details of the loss incurred to 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) No, Madam.

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

Rivers in the Country

1961. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the major rivers flowing in India and the places of their origin;

(b) the details of State-wise distance covered by these rivers beginning from their origin till the sea and the State-wise area being irrigated by each river, especially in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether there is any dispute over the distribution of the waters of the river Satluj between any of the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The details of major rivers flowing in

India, the places of their origin with State-wise distance covered by these rivers beginning from their origin till the sea is attached as Statement-I. State-wise area being irrigated by each river has not been calculated so far. However, State-wise details of gross irrigated area is attached as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) There is no information regarding any dispute between any of the States over the distribution of the waters of river Sutlej.

Statement I

Details of Major Rivers

Sl.No.	Name of rivers	Place of origin	Length in passing states
1	2	3	3
1.	Ganga	Gangotri from Devprayag river is known as Ganga	Total Length-2525 km Uttaranchal & Uttar Pradesh-1450 Km Along UP & Bihar Border-110Km Bihar-445 Km Bengal-520 Km
2.	Yamuna	Banderpunch in Yamunotri Glacier	Total Length-1376 Km Along Border of Himachal & UP-30 Km Along border with UP & Haryana-328 Km, Delhi-48 Km & Uttar Pradesh-970 Km
3.	Brahmaputra	Mansarover in Himalayan Region	Total Length-2900 Km Tibet-1700 Km India-900 Km Bangladesh-300 Km
4.	Barak	Southern Slope of Naga hills	Total Length-560 Km Passing from Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Assam
5.	Kosi	Its three tributaries originate in Himalayan Region in Nepal & Tibet and meet at Chatra in Nepal from there river is known as Koshi	Total Length-468 Km Nepal-35 km Bihar-433 Km
6.	Gandak	Southern Tibet, near Tibet Nepal Border	Tibat & Nepal-380 km Along Uttar Pradesh & Bihar Border-45 Km Bihar-205 Km

1	2	3	3
7.	Sone	Amarkantak high lands in Maikala range in Bilaspur District	Total length-881 Km
8.	Ghaghra	60 Km Southwest of Mansarovar in Himalyan Glacier	Total Length-1080 Km Nepal-540 Km India (UP)-540 Km UP & Bihar Border Bihar
9.	Godavari	In the Western Ghats, Trimbakeshwa in the Nashik District of Maharashtra	Total Length-1465 Km Flow through Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh
10.	Krishna	Western Ghat, Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra	Total length-1401 Km Maharashtra-306 km Karnataka-483 Km Andhra Pradesh-612 Km
11.	Cauvery	Talakaveri in Coorg district on Brahmagiri Rang of Western Ghat in Karnataka	Total Length-800 Km Karnataka-320 km Taminl Nadu-416 Km Along Tamil Nadu & Karnataka Border-64 Km
12.	Subernrekha	Nagari Village in Ranchi District of Jharkhand	Total Length-395 Km Jharkhand, Odisha & West Bengal
13.	Brahmani	Nagri village in Ranchi	Total Length-799 Km
14.	Baitarni	Keonjhar district Odisha Near Manakarancho village	Total Length-355 Km Odisha-355 Km
15.	Mahanadi	Pharsiya Village near Nagri Town in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh	Total Length-851 Km Chhattisgarh-357 Km Odisha-494 Km
16.	Pennar	Chennakeshva hills of Nandi Range of Karnataka	Total Length-597 Km
17.	Mahi	Village Sardarpur in Dhar District of Madhya Pradesh	Total Length-583 Km Flow through Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Gujarat
18.	Sabarmati	Aravali Hills in Udaipur District of Rajasthan	Total Length-300 Km Flow through Rajasthan & Gujarat

1	2	3	3
19.	Narmada	Amarkantak in Maikal hills in Shahdol district of MP	Total length-1312 Km Madhya Pradesh-1079 Km Maharashtra-35 Km Maharashtra & Gujarat-39 km Gujarat-159 Km
20.	Tapi	Multai (Betul District of Madhya Pradesh)	Total Length-724 Km
21.	Indus	Mansarovar in Tibet	Total length-1100 Km (aprox) in India J&K-1100 Km (aprox)
22.	Jhelum	Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir	Total length-813 Km (aprox) Flow through India (J&K) & Pakistan
23.	Chenab	Bara Lachha Pass in Himachal Pradesh	Total Length-960 Km (aprox) Flow Through India (Himachal Pradesh, J&K) & Pakistan
24.	Gomti	Mainkot in Puranpur Tahsil of Pilibhit District in UP	Total Length 940 Km Uttar Pradesh-940 Km
25.	Purna (West flowing river from Tapi to Tadri)	Satpura Hills range	Total length- 142 Km
26.	Haladi (West flowing river from Tadri to Kanyakumari)	Someswara, Western Ghats, Karnataka	Total Length-70 Km
27.	Luni (West flowing river of Kutch and Saurashtra)	Western slope of Aravali Hills	Total Length -511 Km Flow through Rajasthan & Gujarat
28.	Swarnamukhi (East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi & Pennar)	Eastern Ghat Range, Near Palkala village in Chittor District	Total Length-130 Km
29.	Vamsadhara (East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi & Pennar)	Lanjigarh Village, Kalahandi	Total Length 254 Km

Statement II

State-wise details of Gross Irrigated Area for the year 2008-09

(Thousand Hectares)

State/UT/Year	Gross irrigated Area
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	6741
Arunachal Pradesh	56
Assam	150
Bihar	4752
Chhattisgarh	1537
Goa	36
Gujarat	5278
Haryana	5528
Himachal Pradesh	184
Jammu and Kashmir	471
Jharkhand	164
Karnataka	3942
Kerala	458
Madhya Pradesh	6714
Maharashtra	4202
Manipur	52
Meghalaya	73
Mizoram	11
Nagaland	82

1	2
Odisha	3177
Punjab	7724
Rajasthan	7910
Sikkim	11
Tamil Nadu	3393
Tripura	104
Uttarakhand	570
Uttar Pradesh	19522
West Bengal	5509
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Chandigarh	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
Daman and Diu	Not available
Delhi	31
Lakshadweep	1
Puducherry	27
Total All India	88419

Electrification of Railway Lines

1962. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have set a target for electrification of 3500 kms of railway lines with an expenditure of Rs. 3000 crore under 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith total route kilometers on which electrification work has been completed so far under the 11th Five Year Plan *vis-à-vis* target set for it and the funds spent thereon so far; and

(c) the present status of electrification of the Indore-Ujjain railway line in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. The target set for 11th Five Year Plan originally was 3500 Route Kilometers (RKM) with an expenditure of Rs. 3000 crore. Target for the plan period was subsequently reset at 4500 RKM in Mid Term Appraisal of the Plan.

(b) During first four years of Plan, 3391 RKM have been electrified and Rs 2621.18 crore have been spent. During last and 5th year of the plan, *i.e.*, 2011-12, 1110 RKM have been targeted with an outlay of Rs. 978 crore to achieve the revised Plan target of 4500 RKM.

(c) Electrification works of Indore-Ujjain via Dewas in Madhya Pradesh are in advanced stage of completion.

[English]

Production of Fertilizers

1963. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer producing plants in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the target fixed for production of fertilizers has been achieved by all the fertilizer units in the country;

(c) if so, the production made by these plants during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the production of these plants are not sufficient to meet the demand of fertilizers in the country and some States which do not have fertilizer plants face most difficulties in getting fertilizers as per their demands;

(e) if so, whether there is any provision for inter-State allocation of fertilizers in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of number of fertilizer plants producing Urea, DAP and Complex Fertilizers operating in the country in the public, private and Co-operative sector at present, state-wise are at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No Madam, Some of the fertilizer units in the country are not producing as per their target fixed due to (i) non-availability of adequate Natural Gas (ii) unforeseen shutdowns and (iii) shortage of raw materials. However, production of nitrogenous fertilizers for the year 2010-11 is more than the installed capacity. Plant-wise/ State-wise details of production during the last three years and current year are at Statement-II

(d) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under partial movement distribution control of the Government of India. All other fertilizers like DAP, MOP and NPK etc. are decontrolled since August 1992.

The demand of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complexes in the country is on the rise over the years and has been highest ever during the current year 2010-11. The increasing demand of fertilizers is bridged through imports. As such there is no problem in supplying the fertilizers to those states which do not have any fertilizer plant.

(e) and (f) Question does not arise.

Statement I*State-wise and Sector-wise no. of Major Fertilizer units operating in the Country*

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of Units operating	Sector			
			Public	Co-operative	Private	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4			4	4
2.	Assam	2	2			2
3.	Bihar					
4.	Chhattisgarh					
5.	Goa	1			1	1
6.	Gujarat	8		3	5	8
7.	Haryana	1	1			1
8.	Jharkhand					
9.	Karnataka	1			1	1
10.	Kerala	2	2			2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2			2
12.	Maharashtra	5	4		1	5
13.	Odisha	2		1	1	2
14.	Punjab	2	2			2
15.	Rajasthan	3			3	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	4	1		3	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7		5	2	7
18.	West Bengal	1			1	1
Total		45	14	9	22	45

Statement II

*Plant-wise production of Urea for the years 2008-09 to 2010-2011 and during the current year
(April 2011 to July 2011)*

Name of Plants	Production ('000' MT)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total Apr.-July 11
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC SECTOR:				
NFL: Nangal-II	514.5	474.0	478.5	137.7
NFL: Bhatinda	537.5	514.7	553.0	137.5
NFL: Panipat	488.3	512.9	470.0	178.3
NFL: Vijaipur	865.9	878.5	916.6	322.3
NFL:Vijaipur Expn.	937.9	949.6	961.5	312.1
Total (NFL):	3344.1	3329.7	3379.6	1087.9
BVFCL: Namrup-II	60.7	79.2	86.1	28.3
BVFCL: Namrup-III	128.5	230.4	198.9	34.5
Total (BVFCL):	189.2	309.6	285.0	62.8
RCF: Trombay-V	0.0	306.9	341.1	51.6
RCF: Thal	1903.3	1782.2	1783.4	550.4
Total (RCF):	1903.3	2089.1	2124.5	602.0
MFL: Chennai	405.7	435.9	477.9	178.8
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR:	5842.3	6164.3	6267.0	1931.5
COOP. SECTOR:				
IFFCO: Kalol	559.8	601.2	600.1	193.6
IFFCO: Phulpur	662.7	722.6	745.1	203.7
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	840.6	1000.1	1026.2	374.6
IFFCO: Aonla	986.8	1000.3	988.5	312.0
IFFCO: Aonla Expn.	1018.1	1000.3	1042.6	350.7
Total (IFFCO):	4068.0	4324.5	4402.5	1434.6
KRIBHCO: Hazira	1743.2	1779.6	1840.3	593.2
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR:	5811.2	6104.1	6242.8	2027.8
Total (Pub. + Coop.)	11653.5	12268.4	12509.8	3959.3

1	2	3	4	5
PRIVATE SECTOR:				0.0
GSFC: Vadodara	236.3	281.5	245.5	92.2
SFC: Kota	395.5	382.2	403.4	134.9
DIL: Kanpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	412.4	387.5	396.8	128.8
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0	0.0	300.9	222.1
MCF: Man galore	379.3	379.5	379.4	145.8
GNFC: Bharuch	592.3	601.7	643.2	192.5
IGF: Jagdishpur	1068.6	1096.1	1098.5	391.2
NFCL: Kakinada-I	768.9	757.0	831.6	236.7
NFCL: Kakinada-II	609.1	723.1	824.0	233.2
CFCL: Gadepan-I	909.8	1019.6	1032.2	352.2
CFCL: Gadepan-II	1008.3	1011.2	1068.0	315.6
TCL: Babrala	1023.8	1231.7	1116.7	397.3
KSFL: Shahjhanpur	864.3	972.8	1030.5	308.5
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	8268.6	8843.9	9370.7	3151.0
TOTAL (PUB.+COOP.+PVT.)	19922.1	21112.1	21880.5	7110.3

*State-wise Production of Urea from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and during the current year
(April 2011 to July 2011)*

('000' MT)

Name of State/Zone	Production			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Apr.-July 11
1	2	3	4	5
SOUTH ZONE				
Andhra Pradesh	1378.0	1480.1	1655.6	469.9
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	379.3	379.5	379.4	145.8
Tamil Nadu	405.7	435.9	778.8	400.9
Total (South Zone):	2163.0	2295.5	2813.8	1016.6

1	2	3	4	5
WEST ZONE				
Goa	412.4	387.5	396.8	128.8
Madhya Pradesh	1803.8	1828.1	1878.1	634.4
Maharashtra	1903.3	2089.1	2124.5	602.0
Gujarat	3131.6	3264.0	3329.1	1071.5
Rajasthan	2313.6	2413.0	2503.6	802.7
Total (West Zone):	9564.7	9981.7	10232.1	3239.4
EAST ZONE				
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	189.2	309.6	285.0	62.8
Total (East Zone):	189.2	309.6	285.0	62.8
NORTH ZONE				
Haryana	488.3	512.9	470.0	178.3
Punjab	1052.0	988.7	1031.5	275.2
Uttar Pradesh	6464.9	7023.9	7048.1	2338.0
Total (North Zone):	8005.2	8525.5	8549.6	2791.5
GRAND TOTAL	19922.1	21112.3	21880.5	7110.3

Plant-wise production of DAP for the years 2008-09 to 2010-2011 and during the current year (April to July 2011)

(‘000’ MT)

Name of Plants	Production			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Apr.-July 11
1	2	3	4	5
COOP. SECTOR:				
IFFCO: Kandla	214.7	722.7	60.1	94.9
IFFCO: Paradeep	436.5	402.3	916.5	286.5
TOTAL CO-OP SECTOR	651.2	1125.0	976.6	381.4

1	2	3	4	5
PRIVATE SECTOR:				
GSFC: Vadodara	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	205.0	351.8	151.6	104.9
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0	0.0	30.4	63.6
MCF: Mangalore	158.3	198.1	177.8	50.2
TCL: Haldia	147.8	183.7	190.3	78.3
GSFC: Sikka-I	630.5	921.8	706.1	187.9
GSFC: Sikka-II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (Sikka-I and II):	630.5	921.8	706.1	187.9
CIL: Kakinada	518.2	520.6	402.5	113.3
CIL: Vizag	0.0	0.0	31.8	0.0
Hindalco Indus: Dahej	168.6	181.8	214.2	58.3
PPL:Paradeep	470.2	763.7	655.6	205.3
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	2342.1	3121.5	2560.3	861.8
TOTAL (CO-OP. + PVT.):	2993.3	4246.5	3536.9	1243.2

Zone/State-wise Production of DAP for the Years 2008-09 to 2010-11 and during the Current Year (April 2011 to July 2011)

('000' MT)

Name of State/Zone	Production			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Apr.-July 11
1	2	3	4	5
South-Zone				
Andhra Pradesh	518.2	520.6	434.3	113.3
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	158.3	198.1	177.8	50.2
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	30.4	63.6
Total (SZ):	676.5	718.7	642.5	227.1

1	2	3	4	5
West-Zone				
Goa	205.0	351.8	151.6	104.9
Gujarat	1057.3	1826.3	980.4	341.1
Total (WZ):	1262.3	2178.1	1132.0	446.0
East-Zone				
Odisha	906.7	1166.0	1572.1	491.8
West Bengal	147.8	183.7	190.3	78.3
Total (EZ):	1054.5	1349.7	1762.4	570.1
Grand Total:	2993.3	4246.5	3536.9	1243.2

Plant-wise production of Complex Fertilizer for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 and during the current year (April 11 to July 2011)

(‘000’ MT)

Name of Company/Unit	Product	Production			
		2008-09	2009- 10	2010-11	Apr. to July 11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Sector					
FACT: Udyogamandal	20:20	115.8	181.3	147.6	43.0
FACT: Cochin-II	20:20	489.5	576.8	496.2	105.1
Total (FACT):		605.3	758.1	643.8	148.1
RCF: Trombay	15:15:15	471.0	490.4	446.0	138.4
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RCF: Trombay-IV	20.8:20.8	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0
	20:20	0.0	0.0	157.9	46.0
Total (RCF):		471.0	503.3	603.9	184.4
MFL: Chennai	17:17:17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	19:19:19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (MFL):		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Public Sector:		1076.3	1261.4	1247.7	332.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cooperative Sector					
IFFCO: Kandla	10:26:26	1041.1	1191.1	1610.1	161.7
	12:32:16	538.0	460.6	846.2	332.5
	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.4
Total (IFFCO/Kandla):		1579.1	1651.7	2456.3	583.6
IFFCO (OCF):	20:20	869.5	1097.7	745.3	338.5
Paradeep	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (IFFCO): Paradeep		869.5	1097.7	745.3	338.5
TOTAL (IFFCO)		2448.6	2749.4	3201.6	922.1
Private Sector					
GSFC: Vadodara	20:20	197.3	292.9	280.3	91.7
CIL: Vizag	28:28	207.1	290.1	129.3	82.4
	14:35:14	67.2	175.7	137.0	56.3
	20:20	434.0	563.7	592.5	227.1
	10:26:26	31.4	23.9	0.0	0.0
Total (CIL):		739.7	1053.4	858.8	365.8
ZIL: Goa	19:19:19	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	28:28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10:26:26	270.1	208.9	332.8	0.0
	20:20	3.3	22.6	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	67.7	134.7	176.7	105.9
Total (ZIL):		373.2	366.2	509.5	105.9
SPIC: Tuticorin	20:20	0.0	174.4	175.4	74.6
	17:17:17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (SPIC):		0.0	174.4	175.4	74.6
MCF: Mangalore	20:20	74.3	84.1	45.7	18.1
	16:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (MCF):		74.3	84.1	45.7	18.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
CIL: Ennore	16:20	158.4	212.6	248.3	83.3
	20:20	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Total (CFL):		158.4	212.6	260.8	83.3
GNFC: Bharuch	20:20	134.0	166.5	166.2	50.2
Total (GNFC):		134.0	166.5	166.2	50.2
TCL:Haldia	28:28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15:15:15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	104.9	30.2	9.8	0.0
	10:26:26	308.5	363.8	351.4	124.9
Total (TCL):		413.4	394.0	361.2	124.9
GSFC:Sikka-I	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
GSFC:Sikka-II	12:32:16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CIL:Kakinada	20:20	48.9	4.2	0.0	28.0
	14:35:14	102.1	478.1	515.4	167.2
	17:17:17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	23.0	17.0	36.1	2.9
	14:28:14	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
	10:26:26	399.4	236.3	407.3	49.8
Total (GFCL):		573.4	735.6	958.8	251.9
Hindalco Ind:Dahej	10:26:26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12:32:16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DFPCL: Taloja	23:23	57.9	100.6	123.5	44.2
PPL:Paradeep*	20:20	176.0	242.7	304.7	82.7
	28:28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	16:20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	14:35:14	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0
	15:15:15	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
	12:32:16	98.5	33.0	53.3	0.0
	10:26:26	277.5	171.5	149.5	13.4
Total (PPL):		552.0	447.2	537.5	103.7
Total Private Sector:		3323.5	4027.5	4277.7	1314.3
Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.)		6848.4	8038.3	8727.0	2568.9

*State/Zone-wise Production of Complex Fertilizers for the Years 2008-09 to 2010-11 and
During the Current Year (April 2011 to July 2011)*

('000' MT)

Name of Zone/State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Apr. to July 11
South-Zone				
Andhra Pradesh	1313.1	1789.0	1817.6	617.7
Kerala	605.3	758.1	643.8	148.1
Karnataka	74.3	84.1	45.7	18.1
Tamil Nadu	158.4	387.0	436.2	157.9
Total (SZ):	2151.1	3018.2	2943.3	941.8
West-Zone				
Goa	373.3	366.2	509.5	105.9
Maharashtra	528.9	603.9	727.4	228.6
Gujarat	1960.3	2111.1	2902.8	725.5
Total (WZ):	2862.4	3081.2	4139.7	1060.0
East-Zone				
Odisha	1421.5	1544.9	1282.8	442.2
West Bengal	413.4	394.0	361.2	124.9
Total(EZ):	1834.9	1938.9	1644.0	567.1
Grand Total:	6848.4	8038.3	8727.0	2568.9

[*Translation*]

Maintenance of Roads under PMGSY

1964. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in many parts of the Madhya Pradesh have been damaged;

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

(c) whether the roads constructed under the scheme are substandard in comparison to the quality standard fixed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps likely to be taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Rural roads is a State subject and responsibility of execution of works under PMGSY is of the State Government. The responsibility of maintenance of road works under PMGSY also lies with the State Government.

(e) Ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. The PMGSY works are physically supervised by State Government through the State Quality Monitors and other officials. In addition, National Quality Monitors are also sent to inspect some of the PMGSY works on random basis.

[*English*]

Supply of Fertilizers

1965. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are currently supplying fertilizers to farmers through buffer stock; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under partial movement and distribution control of the Government. All other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/de-canalized since 1992. The availability of decontrolled fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for further distribution within the State. Buffer stock of urea is maintained during off peak period and released by the State Government depending on the urgency during peak seasons.

Multi Functional Complexes

1966. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up Multi Functional Complexes (MFC)/World Class Stations in the country through private investment/participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for this purpose across the country, State-wise, including Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Development of Multi Functional Complexes (MFCs) at 120 stations is planned through private investment/participation. Accordingly, contracts for development of Multi Functional Complexes at three stations have been awarded and for other stations, preliminary work has been undertaken. 50 stations have been identified for development as world class stations in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode by leveraging the real estate potential of the land around and the air space above the stations. Bidding process for world class stations in PPP mode can be initiated only after Master Plan and Feasibility Report is prepared and in-principle approval of the local agencies obtained. Consultancy works for preparation of Master Plan and Feasibility Report: had been taken up for New Delhi, CST Mumbai and Patna. Action has also been initiated for Consultants for Secunderabad, Porbandar, Surat, A timed a bad, Sealdah, Chandigarh and Chennai Central. For other stations, preliminary activities are being taken up by the Zonal Railways. Due to high cost of these projects, not

much headway could be made. In this regard, a review of policy of engagement of Consultants has been undertaken.

State-wise list of stations identified for development of Multi Functional Complexes and world class stations is enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Multi Functional Complexes	World Class Stations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram, Karimnagar, Kurnool Town, Nellore, Nizamabad, Secunderabad, Srikakulam Road (Amudalavalsa), Vijayawada, Vizianagaram, Zahirabad.	Secunderabad, Tirupati.
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh Town.	Guwahati.
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur, Gaya, Hajipur, Jamalpur, Katihar, Patna Sahib Jn., Raxaul Jn., Sasaram.	Gaya, Patna.
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai.	
5.	Delhi		Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, New Delhi.
6.	Goa		Goa.
7.	Gujarat	Anand, Bhavnagar Terminus, Bhuj, Junagadh, Nadiad, Sonmath.	Ahmedabad, Porbander, Surat.
8.	Haryana	Hisar, Panipat, Rohtak, Sonipat.	Ambala Cantt.
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Katra, Srinagar, Udhampur	Jammu.
10.	Jharkhand	Deoghar (Baidyanathdham), Dhanbad Jn., Tatanagar	
11.	Karnataka	Arsikere, Bangarapet, Bellary, Davangere, Gulbarga, Shimoga Town, Tumkur, Yesvantpur.	Baiyapanahali, Bangalore City, Mangalore.
12.	Kerala	Kasargod, Mavelikara, Thiruvananthapuram.	Ernakulam, Kozhikode (Calicut), Thiruvananthapuram.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara, Neemuch, Ratlam, Rewa, Sanchi, Ujjain.	Bhopal, Habibganj
14.	Maharashtra	Hazur Sahib Nanded, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus (Kurla), Miraj, Nasik Road, Shegaon, Vasai Road, Wardha.	CST Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Thane.
15.	Nagaland	Dimapur.	
16.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar, Balasore, Brahmapur, Cuttack, Jharsuguda, Rayagada, Sambalpur.	Bhubaneswar, Puri

1	2	3	4
17.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bathinda, Ludhiana, Patiala.	Amritsar, Ludhiana.
18.	Rajasthan	Abu Road, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar.	Ajmer Jn., Jaipur, Kota.
19.	Tamil Nadu	Erode, Nagercoil Jn., Salem, Tiruchi Fort, Tiruttani.	Chennai Central.
20.	Tripura	Agartala.	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Gorakhpur Jn., Jhansi, Jhusi, Orai, Raja-ki-Mandi, Varanasi.	Agra Cantt., Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Central, Lucknow, Mathura, Varanasi.
22.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Ramnagar.	
23.	West Bengal	Anara, Asansol, Balurghat, Bankura, Barrackpore, Bolpur, Dhakuria, Diamond Harbour, Durgapur, Jhargram, Kalyani, Kanchrapara, Krishnanagar City, Madarihath, Majherhat, Malda Town, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Nabadwipdham, Naihati, New Farakka, New Mal Jn., Purulia, Siuri, Thakurnagar.	Bolpur, Kolkata, Howrah, Kharagpur, Majerhat, New Jalpaiguri, Sealdah.
24.	Union Territory	Chandigarh.	Chandigarh.

Coaches/Railway Safety

1967. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the modernisation of railway safety enhancement process has been delayed;

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

(c) whether the Railways have timely been replacing over-aged coaches/wagons with the new ones; and

(d) if so, the number of over-aged coaches/wagons replaced with new coaches during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. All possible steps are undertaken on a

continuing basis to modernize railway safety systems. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, etc. Modernization of the railway assets is a continuous process.

(c) Yes, Madam. Railways are regularly phasing out over aged coaches and wagons on age-cum condition basis and inducting new coaches and wagons of the required types.

(d) During the last three years, 2562 over aged Broad Gauge coaches and 7911 Broad Gauge wagons were phased out and 8195 new coaches and 37417 new wagons were inducted by the Indian Railways. During this period, 587 over aged EMU coaches have been condemned and replaced with new coaches.

Benches of Supreme Court

1968. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) the criteria and provision laid down by his ministry for establishment of circuit benches of Supreme Court in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of circuit Supreme Court benches so far established, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals under consideration or pending with his ministry as on date, State-wise;

(d) whether there is a specific proposal for establishing circuit Supreme Court benches of Supreme Court at Gandhinagar and Kolkata; and

(e) if so, the time by which these benches are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Article 130 of the Constitution stipulates that the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

(b) So far no circuit bench of the Supreme Court has been established.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal before the Government for establishing circuit bench of the Supreme Court at Gandhinagar and Kolkata.

[Translation]

Railway Manufacturing Projects under PPP Mode

1969. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on several railway manufacturing project is ongoing under the Public-Private Partnership Model in the Eastern Railway and Southern Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated/spent so far, project-wise; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to start production/operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) (a) There is only one ongoing railway manufacturing project under Public Private Partnership Model in Eastern Railway.

(b) The details of the project with funds allocated and spent so far is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Railway	Project description	Anticipated cost	Funds allocated during 2011-12	Expenditure upto May, 2011
1.	Eastern	Kanchrapara - Rail coach manufacturing unit.	860.16	1.22	5.06

(c) The project shall be set up in 3 years after award of contracts.

Economic Condition of Minorities

1970. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASHMUNSI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey to identify the other minorities including Muslims living below the poverty line in every State especially in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the schemes formulated by the Government to improve the economic condition of the minorities including Muslims;

(d) the funds allocated for the said schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the role of the Union Government and State Governments in implementation and monitoring of the said schemes?

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 Ministry of Minority Affairs does not conduct any survey of minorities including Muslims living below the poverty line. However, the Government in May, 2011 has approved the methodology and the implementation modalities proposed by the Ministry of Rural Development for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) survey relating to Census 2011 in rural areas and ordered that the proposed BPL Census be completed by December, 2011. The Ministry of Rural Development has informed the Ministry of Minority Affairs that in the questionnaire drafted for the Census, there is a provision to capture information/data pertaining to religion. The Planning Commission has in June 2011 forwarded to the Ministry of Minority Affairs the Interim Report of the Expert Group to recommend the detailed methodology for identification of families living Below Poverty Line in urban areas. In the draft

questionnaire of the Expert Group, a column for religion of the minorities is there.

(c) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) extends loans to persons belonging to minority communities living below double the poverty line, for undertaking self employment and income generating activities. The term Loans are provided by NMDFC through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments. NMDFC provides Micro-credit to the members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) through Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as well as SCAs. NMDFC also extends educational loans and supports promotional schemes like Vocational Training, Marketing Support and Mahila Samridhi Yojana through the SCAs as well as NGOs.

(d) A statement showing the total funds disbursed during the last three years under term loan and micro finance and the current financial year, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(e) The State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) of NMDFC which implement the schemes of NMDFC operate under the administrative control of the respective State Governments and are subject to monitoring by the State Governments especially because the State Governments contribute to the equity share capital of NMDFC. The physical and financial targets for the NMDFC schemes are laid down in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Central Government and NMDFC and the progress of achievements of the company are monitored through quarterly review meetings by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Statement

(Updated as on 31.07.2011)

Sl.No.	State	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)								
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		
		Amount	Benef.	Amount	Benef.	Amount	Benef.	Amount	Benef.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.25	637	45.00	704	0.00	0			
2.	Assam	0.00	0	12.42	230	200.00	2500			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Bihar	904.50	3357	4.50	60	793.50	1854		
4.	Chandigarh	2.00	4	6.00	14	4.00	9		
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	100.00	222	100.00	222		
6.	Delhi	17.00	34	45.25	158	17.00	38		
7.	Gujarat	300.00	1009	314.33	957	0.00	0		
8.	Himachal Prades	75.00	202	230.00	511	115.00	255	70.00	108
9.	Haryana	359.00	777	1,076.00	5474	0.00	0		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	420.00	1641	560.00	2272	1,083.00	2920	300.00	663
11.	Jharkhand	110.00	447	0.00	0	0.00	0		
12.	Kerala	4,229.50	14729	5,183.50	31010	6,079.91	42200	2,000.00	6290
13.	Karnataka	450.00	1426	350.00	1600	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								
18.	Mizoram	300.00	910	309.81	790	129.00	287		
19.	Nagaland	500.00	1836	1,170.00	3114	451.00	2029	100.00	154
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	961.13	2135		
23.	Rajasthan	100.00	205	302.25	692	700.00	1555		
24.	Tamil Nadu	965.25	8039	2,134.55	16439	3,220.00	31823		
25.	Tripura	50.00	206	96.00	213	100.00	222	50.00	77
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	1538
	Total	13,072.79	51198	19,774.25	104594	23,326.94	158510	3,520.00	8830

[English]

Import of Oil and LNG

1971. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India sought more Oil and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from Nigeria recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Gas is likely to be utilised?

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) India's refining capacity is projected to increase from the current capacity of 185 million metric tonne per annum (mmtpa) to about 240 mmtpa by 2012-13. Further, the requirement of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is also expected to go up substantially in coming years. Presently, import of crude oil and LNG is being made from Nigeria also. India has expressed its interest to procure a portion of the additional requirement of crude Oil and LNG from Nigeria.

(c) Regasified LNG (RLNG) would be supplied to various customers in the country to meet the increasing demand of natural gas in the country.

Allocation of Funds under MSDP

1972. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI MADHU KODA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts identified as minority concentrated districts for the implementation of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme, State-wise;

(b) the details of various works undertaken under this programme, funds earmarked, allocated and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government is contemplating to curtail the 25 percent population criteria by 15 percent for selection of minority districts during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in view of the new census results;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of new districts likely to be included as minority districts as a result thereof;

(f) whether there has been a slow implementation of the said programme;

(g) if so, whether any detailed assessment has been made to identify the reasons for the slow implementation of the programme; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) State-wise list of 90 districts identified for implementation of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The State wise details of funds earmarked/allocated and utilized for various work undertaken during each of the last three years and the current year under MSDP are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(f) to (h) No, Madam. The works taken up under MsDP are mainly construction activities which involve longer gestation period to complete. The Ministry is regularly reviewing the progress of implementation with the States and UTs.

Statement I

Sl.No.	States	Sl.No.	Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Kheri
		2.	Barabanki
		3.	Bareilly
		4.	Baghpat
		5.	Bijnor
		6.	Muzaffarnagar
		7.	J.P. Nagar
		8.	Siddarth Nagar
		9.	Shajahanpur
		10.	Bulandshahr
		11.	Rampur
		12.	Saharanpur
		13.	Balrampur
		14.	Ghaziabad
		15.	Bahraich
		16.	Budaun
		17.	Moradabad
		18.	Lucknow
		19.	Pilibhit
		20.	Shrawasti
		21.	Meerut
2.	West Bengal	22.	Malda
		23.	Birbhum
		24.	Burdwan
		25.	Murshidabad
		26.	Nadia
		27.	Howrah

1	2	3	4
		28.	South 24 Parganas
		29.	Cooch Bihar
		30.	North 24 Parganas
		31.	Kolkata
		32.	Dakshin Dinajpur
		33.	Uttar Dinajpur
3.	Haryana	34.	Mewat
		35.	Sirsa
4.	Assam	36.	Barpeta
		37.	Kamrup
		38.	Darrang
		39.	Bongaigaon
		40.	Goalpara
		41.	Dhubri
		42.	Morigaon
		43.	Nagaon
		44.	Karimganj
		45.	Cachar
		46.	Hailakandi
		47.	N.C. Hill
		48.	Kokrajhar
5.	Manipur	49.	Senapati
		50.	Ukhrul
		51.	Churachandpur
		52.	Thoubal
		53.	Chandel
		54.	Tamenglong
6.	Bihar	55.	Katihar
		56.	Araria

1	2	3	4
		57.	Darbhanga
		58.	Kishanganj
		59.	Purnia
		60.	Sitamarhi
		61.	West Champaran
7.	Meghalaya	62.	West Garo Hills
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63.	Nicobar
9.	Jharkhand	64.	Pakur
		65.	Shahibganj
		66.	Ranchi
		67.	Gumla
10.	Odisha	68.	Gajapati
11.	Madhya Pradesh	69.	Bhopal
12.	Kerala	70.	Wayanad
13.	Karnataka	71.	Gulbarga
		72.	Bidar
14.	Maharashtra	73.	Parbhani
		74.	Hingoli
		75.	Washim
		76.	Buldana
15.	Mizoram	77.	Lawngtlai
		78.	Mamit
16.	Sikkim	79.	North Sikkim
17.	Delhi	80.	North East
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	81.	Leh (Ladhak)
19.	Uttarakhand	82.	Hard war
		83.	Uddham Singh Nagar
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.	East Kameng
		85.	Lower Subansiri

1	2	3	4
		86.	Changlang
		87.	Tirap
		88.	Tawang
		89.	West Kameng
		90.	Papum Pare

Statement II

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation/ Funds earmarked	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Details of various works undertaken (Full form of abbreviation given at bottom of page)	
			Released by Centre	Utilized by State/UT	Released by Centre	Utilized by State/UT	Sanctioned/ Released by Centre	Utilized by State/UT till 31st July, 2011	Sanctioned/ Released by Centre	Utilized by State/UT till 31st July, 2011		
1	2	3	I	II	III	V	VI	VIII	IX	10	11	12
1.	Uttar Pradesh	101570.00	12442.11	12393.39	29436.33	14965.1	21106.29	12.00	1437.16			IAY, Health centres, AWC, DWS, ACRs, Polytechnics, Inter-colleges, ITIs, Toilet and DW in High school.
2.	West Bengal	68610.00	4327.59	4311.09	23539.13	16910.52	23105.55	1252.47				AY, Health centres, AWC, DWS, ACRs, Hostels, ITI, polytechnic, school building.
3.	Haryana	4920.00	1401.23	951.55	460.45	450.45	1186.17	600				AY, Health centres, AWC, ACRs, School building, III
4.	Assam	70350.00	4226.65	4226.65	15192.08	9623.95	9611.71		0.84			AY, Health centres, AWC, OWS, ACRs, school building, hostels
5.	Manipur	13910.00	3011.78	3011.75	6004.25	2701.18	371.25	137.61				AY, Health centres, AWC, DWS, School building, IWDP, hostels, ITI
6.	Bihar	52320.00	1675.20	536.91	10503.92	5793.58	12250.15	539.86				IAY, Health centres, AWC, DWS, School building, ACRs, Lab equipment, hostels, solar antem/solar street light

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Meghalaya	3050.00			1066.82	798.17	1519.83				IAY, DWS, School building, ACRs, hostels, teaching blocks
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1500.00			1.04		\$21.71				AWC, Modern Teaching aids, ITI
9.	Jharkhand	18140.00			4429.83	4168.38	5533.46	2328.46	150.00		IAY, Health centres, AWC, ACRs, Solar Street Lights, hostel, ITI, solar street light.
10.	Odisha	3130.00			1041.24	1026.92	1517.24	751.35			IAY, Health centres, AWC, ACRs, ITI
11.	Kerala	1500.00			76.5	52	641.63				Health centres, ACRs with lab facility, DWS
12.	Karnataka	3990.00			580.18	507.76	2129.39	126.84			IAY, Health centres, AWC, ACRs, hostels
13.	Maharashtra	6000.00			2227.11	1536.47	2953.59				IAY, AWC, hostels
14.	Mizoram	4590.00			403.04	403.04	1456.78				IAY, Health centres, AWC, ACRs, hostels, DWS
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1500.00			599.58	446.02					AWC, DWS, ACRs, ITI
16.	Uttarakhand	5950.00			811.85	609.30	2229.65				Health centres, AWC, DWS, ACRs, nter college, polytechnics
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1500.00			645.6	645.60	752.7	263.75			IAY, AWC, hostel
18.	Delhi	2210.00			155		48.75				ACR, DWS
19.	Sikkim	1500.00					568.88				Health centres, AWC, ACRs, school building
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	11800.00					4319.50	845.76			IAY, Health centres, AWC, ACR, School building, Hostels
Grand Total		378040.00	27084.56	25431.34	97193.95	60638.44	91924.23	6858.10	1588.00		

Abbreviation used

AWC—Anganwadi Centres

IAY—Indira Awas Yojana

ACRs—Additional Class Rooms

ITI—Industrial Training Institute

DWS—Drinking Water Supply

IWDP—Integrated Watershed Development Programme

Health sector includes community health centres, primary health centres, primary health sub centres, ward health units, labour room and female ward.

Suspension of Works under MGNREGS

1973. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been suspended in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to revive the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No such report has been received by the Ministry.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

1974. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

Sl.No.	Criteria	Weightage (in %)
(i)	Rural population	40
(ii)	Rural SC and ST population	10
(iii)	States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development programme (HADP) and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
(iv)	Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes	10
Total		100

Population is only one of the criteria for deciding the allocation to States.

(b) and (c) No Madam. In the earlier allocation criteria under NRDWP, weightage for Rural SC and ST population was not given. However, in the revised allocation criteria under NRDWP, with effect from 25.2.2010, 10% weightage

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

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

(b) if so, whether States with tribal domination like Chhattisgarh are in a disadvantageous position due to the said criteria;

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

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

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these changes are likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the criteria for allocation of funds to the States is as follows:

has been given to rural SC and ST population. States like Chhattisgarh are therefore not disadvantaged in allocation of funds.

(d) to (e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

*[English]***National Water Projects**

1975. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to declare Pranahita-Chevella and Polavaram projects as national projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted proposals for inclusion of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project and Indira Sagar Polavaram Project in the scheme of National Projects in July, 2010 and April, 2009 respectively.

(c) The proposal of Indira Sagar Polavaram Project will require clearance of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), High Powered Steering Committee for National Project and finally clearance of the Union Cabinet.

The State Government was requested to submit the proposal of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project for inclusion under the scheme of national project after obtaining investment clearance from the Planning Commission.

A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance and availability of funds and thereafter obtaining the approval of Union cabinet.

*[Translation]***Construction of Dams**

1976. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dams under construction State-wise, including in Uttar Pradesh and on the river Yamuna;

(b) the year of commencement and the time by which the works on these dams are likely to be completed, dam-wise;

(c) the amount estimated to be spent thereon;

(d) the present status of these proposals; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for expeditious implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Consistency and Transparency in the Regulatory Process**

1977. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India can do better by infusing consistency and transparency in the regulatory process governing key sector in the petroleum and natural gas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The regulatory process in the petroleum and natural gas sector is governed as per the Oilfield Regulation and Development (ORD) Act, 1948 and Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules 1959. The Act and Rules provide for regulation of Petroleum operations and grant of license and leases for exploration and development of Petroleum activities in a transparent manner. The blocks for oil and gas under New Exploration Policy (NELP) and the blocks for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) under CBM Policy are awarded through a transparent international competitive bidding process. Steps taken to ensure transparency in the bidding process, inter alia, would include:

(i) Before the launch of NELP or CBM round, Investors' Conferences are organized to invite suggestions for making improvements in the bidding parameters.

(ii) Bidding parameters are finalized and provided in advance to all bidders and bids received are opened in the presence of the bidders.

- (iii) Exploration contracts are monitored on the basis of the Production Sharing Contracts executed by the Operators with Government and other related policies/guidelines, which are in Public domain.

New Gas Connections

1978. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that gas agencies are refusing to provide new gas connection to the consumers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the gas agencies insist upon the consumers to purchase gas stove compulsorily at the time of providing new gas connections;

(d) the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the adherence of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) continue to enroll new LPG customers and release new LPG connections on demand, subject to the applicant residing within the area of operation of the distributorship and fulfilling requisite documentation for availing a new LPG connection and after due verification.

(c) and (d) There is no compulsion on the customers to buy LPG stove of any brand or any other items from LPG distributors. The customers are at their liberty to buy LPG Stoves from any source of their choice.

Customers are being informed of this through advertisements in print and electronic media, besides incorporating the above message on LPG refill cash memos as well as intimation letters to prospective customers. A notice is also displayed at distributor's showroom to this effect.

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

(i) Fine of ₹ 10,000 and recovery of ₹ 2000 per customer to whom forced sale is made for 1st offence.

(ii) Fine of ₹ 25,000 and recovery of ₹ 2000 per customer to whom forced sale is made for 2nd offence.

(iii) Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints of forced sale of stove/hot plate to newly enrolled or wait listed customers, these are investigated. If the complaint is established, action is taken against the erring LPG distributor in accordance with the above provisions of the MDG.

Fast Track Court and Video Conferencing

1979. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI P.K.BIJU:

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

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

(b) the total fund allocated for setting up of fast track courts, State-wise;

(c) the status of fast track courts in the country to clear backlog of pending cases; and

(d) the action plan of the Government to dispose of court cases through video conferencing?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per the information received from the Registry of the High Courts/State Governments upto March 2011, a statement of number of fast track courts functional in the states is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Statement-II indicating the funds allocated for setting-up and operation of Fast Track Courts since inception to the year 2010-11 is enclosed.

(c) The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in the country for disposal of long pending Sessions and other cases. The Government accorded its approval for the continuation of 1562 Fast Track Courts that were operational as on 31.3.2005 for a further period of 5 years *i.e.* up to 31st March, 2010. This scheme was further extended for a further period of one year *i.e.* upto 31.03.2011. It has been decided that there will be

no central funding for Fast Track Courts beyond 31.03.2011.

As per information received from the Registry of the High Courts/State Governments, out of 38.90 lakh cases transferred to fast track courts, 32.34 lakh cases were disposed and 6.56 lakh cases were pending in the fast track courts as on March, 2011.

(d) There is no such plan of the Government.

Statement I

Status of Fast Track Courts (March, 2011)

Sl.No.	States	No. of Fast Track Court Functional	Total Cases Transferred Since Inception	Total Cases Disposed Since Inception	No. of Cases Pending	As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	236928	199953	36975	March, 11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	4162	1660	2502	March, 11
3.	Assam	20	72191	55811	16380	March, 11
4.	Bihar	179	239278	159105	80173	March, 11
5.	Chhattisgarh	25	94670	76575	18095	March, 11
6.	Gujarat	61	536163	428941	107222	Dec. 10
7.	Goa	3	5208	4114	1094	Aug. 07
8.	Haryana	6	38359	33590	4769	Dec. 10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	40126	33427	6699	March, 11
10.	Jharkhand	39	110027	87789	22238	March, 11
11.	Karnataka	87	218402	184067	34335	Aug., 10
12.	Kerala	38	109160	95367	13793	March, 11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	84	348213	298571	49642	Sep., 10
14.	Maharashtra	67	438435	377421	61014	Dec., 10
15.	Manipur	2	3059	2861	198	March, 11
16.	Meghalaya	3	1031	843	188	March, 11
17.	Mizoram	3	1868	1635	233	March, 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	2319.30	569.80	226.00	190.17	249.60	196.80	192.00	3943.67
12.	Karnataka	2431.80	595.40	610.80	230.40	182.40	446.40	441.60	4938.80
13.	Kerala	815.25	198.40	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	148.80	1757.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2223.90	422.50	215.40	259.80	312.00	316.80	316.80	4067.20
15.	Maharashtra	4352.40	1197.20	1101.60	782.40	417.60	412.80	537.60	8801.60
16.	Manipur	90.00	12.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	150.80
17.	Meghalaya	90.00	19.20	14.40	0	26.80	—	28.80	181.20
18.	Mizoram	90.00	19.20	17.68	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	184.48
19.	Nagaland	54.90	12.80	18.18	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	124.28
20.	Odisha	1866.60	262.40	196.80	158.40	158.40	168.00	168.00	2978.60
21.	Punjab	746.10	115.20	48.00	51.20	0	163.20	81.60	1205.30
22.	Rajasthan	2238.05	531.40	753.64	398.40	398.40	398.40	398.40	5116.69
23.	Sikkim	29.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	1151.90	313.70	235.20	235.20	0	470.40	235.20	2641.60
25.	Tripura	73.80	19.20	3.80	0	0	11.56	0	108.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6319.80	288.00	3075.69	495.52	1161.60	1161.6 0	1094.40	13596.61
27.	Uttarakhand	1173.60	1549.80	216.00	129.60	0	—	99.62	3168.62
28.	West Bengal	3972.60	761.80	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	571.20	7590.40
Total		42613.27	10000.00	10292.66	5719.89	5456.00	5613.16	7315.62	87010.60

*Grants released to the States from 2000-01 to 2004-2005 by Ministry of Finance.

[Translation]

Supply of LPG through Pipeline

1980. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to supply LPG through pipeline in all mega cities of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government have prescribed any time limit for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal for supplying LPG through pipeline in all mega cities of the country.

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

[English]

Khadi and Village Industry Products

1981. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vending stores selling khadi and village industry products are facing acute problems in selling their products;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend financial assistance to these industrial units to save them from extinction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Some khadi and village industries institutions during the review meetings taken by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), have reported that their outlets are not being able to attract the customers to the desired extent due to the sales outlets being old and also the fact that items available are not in line with the present market demand. To overcome these problems, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through KVIC has taken steps to further improve the sale of khadi and village industry products including (i) introduction of a scheme named 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' which inter alia, provides for renovation of khadi sales outlets owned by institutions, KVIC or State/UT Khadi and Village Industries Boards (ii) implementing a project based scheme named "Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP)" to improve the marketability of khadi and village industries products through improvement in quality, design and packaging and (iii) implementing a comprehensive 'Khadi Reforms and Development Programme' with assistance to the tune of US\$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 300 selected khadi institutions over a period of three years from 2009-10, which inter alia, provides for opening of new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and state capitals and renovation and modernization of institutional sales outlets, besides setting up of a Marketing Organization under Public Private Partnership with professional support.

Bio-Toilets in Coaches

1982. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways propose to install bio-toilets in every train coach to get rid of manual scavenging on railways across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time which the proposal is likely to be implemented across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Indian Railways has installed bio-toilets in train coaches with a view to develop designs suitable for Indian Railways conditions. Approximately 130 bio-toilets have been installed in coaches on Indian Railways and are under trial.

(c) Various technology options including Bio-toilets are under different stages of trials. It is not possible to finalise long term action plan at the moment as the technology development cycle has not matured as yet.

Competition Appellate Tribunal

1983. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals received at the Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of under the Tribunal during the last three years. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Since its inception on 20th May, 2009, the Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) has received 36 appeals against decisions of the Competition Commission of India. CAT functions out of New Delhi and has no benches outside.

(b) CAT has disposed of 24 appeals till the end of July, 2011. In addition, CAT disposed of 1426 cases out of 1825 cases of the erstwhile Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, which were transferred to the CAT. Out of these 1426 disposed cases, 114 cases have been restored on review applications.

Status of New Railway Lines

1984. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of new railway lines on Kolhapur-Vaibhavwadi (Konkan Railway), Thirunavaya-Guruvayoor (Herala), Jiribam-Imphal (Tupul) and Qazigund-Udhampur lines;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to expedite the works on these lines; and

(c) the funds allocated/released so far for these projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (c) The details of following ongoing railway projects along with expenditure and outlay during the current year are as under:

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Expenditure upto March, 2011	Outlay during 2011-12	Status
1.	Kolhapur-Vaibhavwadi			Work is not yet sanctioned.
2.	Thirunavaya-Guruvayoor	11.30	6.66	Alignment approved by Government of Kerala after a delay of 14 years. For the first eight kilometers, land requirement has been furnished to State Government.
3.	Jiribam-Imphal (Tupul)	395.19	100	Earthwork, Tunnelling & Bridgework taken up in Jiribam-Tupul section. Final Location Survey for Tupul-Imphal (26.5 Km) is nearing completion. Progress badly affected due to security issues. A battalion of CRPF is being deployed by MHA for providing security at project sites.
4.	Qazigund-Udhampur	7129.00	1100	The work in Udhampur-Katra (25 km) is in advance stages and targeted for completion in 2012-13. Qazigund-Banihal (1 7.428 km) section is planned to be completed by 2012-13. Work on Katra-Banihal section is in progress and is targeted by the year 2017.

(b) Railways have huge throw-forward 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, forestry clearances etc. meetings with State Government/Central Government officials are held from time to time. Contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management and field units have been further empowered.

[*Translation*]

New Shatabdi Express

1985. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce a new Shatabdi Express on Delhi-Moradabad-Bareilly-Shahjahanpur-Lucknow line;

(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) Introduction of new Shatabdi Express on Delhi-Moradabad-Bareilly-Shahjahanpur-Lucknow route is not operationally feasible for the present.

Free Meals for Train Delay

1986. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to provide meals and water free of cost to the passengers in case the Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains are running late;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for this purpose;

(c) whether this facility would be made available in some more trains also; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per recent instructions issued on 27.05.2011, whenever any Rajdhani/Shatabdi /Duronto Express trains are running late from its schedule time by more than two hours, meals would be provided, including packaged drinking water, free of cost as per the service timings to the passengers on-board of these trains irrespective of sector wise service provided for its normal run subject to practical feasibility.

(c) and (d) This facility is only provided in all Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto Express trains where catering charges are included in the ticket fare.

Swajaldhara Scheme

1987. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the main objectives of Swajaldhara Scheme;

(b) the number of projects sanctioned and completed under Swajaldhara Scheme in each State/UT during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has recently reviewed the functioning of Swajaldhara Scheme;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the effective implementation of this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Swajaldhara a community led participatory programme aimed at:

(i) Providing safe drinking water in rural areas with full ownership of the community;

(ii) building awareness among the village community on the management of drinking water projects including better hygiene practices; and

(iii) encouraging water conservation practices along with rainwater harvesting.

(b) Swajaldhara Scheme has been discontinued at the Central level, from 2007-08 and no projects were sanctioned thereafter. The details of projects completed, if any, under Swajaldhara Scheme by the States during the said period are maintained at the State level.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Recovery against Excess Prices on Medicines

1988. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has issued notices to the pharmaceutical companies for recovery of 2328 crores against excess prices on medicines which are under price control law;

(b) if so, the status of recovery of the above amounts; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to stop this practice of pharmaceutical companies to safeguard the interests of consumers?

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) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) since its inception in August, 1997 till 31st July, 2011, based on detection of overcharging cases, has issued demand notices in 812 cases involving an amount of Rs. 2357.24 crore (overcharging along with interest) for selling the medicines at a price higher than the prices fixed under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO 1995).

(b) Out of total amount of Rs. 2357.24 crore an amount of Rs. 211.25 crore has been realized till 31st July 2011. Out of remaining amount of Rs. 2145.99 crore, cases pertaining to an amount of Rs. 1936.14 crore are under litigation & are pending in various courts and Rs. 33.71 crore is pending for recovery with collectors of various States. Cases for Rs. 176.14 crore are being pursued with the concerned Pharma Companies.

(c) A number of drug companies have been found to be selling medicines at a higher price to consumers. In such cases, NPPA initiates action of overcharging against the companies as per the provisions of the DPCO'1995 and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. In order to ensure compliance of the notified ceiling price, NPPA calls for the control samples of the subsequent batches and the price list of the companies in respect of the formulations where the companies were found to

have overcharged. NPPA also on continuous basis verifies the price lists submitted by the companies and undertakes market surveillance by suo-moto procurement of samples of scheduled formulation packs to see that there is no violation of the prices fixed and revised by NPPA.

[Translation]

Sambhal Gajraula Line

1989. DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Sambhal-Gajraula via Hasanpur new railway line;

(b) the reasons for delay in implementation of the said project; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be started/ completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Sambhal-Gajraula new line (via Hasanpur) survey was completed in 2008-09. As per the survey report, the cost of construction of this 42 km long new line was assessed as Rs. 175.16 crore. The sanction of the project could not be advanced as the proposal was returned by Planning Commission asking railways to work out appropriate financing and operational arrangement for the project. Another survey for Gajraula-Mainpuri (via Sambhal) new line has recently been completed. As per the survey report, the cost of construction of this 167 km long new line has been assessed as Rs. 881.40 crore. The survey report is presently under examination in the Ministry. Further decision on the project will be taken after completion of the examination of the survey report.

(c) The project has not yet been sanctioned.

[English]

Separate High Court in Manipur

1990. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Manipur is now going to have a separate High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the delinking process of the Imphal Bench from the main Guwahati High Court has started; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Government of Manipur have created infrastructural facilities for establishment of a separate High Court in Manipur and amendment to the North-Eastern Area (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 is required for the formal establishment and functioning of a separate High Court.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Smart Card under MGNREGS

1991. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to shift completely to a smart card based electronic benefit transfer (EBT) system to pay wages to beneficiaries of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether banks are required to set up banking out-posts in all Gram Panchayats under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the banking out-posts set up so far by the banks;

(f) whether all the hilly and inaccessible areas where post offices are not available will be connected under the scheme; and

(g) the period by which these areas will be benefited with the EBT system?

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

(b) Wage disbursement to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages. Section 3(3) of MGNREGA provides that the disbursement of wages shall be made on weekly basis or in any case not later than a fortnight after the date on which such work was done. All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The State Governments have been advised to make use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled models like Business Correspondent, Rural ATM, handled devices, smart cards, bio-metrics, mobile banking etc., for easy wage payments to MGNREGA workers.

(c) to (g) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012, using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. Approximately 73,000 such habitations across the country have been identified and allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services by March, 2012. As per reports received from Banks, 29,569 villages have been covered as on 31.03.2011.

Railway Links with Bangladesh

1992. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI P. VISHWANATHAN:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI GANJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Railway links in operation between India and Bangladesh;

(b) whether the Railways propose to restore the railway links between the two countries which had been stopped in the past;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways propose to link Agartala with Akhaura in Bangladesh via Gangasagar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial implications/cost sharing between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railway links presently in operation between India and Bangladesh are Gede (India)-Darsana (Bangladesh), Petrapole (India)-Benapole (Bangladesh) and Singhabad (India)-Rohanpur (Bangladesh).

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) During the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in January, 2010, both India and Bangladesh agreed to construct a new Agartala (India)-Akhaura (Bangladesh) rail link with a grant from India. Railway Board (India) and Government of Bangladesh have approved the proposed alignment corridor via Gangasagar station in principle. As per the Detailed Engineering Report prepared by the Ircan International Limited, the total length of the proposed alignment is 15.064 km out of which 5.050 km is in India and the balance 10.014 km is in Bangladesh. The estimated cost for the project is Rs. 267.49 crore including the cost of land. The cost of construction for the entire project will be borne by the Government of India.

Hansi Butana Canal in Punjab

1993. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has approached the Union Government seeking its immediate intervention for stalling the erection of wall on the Hansi Butana Canal;

(b) if so, the details thereon; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) In a letter dated 03.07.2011 from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab addressed to Hon'ble Prime Minister, it is mentioned that Haryana intends providing a concrete toe wall/lining on the outer slope of the left embankment

of the Hansi-Butana canal in a length of about 3.5 km, which will hinder the flow of flood water leading to a submergence of hundreds of villages in Punjab. He sought deputation of senior Central Government officials to ascertain the ground situation and also immediate intervention to impress upon the Government of Haryana to stop its unilateral action of going ahead with the proposed toe wall and other measures which can cause tragedy of epic proportion in the State of Punjab.

(c) The matter is sub-judice in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and both Punjab and Haryana have filed replies/counter-replies in the matter.

[Translation]

Reservation Quota at Khurja Junction

1994. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of representations have been received from people's representatives demanding stoppage of several important express trains at the said junction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

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

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

Jaswant Singh Commission

1995. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Jaswant Singh Commission was constituted for setting up a Bench of High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for setting up the Bench of High Court in the Western Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) In 1981, the Government of India appointed a three-member commission headed by Justice Jaswant Singh, a retired Judge of Supreme Court, to consider all aspects arising out of the demand for the constitution of a bench of the Allahabad High Court for the western districts of Uttar Pradesh. The terms of reference of the Commission were enlarged by the Government in 1983, requiring it inter-alia to examine and report, on all aspects of the general question of establishing benches of High Courts and on the broad principles and criteria to be followed in this regard.

The Commission presented its report to the Government on April 30, 1985, wherein it recommended establishment of a permanent Bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh at Agra and two circuit Benches thereof at Nainital and Dehradun. The report was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 20.04.1987 and LoK Sabha on 21.04.1987.

The recommendations of the Commission were referred to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1986 for their views and comments, in consultation with the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court. No specific and complete proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, in consultation with the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court for setting up a bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh.

The then Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court in 2001 conveyed that with the bifurcation of Uttar Pradesh into two States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal, several districts of Western U.P. have gone under the territorial jurisdiction of Uttaranchal High Court and therefore, he found no justification for creation of any Bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh.

World Bank Report on Water Resources

1996. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently conducted a study in the water resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the availability of water may not be sufficient enough, due to excessive exploitation of ground water, as per the above mentioned report;

(d) if so, the measures being undertaken by the Government to counter the challenge;

(e) whether the World Bank has provided financial assistance to projects in the water resources sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, name and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The World Bank had conducted a study called "Deep Wells and Prudence: Towards Pragmatic Action for Addressing Groundwater Over-exploitation in India", and published the same in 2010.

(c) The report points that groundwater faces a number of threats relating to quality and quantity due to pollution and over-exploitation, encouraged by poor public water supply service delivery, cheaper pumps, flexibility and timeliness of groundwater pumping, and electricity subsidies. This has led to almost a third of the groundwater blocks in the country being in semi-critical, critical, or over-exploited categories, with the situation deteriorating rapidly.

(d) The measures undertaken to promote implementation of rain water harvesting and to regulate ground water development, *inter-alia*, include:

- Circulation of '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 scheme on 'Artificial recharge to ground water through Dug wells' for augmenting the ground water resources in seven States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat & Madhya Pradesh, which are predominantly underlain by hard rock formations during 2007-2010.
- 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.
- Issuing of directions by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to Chief Secretaries in

12 States and Administrations in 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.

- Issuing of directions by CGWA to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/ Hotels/ Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (Except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
- Issuing of directions by CGWA to Heads of Central Road Research Institute, National Highway Authority of India, Central Public Works Department, Railway Board, Sports Authority, Airport 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 stadiums and airports.
- Notification of 43 areas by Central Ground Water Authority for regulation of ground water development.
- Issuing of directions by CGWA to large and medium Industries using ground water in the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up water conservation measures including recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting and adopt practices of treatment, recycle and reuse of waste water in their premises.

(e) and (f) Yes, the World Bank has provided assistance to projects in the water resources sector. The details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

(Figures in US \$ million)

Sl.No	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance (IBRD/IDA)	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.07.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project 4750-IN	30.11.2004/ 31.12.2011	387.40(IBRD)	171.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Uttar Pradesh	UP Water Sector Restructuring Project 3602-IN	08.03.2002/ 31.10.2011	111.00(IDA)	116.49
3.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project 3603-IN	15.3.2002/ 31.3.2013	119.00(IDA)	111.56
		Additional Financing Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project 4709-IN	21.5.2010/ 31.03.2013	19.00(IDA)	0.18
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project 4796-IN	19.08.2005/ 31.03.2012	325.00(IBRD)	209.53
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project 7897-IN	14.08.2010/ 31.07.2016	450.60(IBRD)	43.34
6.	Odisha	Odisha Community Tanks Management Project 4499-IN	27.01.2009/ 31.08.2014	56.00(IDA)	3.13
		Odisha Community Tanks Management Project 7576-IN	27.01.2009/ 31.12.2014	38.47(IBRD)	3.32
7.	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project 4872-IN	02.11.2007/ 31.01.2012	32.00(IBRD)	4.72
		Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project 3635-1-IN	02.11.2007/ 31.01.2012	32.00(IDA)	6.83
8.	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project 3635-IN	04.06.2002/ 31.01.2012	75.02(IDA)	56.38
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project 4291-IN	08.06.2007/ 31.12.2012	94.50(IDA)	27.94
		Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project 4857-IN	08.06.2007/ 31.12.2012	94.50(IBRD)	28.19
10.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project 4846	12.2.2007/ 31.3.2013	335.00(IBRD)	54.70
		Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project 4255-IN	12.2.2007/ 31.3.2013	150.00(IDA)	139.00
11.	Multi-State*	Hydrology Project (Phase-II) 4749-IN	19.1.2006/ 30.6.2012	104.98(IBRD)	41.32

*Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Punjab, Puducherry and Himachal Pradesh.

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

IDA: International Development Association

[English]

PMEGP

1997. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the applications received from entrepreneurs for establishment of micro enterprises under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from each State/UT during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) the number of applications cleared and pending as on date;

(c) the steps taken for early clearance of these applications;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the project cost from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs for these entrepreneurs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) State/UTs wise number of the applications received from entrepreneurs under PMEGP during each of the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The number of applications recommended and forwarded to Banks by District Level Task Force Committee (DTFC) for sanction as well as those sanctioned and disbursed by banks are given below:

Year	No. of applications received	No. of applications recommended and forwarded to Banks by DTFC	No. of applications sanctioned by Banks	No. of cases disbursed by Banks
2008-09	217762	83454	36287	25507
2009-10	319702	162606	67473	39335
2010-11	309780	155979	70346	48023
2011-12 (upto 02.08.2011)	91981	11926	25642*	12993*

*Inclusive of number of applications forwarded to banks for sanction in the year 2010-11

(c) To expedite the timely sanctioning of loans under PMEGP as well as their disbursement by Banks, the process is monitored at District Level by DTFC and by State Government concerned. KVIC and Ministry of MSME have also taken up the issue with CMDs of Banks to sensitize the bank officials on timely disbursement of credit.

The process is periodically monitored at the national level by a monitoring committee for PMEGP and at state level Banker's meet by the respective State Governments.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of number of applications received from entrepreneurs under PMEGP

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of applications received from entrepreneurs under PMEGP			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 02.08.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	213	175	101	0
2.	Delhi	196	1326	2703	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Haryana	3187	4039	3570	491
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1654	2841	3405	2060
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	11697	13272	5642	1210
6.	Punjab	3595	4424	3504	9
7.	Rajasthan	6309	10414	13762	8004
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	252	335	0
9.	Bihar	26259	17634	18161	439
10.	Jharkhand	6406	4366	4706	2895
11.	Odisha	14465	23471	18044	20456
12.	West Bengal	19090	42036	64342	0
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1085	357	1728	0
14.	Assam	21404	26251	27307	30959
15.	Manipur	195	10128	1125	649
16.	Meghalaya	2093	4698	2440	1954
17.	Mizoram	803	2723	1416	729
18.	Nagaland	3188	3724	9613	0
19.	Tripura	1575	1680	2751	1964
20.	Sikkim	123	255	243	0
21.	Andhra Pradesh	9642	15078	17904	1040
22.	Karnataka	16759	18124	10840	0
23.	Kerala	3874	5856	5155	2979
24.	Lakshadweep	49	74	75	0
25.	Puducherry	400	690	510	14
26.	Tamil Nadu	11032	23335	19812	1874
27.	Goa	64	175	162	37
28.	Gujarat	5097	10853	10537	4068
29.	Maharashtra	13030	17289	15813	7698
30.	Chhattisgarh	6058	5954	7360	142
31.	Madhya Pradesh	2900	5348	7377	431

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Uttarakhand	1300	3526	2988	1108
33.	Uttar Pradesh	23982	39334	26349	771
	TOTAL	217762	319702	309780	91981

Welfare Programme Volunteer

1998. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to depute one welfare programme volunteer for every forty village households for facilitating delivery of public services under various Government programme to eligible rural households;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has taken-up a Lab-to-Land Initiative for enhancing the effectiveness of programme implementation through field level training of village based cadre of Bharat Nirman Volunteers. Every Bharat Nirman Volunteer is attached with a maximum of 40 village households for delivery of public services under various government programmes to eligible rural households. In the first phase, the initiative is being implemented in 79 Blocks from all over the country.

[*Translation*]

Production of Coal Bed Methane Gas

1999. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the production of Coal Bed Methane Gas during the last three years; and

(b) the extent to which the target was achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The annual target fixed by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) taking into consideration Annual Work Plan of the Operators versus

actual Coal Bed Methane (CBM) production during the last three years is as under.

(Million Cubic Meter)

Year	Target	Actual	% Achievement
2008-09	38.75	13.10	33.8
2009-10	57.73	38.40	66.5
2010-11	33.29	41.36	124.2

[*English*]

New Trains

2000. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to run Bhuj-Bandra Express via Malia, Morbi, Vakaner, Surendranagar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, 12959/12960 Dadar-Bhuj Express (bi-weekly), announced in Railway Budget 2011-2012, will run via Gandhidham-Samakhiali-Radhanpur-Bhildi-Palanpur-Mahesana-Ahmedabad.

[*Translation*]

Export of Fertilizers to Neighbouring Countries

2001. CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy of the Government to export fertilizers to Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Export of fertilizers to Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar are decided on case to case basis under the bilateral trade agreement between the countries. However, exports of 45,000 MTs of urea have been made to Nepal during the year 2010-11. No exports have been made to Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Proposals for New Line

2002. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects such as laying of new railway lines, electrification, doubling and gauge conversion sanctioned/ undertaken under Ratlam Division/Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise, project-wise;

(b) the present status of these projects;

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

(d) the steps being taken for completion of these projects in a time bound manner?

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) During last three years, Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola Gauge conversion project falling fully/partly in Ratlam Division of Madhya Pradesh has been sanctioned. Part detailed estimate of Ratlam-Mhow (159.45 km) and Akola-Akot (43.50 km) sections has been sanctioned. Final Location Survey for Mhow-Khandwa and soil investigation for Ratlam-Mhow have been taken up. Tenders for minor bridges, earthwork, casting of pre-cast elements, transportation & erection of steel girders and ballast supply have been awarded. An expenditure of Rs. 1.07 crore has been incurred upto March, 2011. An outlay of Rs. 30 crore has been provided for the year 2011-12.

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

[English]

Revenue Expenditure

2003. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses suffered by the Railways during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of revenue and expenditure of Railways during the last two financial years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for incurring loss by the Railways which had been making huge profits earlier; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/being taken to turn the Railways into a profit-making unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Railways did not suffer any loss during last three years.

(b) The Revenue earnings and Revenue expenditure (including dividend) of Railways during the last two years are as under:—

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	Revenue	Expenditure
2009-10	89229.29	89228.54
2010-11 (Prov.)	96681.02	95276.13

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise. However, in order to improve its financial health, Railways are continuously striving to augment traffic earnings and containing the expenditure to the possible extent. For further improvement In earnings, the initiatives taken under freight business segment include plans to improve throughput through increased productivity and efficiency, reduction in wagon turn around time, increasing carrying capacity of wagons, notification of high capacity (25 tonne) routes for carrying additional traffic of bulk commodities, modification of Taper of Base Class-100, distance based surcharge on Iron Ore for export co-related with the international price of Iron Ore, dynamic Pricing Policy for taking advantage in the skew in demand for traffic like levy of Busy Season charge, Development charge, Terminal charge, Busy Route surcharge for traffic to Pakistan and Bangladesh

etc. and introduction of more attractive Freight Incentive Scheme for retaining and attracting additional traffic. Initiatives under passenger and parcel business segments include extension of Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) facilities to more and more location, speeding up of trains, review of trains with low patronage, deployment of additional coaches in well patronized trains, vigorous checking of ticket less travelling, additional leasing of parcel space in certain nominated trains, leasing of vacant compartment of guard in front of SLR coach etc.

On the expenditure side, Railway is striving to improve productivity by better man power planning, assets utilization, inventory management, fuel consumption etc. and controlling expenditure through number of austerity/economy measures.

Development Schemes for West Bengal

2004. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes being implemented by the Government for rural development in country;

(b) the amount of funds allocated in 2011-12 for the rural development in respect of the villages of West Bengal;

(c) whether the funds allocated last year for the rural development in West Bengal have been fully utilized by the West Bengal Government;

(d) if so, the areas where the funds were actually utilized; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major rural development programmes namely, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is implementing the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(b) Central allocation is made to the States and UTs under SGSY/NRLM, IAY, PMGSY and NRDWP only. The other schemes i.e. MGNREGA, IWMP and TSC are demand based/project based, therefore State-wise allocation is not made. Central allocation under allocation based rural development schemes in respect of development of the villages of West Bengal during 2011-12 is Rs. 1246.46 crore.

(c) to (e) The funds under various rural development programmes are utilized as per the programme guidelines. During the year 2010-11, the Government of West Bengal utilized an amount of Rs. 6274.51 crores out of the available funds (which include opening balance + Central and State releases + miscellaneous receipts). The Central allocation was Rs. 1351.08 crores under rural development schemes in respect of development of the villages of West Bengal during 2010-11.

Increase in Price of Drilling Oil Wells

2005. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the daily increase of rates of rigs the price of drilling oil wells is also increasing in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the major elements in Andhra's offshore gas fields such as subsea control systems, deepwater pipelines, onshore terminals and site grading etc. have seen substantial increase;

(d) if so, the complete details thereof and whether Government would increase the price of exploration contracts signed with Cairn India, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and Reliance India Limited; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The day rates of rigs depend on various factors such as demand and availability of rigs, contract periods, type of rigs, water depth, drilling locations etc. Of late, the drilling rig market in India and also internationally, is stable after the global economic meltdown.

(c) and (d) The Field Development Plan (FDP) of DI and D3 gas field in the deepwater block KG-DWN-98/3 in Krishna-Godavari basin, operated by the Consortium of Reliance Industries Limited-NIKO Resources Ltd., was approved by the Management Committee. Various Production Facilities such as subsea control systems, deepwater pipelines, onshore terminal etc. were proposed by the Contractor in the FDP for production, evacuation and processing of gas with a maximum rate of 80 MMSCMD, which were parts of approved FDP. For other contracts, the FDP proposal of the contractor are examined/reviewed by the Management Committee.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Water from Upper Ganga Lead

2006. SHRI SISRAM OLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for providing water for drinking and irrigation purposes in Jhunjhunu district and in some villages of Rajgarh Tehsil of Churu district from the Upper Ganga Lead is pending for more than 15 years after approval; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) A scheme namely "Utilisation of Yamuna water in Jhunjhunu & Churu Districts of Rajasthan" envisaging withdrawal of about 391 MCM of water from Tajewala Head-works to meet irrigation and drinking water needs of Jhunjhunu & Churu Districts of Rajasthan was accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR in its 80th meeting held on 7.2.2003 for Rs. 934.70 crore (including Rs. 326 crore in Haryana portion) subject to certain observations. Compliance to the stipulated observations of the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) has not yet been furnished by the State Government.

(b) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, implemented and funded by the State Governments as per their priorities. Time taken in clearance of project depends upon the promptness of the project authorities in furnishing compliance to the observations of the Advisory Committee of MoWR and submission of other Statutory clearances from other agencies including Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs as necessary.

Vacant Posts in PSUs

2007. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many top level posts are lying vacant in several Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the posts lying vacant therein and the time from which these are lying vacant;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fill up these posts:

(d) if so, the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up; and

(e) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB), 60 full-time Board level posts in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) were vacant as on 31st July, 2011. The details of these 60 vacant posts are annexed as Statement.

(c) Of the above 60 vacant Board level posts, the recommendations of PESB in respect of 32 posts are already available and are awaiting approval of competent authority. In respect of remaining 28 posts, the recommendations of PESB are awaited.

(d) The filling up of vacant Board level posts in CPSEs is a continuous process and the above vacant Board level posts would be filled on regular basis once the incumbent takes charge of the post after completion of all formalities in this regard.

(e) The PESB has further streamlined the procedure for selection to Board level posts in CPSEs and has issued guidelines in May, 2011 which inter-alia provide that Board level posts in CPSEs would be advertised one year in advance of occurrence of vacancy and the recommendation of PESB shall be sent to the concerned Ministry six months before the expiry of tenure of the existing incumbent in case of superannuation vacancies. These guidelines further provide that in case of unanticipated vacancies, PESB would send its recommendation within four months of the occurrence of vacancy.

Statement*Details of vacant Board level posts in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.7.2011*

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Name of CPSE	Date of Vacancy
1	2	3	4
1.	Director (Marketing)	State Trading Corporation of India Limited	11.02.2009
2.	Director (CP)	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited	11.06.2009
3.	Director (C&HR)	VAPCOS Limited	23.02.2009
4.	Director (Engineering)	Burn Standard Company Limited	01.09.2010
5.	Director (C&M)	India Tourism Development Corporation Limited	01.08.2010
6.	Chairman and Managing Director	Central Electronics Limited	16.09.2010
7.	Director (Finance)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	18.02.2010
8.	Managing Director	RITES Limited	01.11.2010
9.	Chairman and Managing Director	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited	01.02.2011
10.	Director (DD)	Container Corporation of India Limited	30.12.2009
11.	Chairman and Managing Director	Coal India Limited	01.03.2011
12.	Director (Finance)	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	26.07.2010
13.	Director (Engineering)	National Projects Construction Company Limited	01.04.2011
14.	Director (Shipbuilding)	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	01.01.2011
15.	Director (Marketing)	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited	09.02.2011
16.	Director Operations)	Ennore Port Limited	01.05.2011
17.	Managing Director	Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited	20.04.2011
18.	Director (Finance)	Bharat Dynamics Limited	01.07.2011
19.	Director (Marketing)	Coal India Limited	01.05.2011
20.	Director (Finance)	Security Printing & Minting Corporation India Ltd.	01.04.2011
21.	Director CP&M)	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	09.09.2010
22.	Director (Technical)	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	24.10.2010
23.	Director (Personnel)	Central Coalfields Limited	22.08.2010
24.	Director (Finance)	Cement Corporation of India Limited	26.11.2010

1	2	3	4
25.	Director (Marketing)	National Textiles Corporation Limited	02.10.2010
26.	Managing Director	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited	01.05.2011
27.	Director (Operations)	Cochin Shipyard Limited	01.01.2011
28.	Director (Enter)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	01.06.2010
29.	Director (Finance)	MMTC Limited	11.02.2011
30.	Director (Technical)	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	08.02.2011
31.	Chairman and Managing Director	National Fertilizers Limited	24.02.2011
32.	Managing Director	ONGC Videsh Limited	01.03.2011
33.	Director (Technical)	Central Coalfields Limited	01.08.2008
34.	Managing Director (CW)	HMT Chinar Watches Limited	19.01.2009
35.	Director (Finance)	WAPCOS Limited	23.02.2009
36.	Chairman and Managing Director	National Projects Construction Company Limited	28.04.2010
37.	Chairman and Managing Director	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	04.06.2010
38.	Director (Finance)	Hindustan Newsprint Limited	14.09.2010
39.	Director (O&C)	Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	25.11.2010
40.	Managing Director	Central Cottage industries Corporation of India Ltd.	19.01.2011
41.	Chairman and Managing Director	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited	01.02.2011
42.	Chairman and Managing Director	SJVN Limited	26.02.2011
43.	Director (Finance)	National Textiles Corporation Limited	11.03.2011
44.	Director (Finance)	Scooters India Limited	18.03.2011
45.	Chairman and Managing Director	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	16.04.2011
46.	Director (Finance)	Andrew Yule & Company Limited	20.04.2011
47.	Director (Technical)	MECON Limited	21.04.2011
48.	Chairman and Managing Director	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Limited	29.04.2011
49.	Managing Director	Hotel Corporation of India Limited	29.04.2011

1	2	3	4
50.	Managing Director	National Projects Construction Company Limited	29.04.2011
51.	Chairman and Managing Director	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Limited	01.05.2011
52.	Director (HR&CA)	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Limited	03.05.2011
53.	Director (Personnel)	Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited	25.05.2011
54.	Director (Technical)	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited	09.06.2011
55.	Chairman and Managing Director	NHPC Limited	22.06.2011
56.	Director (Personnel)	Air India Limited	23.06.2011
57.	Director (Technical)	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	25.06.2011
58.	Director (DD)	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	01.07.2011
59.	Director (Commercial)	Air India Limited	14.07.2011
60.	Managing Director	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited	22.07.2011

[English]

Shrinking Oil Reserves

2008. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether oil reserves of the country are shrinking;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to deal with the matter?

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) and (c) Does not anse.

Delay in Supply of Equipments by BHEL

2009. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the power plants set up with Chinese gear have shown better performance than those using equipments supplied by State-run Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the BHEL was given contract to maintain and supply equipments for the UP State-public sector power plants;

(d) if so, the details of the MoU signed in this regard;

(e) whether there have been delays on the part of BHEL in fulfilling the supply and maintenance commitments;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken to meet the commitments expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) No Madam. Power plants set up with Chinese equipment have not shown better performance than those using equipments supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).

In fact, Chinese supplied equipment have inferior heat rates (efficiencies) and the auxiliaries consume more power than that of BHEL. Secondary fuel oil consumption is also more. The time taken from synchronization to Commercial operation is much more than BHEL equipment. Average Plant Load Factor (PLF) for the last three years of Chinese make units is as low as 68% as compared to BHEL's 79%. Operational Availability of Chinese make units has also been low as compared to BHEL make units. These facts have been substantiated in the report of visit of CEA/NTPC team to China in March 2009, independent reports by JM Financials and CLSA Asia-Pacific Markets as well as records available with CEA.

(c) BHEL has not been given contract to maintain power plants of Uttar Pradesh State-Public Sector. However, BHEL has received orders for Renovation & Modernisation (R&M) of thermal power plants of Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (UPRVUNL) including supply of equipments for: (i) Obra TPS - R&M and Uprating of 5x200 MW Unit #9 to 13, (ii) Harduaganj TPS-R&M and Uprating of 1x1 10 MW Unit #7, and (iii) Obra TPS-R&M of 2x100 MW Unit #7 & 8.

(d) to (g) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Thermal Power Station (TPS)	BHEL Scope of work	Zero Date	Scheduled Completion	Actual/Expected Completion	Remarks/Reasons for delay and steps being taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Obra TPS	R&M and Uprating, of 5x200 MW Unit #9 to 13	20.06.2006	(a) Unit #9: 24.04.2008 (b) Unit#10: 20.08.2008 (c) Unit#11: 20.12.2008 (d) Unit#12: 20.08.2008 (e) Unit#13: 20,12.2008	Unit#9: Synchronized on 15.09.2010 a reached 205 MW on 27.06.2011. Presently under stabilization. Unit#10: Not Applicable Unit#11: After Residual Life Assessment (RLA) of turbine components by UPRVUNL/BHEL Unit#12: Not Applicable Unit#13: Not Applicable	Unit#9 shutdown given by customer on 02.11.2008, and for Unit #11 on 13.07.11. There were delays by customer in shutdown of Unit #9 for RaM (13 months), and in dismantling of Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) and in completion of ESP foundation under customer scope. The scope of work at Obra R&M was to uprate the machine from 200 MW to 216 MW. BHEL engaged M/s Power Machines of Russia for turbine generator (TG) who had the technology of uprating of machine to 216 MW. BHEL's partner, M/s Power Machines of Russia, for TG left during the course of work execution by terminating the contract with BHEL

1	2	3	4	5	6
					(in Aug. '09) without completing the job, and also did not provide critical engineering drawings as well as technical now-how for carrying out the uprating of turbine generator [TG]. In spite of this drawback and delay resulting from it, BHEL went ahead on its own by reverse engineering and associating Siemens, Germany who are the collaborators for Turbine Generator and completed the R&M work of the Unit#9. Unit # 10, 12 & 13 shall be taken up progressively as and when the shutdown of these Units is provided by the customer/Utility.
(ii) Hard uaganj TPS	R&M and Uprating of 1x110 MW Unit #7	12.06.2009	Unit#7 12.07.2011	Unit#7: May 201 2	BHEL could start work after the Unit#7 was forced shut down on 05.03.2011. Civil foundation work under Customer scope is yet to be started (delay of 7 months).
(iii) Obra TPS	R&M of 2x100 MW Unit #7&8	04.12.2009	Unit 7 on 03.11.2011 and Unit 8 on 03.07.2012	Unit 7 in March 2012. Not Applicable for Unit 8.	Unit 7 was forced shut down on 01.07.2010 and Unit 8 was under forced shut down. BHEL could start work on Unit 7 in March 2011. Delays at Customer's end due to:— (i) Penalization of Residual Life Assessment (RLA) of Turbo-Generator (TG) (ii) Making available EOT crane (iii) Replacement of condenser tubes.

BHEL regularly reviews the implementation of R&M works internally. Moreover, review and monitoring of the functioning and performance of BHEL is undertaken by the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) with a view to make further improvements.

Gram Nyayalayas

2010. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Nyayalayas functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases that came before them and disposed off by Gram Nyayalayas in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of mobile courts in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per information available, the number of Gram Nyayalayas functioning in the country is 47 as mentioned below:

Sl.No.	State	No. of Gram Nyayalayas	
		Notified	Functional
1.	Madhya Pradesh	89	40
2.	Rajasthan	45	0
3.	Odisha	8	1
4.	Maharashtra	9	6
Total		151	47

(b) and (c) The information is not maintained centrally by the Government.

Checking Gas Theft

2011. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had taken a decision to introduce transparent cylinders and special regulators in order to check rampant theft of gas;

(b) if so, the status thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for not implementing the scheme; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to introduce transparent gas cylinders and special regulators ?

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. Government has advised Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to call for a global expression of interest to set up facilities for manufacturing of composite cylinders (fibre glass) domestically.

As per Gas Cylinder Rules 2004, approval of Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) is required for marketing LPG cylinders in the country. At present, there is no Indian manufacturer who has the approval of PESO for manufacturing of composite cylinders.

As regards special regulators, OMCs have reported that they have launched a multi-function regulator which has additional safety features like level indicator, child lock, excess flow check valve and built-in leak detector. This multi-function Regulator has been launched in the year 2011 as a pilot.

Priority Gas Allocation for Core Sector

2012. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether owing to the falling gas production from the KG-D6 Basin the Government has called for priority gas allocation for core sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the steel and the sponge-Iron sector has expressed its concern over the Government's prioritizing gas supply from KG-D6 Basin to core sectors only, denying steel and sponge iron sector, as the heavy investments made in these sectors will be jeopardised as a result of this move; and

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

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

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The production of gas from KG D6 field was envisaged to go upto 60 million standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) but when the production went down to 50 mmscmd the contractor was directed to supply KG D6 gas the full firm allocation to core-sectors, namely, Fertilizers, L.P.G., Power and City Gas Distribution (Domestic & transport), apart from the gas needed for pipeline operation.

(c) and (d) M/s Welspun Maxsteel Ltd. and M/s Ispat Industries have challenged the decision of the Government before Hon'ble Bombay High Court. Hon'ble High Court vide its judgment dated 08.07.2011 has upheld the policy of the Government. Another case filed by M/s Essar Steel Ltd. on similar issue is pending before Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

Shortage of Judges in Tribunal

2013. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is shortage of Judges in Central Administrative Tribunal at Guwahati; and .

(b) if so, the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts?

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

[*Translation*]

Misbehaviour by GRP Personnel

2014. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Railway Police (GRP) personnel unlawfully extract money from passengers boarded in general bogies of trains;

(b) if so, instructions being issued to take actions against such personnel;

(c) whether some GRP Personnel have been caught extorting money from passengers between Itarasi- Nagpur rail route;

(d) if so, the actions taken against them; and

(e) the details of steps taken to curb such evil practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) GRP functions under the control of respective State Governments. In case any such complaints are received, matter is taken up with concerned GRP authorities for action against erring GRP personnel.

(c) and (d) On 01.06.11, passengers travelling in general coach of train 12295 (Sanghmitra Express) made a complaint to the Guard of the train against 2 GRP personnel of GRP/Thana/Itarasi. On the basis of the above complaint, GRP personnel were placed under suspension by GRP authorities and departmental proceedings have been initiated against them.

(e) Close liaison is maintained with GRP authorities. In coordination meetings held with GRP, such issues are taken up. Surprise checks are also conducted by RPF and GRP officers in trains/stations.

Oil Exploration

2015. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on surveys and exploration work by the companies engaged in oil exploration in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has analysed the information received during exploration work in the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof: and

(d) the action likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The total expenditure incurred on surveys and exploration work by the companies engaged in oil exploration in the country during the last three years is approximately Rs. 54,992 crore.

(b) and (c) Under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, the data and information received from the surveys and exploration works carried out by the Companies are analyzed technically by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) and also deliberated in Technical Committee and management Committee meeting on regular basis.

(d) Based on the analysis during Technical and Management Committee meetings, further exploration work programme including drilling of exploratory wells is decided. In case of any commercial discovery, the Appraisal plan, Declaration of Commerciality (DOC) approval of Field Development Plan (FDP) etc. are also reviewed/approved by Management Committees.

Appointment and Transfer Policy for Judges

2016. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to select and appoint the Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court of India under the Indian Judicial Service itself;

(b) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to make appointment and working of judges transparent;

(c) whether their transfer policy will be reconsidered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively and transfer of a Judge including Chief Justice from one High Court to another is made under Article 222 of the Constitution.

The existing procedure for appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and transfer of judges including the Chief Justices of the High Courts from one High Court to another 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. There is, at present, no specific proposal under consideration of the Government to reconsider this procedure.

[English]

Health Care Smart Card

2017. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health Care Smart Card Scheme in the Railways has not been successful so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken in this regard; and

(d) the number of railway employees who availed of this facility during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. It is still an on-going Pilot Project started by Northern Railway and covers retired railway beneficiaries holding Smart Card and residing in National Capital Region and needs to be further evaluated.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) 4511 retired Railway beneficiaries have registered for the Smart Card Scheme, amongst them 19 have availed treatment in emergency.

Investigation of Pharma Companies by SFIO

2018. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases are detected under Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) during the last three years;

(b) whether pharma companies like Cipla end Sun have been probed by SFIO;

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

(d) the present status of the investigation?

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) 33 cases have been investigated by SFIO during the last 3 years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011 12 (till date 05.08.2011).

(b) and (c) The pharma companies like Cipla and Sun have not been probed by SFIO, as no investigation has been ordered against these companies.

(d) Does not arise.

Guidelines for MPLADS

2019. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:

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

(a) the rules and conditions/guidelines for sanctioning and spending of funds under MPLADS;

(b) whether the Government has so far conducted any physical verification/survey of the works that have been actually completed in various districts/constituencies of the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has found any

irregularities in sanctioning/spending of MPLADS so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is administered through a set of guidelines. The guidelines and related circulars on MPLADS are available on the website: www.mplads.gov.in of the Ministry.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) The details of the districts covered/selected for physical monitoring by NABCONS, an independent agency, during the last three years is annexed as Statement.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) The physical monitoring of sample works has revealed irregularities in implementation of the MPLAD Scheme which includes delay in sanction and execution of MPLADS works, sanction of ineligible works, etc. After examination of the reports of each selected districts, the observations/lacunae have been communicated to the respective District Authorities with direction to take corrective action on irregularities.

Statement

State/UT	District covered in 2008-09	Districts covered in 2009-10	Districts selected for 201 0-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	Mehboobnagar	Kurnool
	Chittoor	Prakasam	Khammam
	Guntur	Adilabad	Medak
	—	Anantpur	Vishakhapatnam
	—	Srikakulam	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	Papumpare

1	2	3	4
Assam	Cachar (NE)	Kamrup Urban (NE)	Barpeta
	—	Sonitpur (NE)	Kamrup Rural
	—	Dibrugarh (NE)	Dhubri
Bihar	Madhubani	Gopalganj	Bhojpur
	Gaya	Bhagalpur	Muzaffarpur
	—	Rohtas	Araria
	—	Saharsa	Munger
	—	—	Madhepura
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Surguja	Durg
	—	Rajnandgaon	Mahasamund
	—	—	Bilaspur
Goa	South Goa	—	—
Gujarat	Surat	Amreli	Rajkot
	Dohad	Vadodra	Panchmahal
	—	Banaskantha	Patan
	—	—	Navsari
Haryana	Sirsa	Hissar	Karnal
	Kurukshetra	Faridabad	Gurgaon
	—	—	Bhiwani
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Kangra	Mandi
	—	—	Kullu
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Srinagar	Anantnag
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Dhanbad	Chatra
	—	—	East Singhbhum
	—	—	Deoghar
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Dakshin Kannada	Mandya
	Bijapur	Bellary	Davanagare
	—	Chamrajnagar	Gulbarga
	—	—	Kolar

1	2	3	4
Kerala	Malappuram	Kottayam	Thiruvananthapuram
	Kannur	Thrissur	Wayanad
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Vidisha	Gwalior
	Rewa	Indore	Damoh
	Ujjain	Jabalpur	Chhindwara
	—	—	Shajapur
	—	—	Shahdol
Maharashtra	—	—	Mandla
	Ahmednagar	Nashik	Nanded
	Chandrapur	Parbani	Amravati
	Mumbai Suburban	Kolhapur	Solapur
	—	Osmanabad	Dhule
Manipur	—	Nagpur	Thane
	Imphal West (NE)	—	Churachandpur
Meghalaya	—	—	West Khasi Hills
Mizoram	—	Aizwal (NE)	Kolasib
Nagaland	—	Dimapur (NE)	—
Odisha	Bolangir	Jagatsinghapur	Cuttack
	Puri	Mayurbhanj	Nabarangpur
	—	—	Sambalpur
	—	—	Phulbani
Punjab	Jalandhar	Amritsar	Patiala
	—	Fatehgarh Sahib	Gurdaspur
Rajasthan	Alwar	Jhunjhunu	Hanumangarh
	Udaipur	Barmer	Jaisalmer
	—	Kota	Jalore
	—	—	Banswara
Sikkim	East District (Sikkim) (NE)	—	—

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	Ramnathpuram	Erode	Tootukkudi
	Kanchipuram	Tirunelveli	Thiruchirappalli
	—	Thanjavur	Nagapattinam
	—	—	Sivaganga
	—	—	—
Tripura	—	West Tripura (NE)	—
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Kanpur (Rural)	Meerut
	Etah	Varanasi	Mathura
	—	Balrampur	Raibareilly
	Ghaziabad	Sitapur	Hardoi
	Gorakhpur	Muzaffarnagar	Allahabad
	—	Ballia	Kushinagar
	—	—	Barabanki
	—	—	Jhansi
	—	—	Bahraich
Uttaranchal	Almora	Tehri Garwal	Pitroragarh
West Bengal	Purulia	Dakshin Dinajpur	Birbhum
	Murshedabad	Midnapore West	Jalpaiguri
	Howrah	Bardhaman	—
	—	Darjeeling	—
Delhi	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	Andamans/Nicobar Islands	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	1
Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Puducherry	—	—	—
Total	43 Districts	60 Districts	75 Districts
	—	Balrampur	Raibareilly

1	2	3	4
	Ghaziabad	Sitapur	Hardoi
	Gorakhpur	Muzaffarnagar	Allahabad
	—	Ballia	Kushinagar
	—	—	Barabanki
	—	—	Jhansi
	—	—	Bahraich
Uttaranchal	Almora	Tehri Garwal	Pitroragarh
West Bengal	Purulia	Dakshin Dinajpur	Birbhum
	Murshheedabad	Midnapore West	Jalpaiguri
	Howrah	Bardhaman	—
	—	Darjeeling	—
Delhi	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
Andaman and Nicobar islands	—	Andamans/Nicobar Islands	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Puducherry	—	—	—
Total	43 Districts	60 Districts	75 Districts

Land Encroachments

2020. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints that the Railways have decided to go soft on old encroachers of railway land in and around Delhi under Northern Railways;

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

(c) whether the Railways are likely to apply similar approach on old encroachers in other parts of the country including Kharagpur under South Eastern Railway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. 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. As regards existing encroachments on Railway land all over the country, including at Kharagpur, Railways have decided to deal with the issue in a humane manner.

[Translation]

Allotments of Land to Tribals

2021. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest land have been allotted to tribal people of the country to earn their livelihood through agriculture produce;

(b) if so, the number of tribal people in the country including Maharashtra towhom forest landhave been allotted during each of the last three years, State and UTs-wise;

(c) whether any programme has been chalked out by the Union Government for arrangement of water for irrigation of forest land allotted to tribal people;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Forest Conservation Act 1980 strictly restricts and regulates the use of forest land for non-forest use, including allocation of forest land to tribal people of the country. However, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, recognizes the rights of forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers over the forest areas inhabited by them and provides a framework for according the same.

(b) to (e) In view of above these questions do not arise.

Adarsh Stations

2022. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down to select a railway station for developing it as an 'Adarsh Station';

(b) the name of stations already upgraded alongwith those which are under process of upgradation as 'Adarsh Station' in the country, State-wise, including Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether any proposals from various States including Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu for upgrading railway stations into 'Adarsh Stations' are pending with the Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Selection of railway stations as 'Adarsh Stations' is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities.

(b) State-wise names of stations already upgraded and those which are under process of upgradation as 'Adarsh Station' are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) So far, 12 stations from the State of Rajasthan and 28 from the State of Tamil Nadu have been identified for development under the Adarsh Station Scheme. Upgradation of stations belonging to various States including those from the State of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu is a continuous process.

Statement I

(b) *State-wise names of stations already upgraded as 'Adarsh Station' are as under:*

State	Name of the Station
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Bapatla, Bhongir, Chittoor, Gudur, Guntakal Jn, Kakinada Town, Kamareddy, Kurnool Town, Lingampalli, Mahaboob Nagar, Nalgonda, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ramagundam, Renigunta, Srikakulam Road, Tandur, Vikarabad, Vizianagram Jn and Zahirabad.
Assam	Badarpur Jn., Rangapara North and Silchar.
Bihar	Anugraha Narayan Road, Bihar Sharif, Chhapra Jn., Jehanabad, Madhubani, Naugachia, Patna Saheb, Rafiganj, Sasaram Jn, Sitamarhi and Sultanganj.
Gujarat	Dahod, Himmatnagar, Jamnagar, Kosamba, Okha and Una.

1	2
Haryana	Bhiwani, Kalanour, Kosli and Sirsa.
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur.
Jharkhand	Bauria Jn, Chittaranjan, Gomoh Jn, Madhupur Jn, Parasnath, Sahibganj and Tatanagar.
Karnataka	Bidar, Chamaraja Nagar, Gulbarga, Londa Jn and Wadi.
Kerala	Alappuzha (Alleppey), Ambalapuzha, Badagara (Vadakara), Changanasseri, Cherthala (Shertalai), Dhanuvachapuram, Haripad, Jaganath Temple Gate, Kannur, Karuvatta, Kasargod, Kayankulam Jn., Kochuveli, Kottiyam, Mavelikara, Ochira, Pattikkad, Thalasseri, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tiruvizha and Vayalar.
Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar, Itarsi, Maihar, Ratlam, Satna and Saugor.
Maharashtra	Andheri, Bandra, Belapur, Bhandup, Bhayander, Borivali, Chembur, Chinchwad, Currey Road, Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dahanu Road, Devlali, Dock Yard Road, Dombivali, Ghatkopar, Goregaon, Karjat, Kasara, Khadki, King's Circle, Kurla, Latur, Malad, Matunga, Mira Road, Miraj, Mulund, Mumbai (Charni Road), Mumbai (Churchgate), Mumbai (Marine Lines), Mumbai Central (L), Naigaon, Nasik Road, Parli Vajjnath, Purna, Sangli, Sanpada, Santacruz, Saphala, Sewri, Shivajinagar, Solapur, Tilak Nagar, Turbhe APM Complex, Ulhasnagar, Vangaon, Vashi, Virar, Vishrambag and Wardha.
Odisha	Bagnan, Balangir, Balugaon, Bargarh Road, Dhenkanal, Haur, Jajpurkeonjhar Road, Jhargram, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road Jn, Koraput, Muniguda, Purulia Jn, Rayagada and Titlagarh Jn.
Punjab	Abohar, Faridkot and Gurdas Pur.
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Jn, Dausa, Jodhpur, Lalgarh Jn and Sawai-Madhopur Jn.
Tamil Nadu	Avadi, Chennai Beach Jn, Chennai Chetpat, Chennai Park, Chromepet, Korukkupet, Manavur, Perambur Carriage WKS, Senjipanambakam Halt, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Tiruchirappalli Jn, Tiruninravur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvallur and Tiruvarur.
Uttar Pradesh	Amethi, Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi Jn, Gonda Jn, Lalitpur, Mau Jn, Mughalasarai, Partap Garh Jn, Pilibhit Jn, Prayag, Salempur Jn, Shikohabad Jn, Sitapur and Sultanpur.
Uttarakhand	Kotdwara, Ramnagar and Rishikesh.
West Bengal	Adi Saptagram, Adra Jn, Agarpara, Ahamedpur, Akra, Alipurduar, Aluabari Road, Amta, Andul Jn, Aranghata, Asansol Jn, Azimganj City, B B D Bag, Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Baidyabati, Balasore, Ballichak, Ballygunge, Balurghat, Bandel Jn, Bankura, Banpur, Bansh Beria, Banspani, Barakar, Baranagar Road, Bardhaman, Bargachia, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruipur, Basirhat, Begampur, Belanagar, Belda (Contai Road), Belerhat, Belghoria, Belur, Belurmth, Berhampur Court, Bethudahari, Bhadreswar, Bhasila, Bhatar, Bidhannagar Road, Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Birshibpur, Bolpur, Bongaon Jn, Brace Bridge, Budge Budge, Burrabazar, Canning, Chakda, Chakradharpur, Champa Pukur, Champahati, Chandannagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Changrabandha, Chas Road, Chengel, Chhatna, Chuchura, Coochbehar, Dakshineswar, Dalkolha, Dankuni Jn, Dantan, Debagram, Deula, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali, Dhapdhapi, Dhupguri, Diamond Harbour Road, Dinhata, Domjur, Dum Dum Cantt,

1

2

Dum Dum Jn, Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Garden, Gangnapur, Garbeta, Garia, Gede, Ghutiari Shariff, Gobordanga, Gopalnagar, Gourinathdham, Guma, Guptipara, Guskara, Habibpur, Habra, Haldibari, Halisahar, Haripal, Harua Road, Hasnabad, Hijli, Hooghly, Ichhapur, Jadabpur, Jagaddal, Jaleswar, Jalpaiguri, Jangipur Road, Jiaganj, Jirat, Joynagar Majilpur, Kakdwip, Kalaikunda, Kalikapur, Kalinarayanpur, Kalna (Ambika Kalna), Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamarkundu Jn, Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kashinagar Halt, Katwa Jn, Khana Jn, Khardah, Kirnabar, Kolaghat Coaching, Konnagar, Krishnagar City Jn, Kulgachia, Kulti, Lake Gardens, Lakshmikantapur, Lalgola, Liluah, Madanpur, Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Mahisadal, Majhergram, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Mankundu, Masagram, Masalandapur, Mecheda, Memari, Midnapur, Mourigram, Muragachha, Murshidabad, Nabadwipdham, Naihati Jn, Nalhati Jn, Nalikul, Namkhana, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Nasibpur, Netra, New Alipore (Kolkata), New Barrackpore, New Domohni, New Farakka, New Maynaguri, Nischindapur Market, Paglachandi, Palpara, Palta, Pandooah, Panskura Jn, Parkcircus, Patipukur, Phuleswar, Phulia, Plassey, Princepghat, Purbasthali, Radhamohanpur (Debra), Raiganj, Rampurhat, Ranaghat Jn, Raniganj, Rasulpur, Rishra, Rourkela, Sainthia Jn, Samsi, Samudragarh, Sangrampur Halt, Santoshpur, Shaktigarh, Shantipur Jn, Sheoraphully Jn, Shyamnagar, Siliguri Jn, Simurali, Singur, Sitarampur Jn, Siuri, Sodepur, Sonarpur Jn, Sondalia, Srirampur (H), Subhasgram, Suryapur, Taki Road, Tala, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Rd, Thakurnagar, Tikiapara, Titagarh, Tollygunge, Tribeni, Ulubaria and Uttarpara.

Statement II

(b) *State-wise names of stations which are under process of up-gradation as 'Adarsh Station' are as under:*

State	Name of the Station
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Aler, Bobbili, Dwarapudi, Ghanpur, Guntur, Hindupur, Jamikunta, Jangaon, Karim Nagar, Kazipet, Khammam, Malkajgiri, Raghunathpalli, Shankarpalli and Warangal.
Assam	Barpeta Road, Basugaon, Bijni, Fakiragram, Goreswar, Gosaigaon Hat, Hojai, Jakkhalabandha, Jorhat Town, Rangiya, Rowta Bagan, Salakati, Srirampur Assam, Tangla, Tihu, Tipkai and Udalguri.
Bihar	Abhaipur, Barauni, Barsoi Jn., Bhagalpur, Jamalpur, Kahalgaon, Kishanganj, Mansi and Thanabihpur.
Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur, Bilaspur Road, Champa, Chirimiri, Korba, Manendragarh, Raigarh, Raipur and Rajnandgaon.
Delhi	Delhi Kishanganj and Subzi Mandi.
Goa	Vasco-da-gama.
Gujarat	Gandhigram, Manigram, Maninagar, Navsari, New Bhuj, Sabarmati, Udhna and Vyara.
Haryana	Ambala Cantt., Bahadurgarh, Gurgaon, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rohtak Jn and Sonipat.
Himachal Pradesh	Jwalaji (Jalwalamukhi Road).

1	2
Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua.
Jharkhand	Jagadishpur and Phusro.
Karnataka	Bagalkot, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Hubli, Kolar, Koppal, Nanjangud Town, Sambre, Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspura and Yelahanka Jn.
Kerala	Aluva, Angamaly, Chalakudi, Chengannur, Ettumanur, Kanjiramittam, Karunagappally, Kottarakara, Kuruppantara, Mararikulam, Mulanturutti, Nilambur Road, Piravam Road, Punalur, Quilandi, Sasthankotta, Vaikam Road and Vellarakkad.
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur, Chhindwara Jn, Ghatera (Patharia), Jabalpur, Meghnagar, Multai, Ruthiyai, Shahdol, Shivpuri, Singrauli and Umariya.
Maharashtra	Ajni, Ambarnath, Diva, Dongargarh, Kalmeshwar, Kamptee, Katol, Khopoli, Kopergaon, Lower Parel, Nagarsol, Nahur, Narked, Pandhurna, Panvel, Parbhani, Ramtek, Shirdi, Udgir and Umrer.
Nagaland	Dimapur.
Odisha	Angul, Baripada, Belpahar, Bhadrak, Doikallu, Jakhapura, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Meramandoli, Paradeep, Raghunathpur, Rengali and Talcher.
Puducherry	Mahe.
Punjab	Barnala, Dhuri, Hoshiarpur, Lehragaga, Malerkotla, Moga, Sangrur, Sohawal, Sunam, Tapa and Tarntaran.
Rajasthan	Barmer, Churu, Dhaulpur, Jalor, Ratangarh, Ringus and Sadulpur.
Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam, Mayiladuturai, Nagappattinam, Nagore, Rajapalayam, Salem, Sankarankoil, Srivilliputhur, Tenkasi, Tiruppur, Tuticorin and Virudunagar.
Uttar Pradesh	Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar, Achhnera, Aligarh, Atarra, Bahraich, Bala Mau, Baragaon, Barhni, Bhadaian, Bharwari, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Dapsaura, Daryabad, Deoria Sadar, Dildarnagar, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Hardoi, Kalpi, Khajuraho, Khalilabad, Khurja Jn., Kiraoli, Kunda Harnam Ganj, Meerut Cantt, Meerut City, Mirzapur, Moth, Naimisharanya, Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Orai, Partapur, Patranga, Pokhrayan, Rudauli, Sakoti Tanda, Sandila, Shahganj, Sirathu, Sitapur Cantt. and Tundla.
Uttarakhand	Kathgodam.
West Bengal	Alipurduar court, Alipurduar Jn. , Ambalgram, Anara, Andal, Asoknagar Road, Azimganj Jn., Baghdogra, Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya, Bakrabad, Balagarh, Balarambati, Balgona, Ballapur, Bally, Ballyghat, Bamangachhi, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat, Banarhat, Baneswar, Banka pasi, Bankimnagar, Banstala, Barabhum, Barasat Jn., Basudevapur, Basuldanga, Batasi, Bathnakrittiba, Belakoba, Beldanga, Beliaghata Rd., Beliatore, Betberia ghola, Bhagwangola, Bhedia (Ausgram), Bhimgarh, Bidyadharpur, Bishnupur, Boinchi, Brindabanpur, Buniyadpur, Burnpur, Chamagram, Chanchai, Chandanpur, Chatra, Chatterhat, Chowrigacha, Dainhat, Darjeeling, Dasnagar, Deulti, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Dhulabari, Dubrajpur, Dumurdaha, Durgachak, Eklakhi, Falakata, Gadadharpur, Galsi, Gazole, Ghoksadanga, Ghoragata, Ghum, Gidhni, Giri

1

2

Maidan, Gobra, Gokulpur, Gurap, Harishchandrapur, Harishdadpur, Hasimara, Hindmotor, Hotar, Hridaypur, Jalpaiguri Road, Jamuria, Janai Road, Jessore Road, Jhantipahari, Jharsuguda Jn, Joychandipahar, Kaikala, Kalchini, Kalin agar, Kaliyaganj, Kamakhyaguri, Kanthi, Khagraghat Road, Khaltipur, Khemasuli, Khidirpur, Kodalia-Bisorepara, Kotshila, Kulpi, Labpur, Lohapur, Loknath, Madarihat, Madhusudanpur, Majhdia, Malatipur, Malda Court, Matigara, Mollarpur, Murarai, Nabadwip Ghat, Nabagram, Nagrakata, Nandakumar, Narayangarh, Narendrapur, Nekurseni, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, Old Malda, Palla Road, Palsit, Panagarh, Pandaveswar, Panjipara, Patuli, Pirtala, Prantik, Rajbandh, Rajgoda, Ramrajatala, Remount Road, Rupnarayanpur, Sagardighi, Salanpur, Salar, Salboni, Sankrail, Santaldih, Sardiha, Shalimar, Sili, Simlagarh, Sivok, Sonada, Sonamukhi, Sukna, Taldi, Talit and Tildanga.

*[English]***Loss Making PSUs**

2023. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGARAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (PSUs) which are incurring losses;

(b) the total losses incurred by these PSUs during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether some of the loss making PSUs are giving performance linked incentives to their employees;

(d) if so, the details and the justification thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to turn-around and improve the working of loss making Central PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The details of the loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the last three years, based on the Public Enterprises Survey 2009-10 that was laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2011 are shown below.

Years	No. of loss making CPSEs	Amount (₹ in lakh)
2009-10	59	15842
2008-09	55	14621
2007-08	54	10303

(c) and (d) Although Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) issues guidelines for pay, etc. including Performance Linked Incentives (PLI) in respect of executives and non-unionised supervisors, wages including PLI of workmen is based on negotiations between the management and trade unions of each CPSE and may vary from one CPSE to another. The DPE O.M. dated 25.06.1999 (1997 Pay Revision), stipulates that payment of perquisites and allowances may be upto a maximum of 50 per cent of the basic pay; payments over and above the ceiling of 50 per cent should be entirely in the nature of Performance Related Payment (PRP) which should not exceed 5 per cent of the distributable profits in an enterprise. Furthermore, the DPE vide its O.M. dated 27.03.2000 *has* clarified that in normal circumstances the PLI should be within 50% of the basic pay, and if the limit is not considered sufficient to reward the employees for their work, the CPSEs can go beyond 50% of basic pay but within 5% of distributable profits.

While PRP is entirely dependent/based on the profit of a CPSE, the PLI may not be so. PLI cannot, therefore, be disbursed in place of PRP. PLI, if any, can only be distributed within the 50% ceiling on perks & allowances of the Basic Pay of the individual executive. In view of the above, the payment under PLI is to be decided by

the concerned CPSE with the approval of their administrative Ministry/Department as per DPE's guidelines. DPE does not, however, maintain information in this regard on centralised basis.

(e) The Government has set up a Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, *inter alia*, on the revival and restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the CPSEs prepare proposals for revival of sick companies and refer them to BRPSE for recommendations. The Government is open to induct private sector to turnaround companies that have potential for revival on case to case basis. During the last three years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the Government has approved revival/restructuring of 14 CPSEs envisaging a total assistance of ₹ 14,757 crore (cash assistance of ₹ 1321 crore in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance of ₹ 13,436 crore in the form of waivers/write offs of interest/loans, etc.).

Benami/Bogus LPG Connections

2024. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the number of LPG connections in the country as on date;

(b) whether a sizeable number of LPG connections are bogus/benami;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to carry out a survey in order to identify fake LPG connections;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the punitive action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the LPG distributors indulged in release of benami/bogus LPG connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As on 01.07.2011, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were serving 1279.71 lakhs LPG customers in the country.

(b) to (d) In order to check release of multiple connections leading to diversion of the highly subsidized domestic LPG, Government has amended the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000, vide Notification dated 10.09.2009 which, *inter-alia*, provides for only one LPG connection per household.

Efforts are being made by OMCs for identifying multiple connections in the same name and/or same address by a software based de-duplication process. The connections identified are being blocked/terminated, after informing the customers.

Under Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) aligned pilot project for LPG distribution is being commenced in Hyderabad and Mysore, the UIDAI number of all customers and their family members will be collected and the connections without UID and one UID having more than one connection will be blocked/terminated.

(e) In order to stop various malpractices including release of benami/bogus LPG connection, enrollment of Transfer Voucher (TV)/Termination Transfer Voucher (TTV), Government has formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" which provides for penal action against LPG distributors to prevent blackmarketing of LPG.

Gauge Conversion/New Lines/Doubling

2025. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI O.S. MANIAN:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have set any target for gauge conversion, laying of new lines and doubling of railway lines during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/zone-wise alongwith the targets achieved so far;

(c) the total length of narrow/metre gauge railway lines in the country, State/zone-wise;

(d) the present status of uni-gauge conversion projects;

(e) the number of ongoing gauge conversion projects in the country, State/zone-wise; and

(f) the steps taken to complete these projects in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Targets for completion of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling are fixed on yearly basis depending upon the progress of the project, their relative priority and availability of resources.

The targets fixed for completion of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling and achievement thereon during the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given below:-

Year	New Line		Gauge Conversion		Doubling	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2008-09	350	357	1550	563	600	363
2009-10	250	258	1400	1516	500	448
2010-11	1000	709	834	837	767	769

During 2011-12, 1075 Km of New Line, 1017 Km of Gauge Conversion and 867 Km of Doubling is targeted for completion.

(c) and (d) Project Uni-gauge was taken up in 1992 to convert selected routes for conversion into broad gauge. As on 01.04.1992, Indian Railways had a network of 26,609 Km of Meter Gauge and Narrow Gauge lines. 6897 Km was converted during VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97), 2103 Km was converted during IX Five Year Plan

(1997-2002) & 4289 Km converted during X Five Year Plan. During first four years of XI Five Year Plan (2007-12), 4465 Km has already been converted and 869 Km is targeted for conversion during 2011-12. As on 01.04.2011, 8555 Km of Meter Gauge/Narrow Gauge Ones still exist. Presently, works are in progress for 5857 Km. The State-wise details of existing Narrow Gauge/Meter Gauge railway lines across the country as on 01.04.2011 is given as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of States	Length (in KMs) sanctioned and in progress	Unsanctioned (in Km)			
			Meter Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total length in KMs Unsanctioned	Total KM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0			0	0
2.	Assam and NE Region	1016	21		21	1037
3.	Bihar	595			0	595
4.	Chhattisgarh	90		0	0	90
5.	Gujarat	529	866	544	1410	1939
6.	Haryana			5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh			232	232	232
8.	Karnataka	0			0	0
9.	Kerala	81			0	81
10.	Madhya Pradesh	994	39		39	1033
11.	Maharashtra	158		406	406	564
12.	Punjab			24	24	24
13.	Odisha	0			0	0
14.	Rajasthan	921	231		231	1152
15.	Tamil Nadu	568	45		45	613
16.	Uttar Pradesh	728	369		369	1097
17.	Uttarakhand	59			0	59
18.	West Bengal	118	129	87	216	334
	Total	5857	1700	1298	2998	8855

(e) As on 01.04.2011, there are 45 ongoing Gauge Conversion projects, Zone-wise details are given as under:—

Sl.No.	Railway Zone	No. of ongoing Gauge Conversion projects
1	2	3
1.	Central	—
2.	Eastern	1
3.	East Coast	—
4.	East Central	4
5.	Northern	—
6.	North Central	2
7.	North Eastern	6
8.	Northeast Frontier	5
9.	North Western	4

1	2	3
10.	Southern	6
11.	South Central	—
12.	South Eastern	3
13.	South East Central	3
14.	South Western	3
15.	Western	8
16.	West Central	—

(f) 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.

[*Translation*]**Overseas Oil and Gas Exploration by Indian PSUs**

2026. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) the total investment made by various oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the field of overseas exploration and production of oil and gas as on date;

(b) the quantum of gas and oil produced by the Indian PSUs from foreign assets during last three years, country-wise;

(c) the names of the countries in which Indian PSUs have a share in oil and gas sector alongwith the

percentage of their share; and

(d) the target set for oil and gas production or investment in other countries for the year 2011-12, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The total investment made by various oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), Oil India Limited (OIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL), Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) for acquisition of exploration and production assets overseas as on 30th June, 2011 is Rs. 64,832.35 Crore.

(b) Out of the six PSUs engaged in acquisition of overseas assets, only OVL has producing assets abroad. The oil and gas produced by OVL during the last three years are as under:

Country	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
OIL (MMT)			
Sudan	2.728	2.373	2.027
Colombia	0.370	0.409	0.468
Venezuela	0.671	0.704	0.757
Russia	1.929	2.075	2.244
Vietnam	0.046	0.042	0.038
Syria	0.812	0.718	0.649
Brazil	-	0.192	0.573
Total Oil	6.556	6.513	6.756
GAS (BCM)			
Russia	0.372	0.390	0.415
Vietnam	1.848	1.967	2.249

1	2	3	4
Syria	-	-	0.015
Brazil	-	-	0.013
Total Gas	2.220	2.357	2.692
Total (MMT-OEG)	8.776	8.870	9.448

MMT-Million Metric Tonne; BCM-Billion Cubic Meter; OEG-Oil Equivalent Gas.

(c) The names of the countries in which Indian PSUs are having Participating Interests (PI) in oil and gas assets are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The target set for oil and gas production from OVL's producing assets overseas for the year 2011-12 is 6.496 MMT of oil and 2.254 BCM of gas. The country wise production target for the 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The investment target for acquisition of overseas oil and gas assets is not fixed on a country wise basis by the oil PSUs. The targets for investment during 2011-12 are as under:

PSU	Investment Target for Year 2011-12 (Rs. in Crore)
OVL	8,687
OIL	800.15
IOC	304
GAIL	224.84
BPRL	824
HPCL	NIL

Statement I

Details of Participating Interest of Public Sector Undertakings in Oil and Gas assets overseas

Sl.No.	Country	Name of the Block/Project	Participating Interest
1	2	3	4
ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)			
1.	Vietnam	Block 06.1	OVL - 45%
		Block 128,	OVL - 100%
2.	Russia	Sakhalin-1	OVL - 20%
		Imperial Energy	OVL- 100%
3.	Sudan	GNOP Block 1,2 & 4	OVL - 25%
		Block 5 A	OVL - 24.125%
		Khartoum - Port Sudan Pipeline	OVL - 90%
4.	Myanmar	Block A-1	OVL - 17%
		Block A-3	OVL - 17%

1	2	3	4
		Shwe Offshore Mid-Stream Project	OVL - 17%
		Onshore Gas Transportation Pipeline	OVL - 8.347%
5.	Iraq	Block 8	OVL - 100%
6.	Iran	Farsi Offshore Block	OVL - 40%
7.	Libya	Block 43	OVL - 100%
8.	Syria	Block 24	OVL - 60%
		Al Furat (4 PSA)	OVL - 16.67% to 18.75%
9.	Cuba	Block N-25, 26,27,28, 29 & N-36	OVL- 30%
		Block N-34 & N-35	OVL - 100%
10.	Brazil	Block BC-10	OVL - 15%
		Block ES-42	OVL - 100%
		Block BM-S- 73	OVL - 43.5%
		Block BM-SEAL-4	OVL - 25%
		Block BM-BAR-1	OVL - 25%
		Block S-74	OVL - 43.5%
11.	Colombia	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Limited (MECL)	OVL - 50%
		Block RC-8	OVL- 40%
		Block RC-9	OVL - 50%
		Block RC-10	OVL-50%
		Block CPO-5	OVL - 70%
		Block SSJN-7	OVL - 50%
12.	Nigeria	OPL-279	OVL - 23.21%
		OPL 285	OVL - 32.81%
13.	Venezuela	San Cristobal Project	OVL - 40%
		Carabobo - 1 Project	OVL - 11%
14.	Kazakhstan	Satpayev Project	OVL - 25%
Oil India Limited (OIL) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC)			
1.	Iran	Farsi Block	OIL-20%, IOC-40%

1	2	3	4
2.	Libya	Area 86	OIL-50%, IOC-50%
		Area 102/4	OIL-50%, IOC-50%
		Area 95/96	OIL-25%, IOC-25%
3.	Gabon	Shakthi	OIL-45%, IOC-45%
4.	Nigeria	OPL 205/OML 142	OIL-17.5%, IOC-17.5%
5.	Yemen	Block 82	OIL-12.75%, IOC-15%
		Block 83	OIL-12.75%, IOC-15%
6.	Sudan	Pipeline Project	OIL-10%
7.	Timor Leste	Block K	OIL-12.5%, IOC-12.5%
8.	Egypt	Block 3	OIL-25%
		Block 4	OIL-25%
9.	Venezuela	Project Carabobo -1	OIL-3.5%, IOC-3.5%
GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL)			
1.	Myanmar	Block-A-1	GAIL-8.5%
		Block A-3	GAIL-8.5%
		Development of Blocks A1 & A3	GAIL-8.5%
2.	Oman	Block-56	GAIL-25%
Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL)			
1.	Brazil	Espirito Santo (BM-ES-24:589,661,663)	BPRL-15%
		Campos (BM-C-30: 101)	BPRL-12.5%
		Sergipie (BM-SEAL-16: 349,426,497,569)	BPRL-20%
		Potiguar (BM-POT-16: 663,760)	BPRL-10%
2.	Oman	Block 56	BPRL-12.5%
3.	Australia	AC/P 32	BPRL-20%
		WA-338-P	BPRL-8.4%
		EP- 413	BPRL-27.8%

1	2	3	4
		TP-15	BPRL-50%
4.	East Timor	JPDA 06-103	BPRL-20%
5.	UK	North Sea 48/2C	BPRL-25%
6.	Mozambique	Area-I	BPRL-10%
7.	Indonesia	Nunukan (Badik-I)	BPRL-12.5%
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)			
1.	Australia	WA 388 P	HPCL-8.4%
2.	Oman	Block-56	HPCL-12.5%
3.	Egypt	South Sinai	HPCL-25%
		South Quseir	HPCL-25%

Statement II*Target of Production (OVL's Share) for the year 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Unit	2011-12
Oil			
1	Sudan	MMT	1.765
2	Colombia	MMT	0.546
3	Venezuela	MMT	0.868
4	Russia	MMT	2.299
5	Vietnam	MMT	0.034
6	Syria	MMT	0.556
7	Brazil	MMT	0.428
	Total - Oil	MMT	6.496
Gas			
1	Russia	BCM	0.365
2	Vietnam	BCM	1.889
	Total - Gas	BCM	2.254
Total (MMT-OEG)			8.750

*[English]***Upgradation of RPF**

2027. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the progress made in the upgradation of Railway Protection Force (RPF) alongwith the vacancy position, post-wise;

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the said process;

(c) whether proposed all India security helpline has not yet started; and

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

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

- (i) 6107 new non-gazatted posts have been sanctioned for augmentation of RPF strength.
- (ii) An Integrated Security System is under Implementation to strengthen surveillance mechanism over sensitive stations of the Indian Railways.
- (iii) Networking of Posts and Security Control Rooms of the RPF is under process for faster dissemination of data/feedback/complaints.
- (iv) Norms and scales of 30 modern security related equipment, required by RPF, have been laid down by a Norms Committee and Procurement of modern security related equipment is nearing completion.
- (v) One Company in each of the 12 RPSF Battalions has been earmarked as Commando Company by giving Commando training to RPSF personnel.
- (vi) Adequate quantities of modern weaponry has been acquired for strengthening the RPF.
- (vii) Phase-wise upgradation of facilities in RPF training centers is being done. In the first phase

7 training centers have been nominated. To develop In-house commando training facilities in the RPF, a commando training center has also been approved.

Sanctioned strength of RPF is 74537. Of these, 13455 posts are lying vacant on date. Arising and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Applications have already been invited through open advertisement to fill up 11952 posts of Constables and 511 posts of Sub-Inspectors. Promotional vacancies are being filled through Departmental selections.

(c) and (d) An All India Security Help-Line has been approved. Technical details are being finalized.

Anti Collision Device

2028. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Anti Collision Device (ACD) to prevent train accidents is indigenously manufactured or being imported;

(b) the details thereof, indicating the costs thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have successfully conducted the trial of the said device;

(d) if so, whether the device would be installed in all the zones of the Railways; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. Anti Collision Device (ACD) is being manufactured indigenously.

(b) As per pilot project under taken on North-east Frontier Railway (NFR), cost of providing ACD over 1736 Route Kms & 548 locomotives is Rs. 94.91 crores.

(c) Deployment of ACD after initial trials was done on NFR. This was a single/double line non electrified Broad Gauge section. Based on the experience of the N.F. Railway, to improve reliability and dependability of ACDs and to test its functioning on multiple lines as well as electrified routes, the specifications and design configuration were revised and the system as evolved was tried on the electrified multiple lines automatic

signalling section of the Southern Railway in 2010-2011. Operational and technical problems noticed in Southern Railway trials are being looked into and a new ACD Version-II after successful validation and certification will be deployed on NF Railway.

(d) and (e) The ACD works have been sanctioned on NFR, Eastern, East Central, East Coast, South Eastern, Southern, South Central and South Eastern Railways covering 8486 Route Kms, to expedite implementation of ACD version II, subsequent to successful validation and certification and deployment of improved ACD version II on NF Railway with acceptable performance as per defined parameters. The system is planned to be progressively provided on other Railways after this.

Length of Roads under PMGSY

2029. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads constructed *vis-a-vis* target for the same under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the agencies which have been entrusted with the responsibility of construction of roads under this scheme and the officers who are responsible for the quality of roads;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints

of reconstruction of already constructed roads at some places under PMGSY;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government will provide immediate information pertaining to the roads being constructed under PMGSY so that the public could get information about the same; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) State-wise status of target and the length of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Projects under PMGSY are executed by State Governments through State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs). Apart from SRRDAs, Nominated Executing Agencies (NEAs) have also been engaged for the implementation of the programme in Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura. The responsibility of execution and ensuring the quality of road works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is of the State Governments.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) A web enabled application software-Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) has been developed and is in place for monitoring the PMGSY scheme. The website <http://omms.nic.in> provides information relating to release of funds, utilization of funds, status of progress of work, quality monitoring, etc.

Statement

Target and Length of roads completed during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

(Length in KM)

#	State(s)	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Target for 2008-09	Length completed upto March, 2009	Target for 2009-10	Length completed upto March, 2010	Target for 2010-11	Length completed upto March, 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500	1885.00	2980	3092.00	2150	2121.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	317.43	500	622.55	178	366.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	2730	1985.11	2585	2095.88	2008	2057.11
4.	Bihar	5857	2532	5200	2843.27	4644	2515.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	4250	2427.08	3500	4020.44	906	1570.66
6.	Goa	5	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1000	1262.07	1500	1511.02	596	605.97
8.	Haryana	750	969.87	700	785.35	200	389.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1660	1360.10	1500	1505.61	693	661.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1550	469.80	1450	661.54	367	474.00
11.	Jharkhand	1200	214.97	1950	1530.90	1482	1599.25
12.	Karnataka	1820	2099.13	2600	3019.75	1000	1848.93
13.	Kerala	480	240.22	300	264.10	156	245.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	7893.72	8000	10398.01	4488	9163.26
15.	Maharashtra	4000	4138.65	2950	3111.50	1292	3718.27
16.	Manipur	900	78.95	200	879.68	335	487.42
17.	Meghalaya	150	30.80	100	97.92	64	83.31
18.	Mizoram	280	195.18	200	202.71	150	252.13
19.	Nagaland	430	298.53	150	273.66	150	86.00
20.	Odisha	6000	2641.00	2980	3838.43	3800	4941.90
21.	Punjab	1000	751.62	365	710.00	500	622.72
22.	Rajasthan	8200	10349.93	3750	4350.11	1700	3019.47
23.	Sikkim	280	308.57	300	98.82	147	85.72
24.	Tamil Nadu	938	609.59	1170	1940.49	1020	2229.01
25.	Tripura	750	361.27	800	519.93	400	42.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7610	6461.02	6850	9526.81	3207	3593.79
27.	Uttarakhand	750	645.60	700	764.49	320	551.88
28.	West Bengal	2060	1877.11	1720	1452.04	2137	1385.20
Grand Total		64440	52404.31	55000	60116.99	34090	45108.53

Corporate Social Responsibility

2030. SHRI ARUN YADAV:
SHRI ANNATHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
DR. MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has Issued directions to public sector companies and corporate to spend 2 per cent of their profit on discharging social responsibility;

(b) if so, the details of the directions Issued in this regard;

(c) whether after issuance of such directions, the Government has conducted any assessment to ascertain that companies are complying with the Government directions;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises have Issued comprehensive guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in April 2010. En these guidelines, CPSEs have to create mandatorily through a Board Resolution, a CSR budget as a specified percentage of net profit of the previous year, Expenditure range for CSR In a Financial year 3-5% of the net profit of previous year In case of CPSEs having profit less than Rs. 100 crores; 2-3% (subject to minimum of Rs. 3 crores) In case the profit ranges from 100 crores to Rs. 500 crores and 0.5-2% In case of CPSEs having a net profit of more than Rs. 500 crores in the previous year. CSR guidelines for CPSEs further provide that loss making companies are not required to earmark specific funding for CSR activities. So far comparable directions have not been issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(c) to (e) Implementation of CSR Guidelines in the CPSEs is monitored by the respective Ministries/ Departments concerned with CPSEs and the MoU Task Force at the time of MoU negotiation meetings between CPSE and the administrative Ministry, assess the

performance of CPSEs on CSR. Out of the 50 marks allocated for non-financial parameters for the annual MoU assessment of each CPSE, 5 marks are earmarked for Implementation of CSR projects by the CPSE.

'Corporate Social Responsibility'

2031. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in April 2010:

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some PSEs have failed to spend the stipulated amount on CSR;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds allotted to PSEs sector-wise under CSR for the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a philosophy underscores the commitment of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to serve the interest of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), the CPSEs should dovetail their corporate commercial interest with the objective of sustainable development of the society. The CPSEs are expected to undertake activities under CSR in such a manner that the benefits reach the smallest unit i.e., village, panchayat, block or district dependaing upon the operations and resource capability of the company.

As per DPE guidelines, it is mandatory for the CPSEs to create through a Board Resolution, a CSR budget as a specified percentage of net profit of the previous year. Expenditure range for CSR in a financial year is 3-5% of the net profit of previous year in case of CPSEs having profit less than Rs. 100 crores; 2-3% (subject to minimum of Rs. 3 crores) in case the profit ranges from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 500 crores and 0.5-

2% in case of CPSEs having a net profit of more than Rs. 500 crores in the previous year. The CSR budget has to be fixed for each financial year and the funds are non-lapsable. Special stress has been laid on the proper monitoring of the CSR projects undertaken. The Boards of the CPSEs are responsible for the implementation of the CSR activity and the same forms a part of the annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the CPSEs and the Government.

CSR Guidelines provide that loss making companies are not mandated to earmark specific funding for CSR activities. They are required to achieve CSR objectives by integrating business processes with social processes, wherever possible and taking up such initiatives which do not involve cash outgo.

(c) and (d) As per the guidelines, the CPSEs have to allocate funds every year for CSR activities as a percentage of net profit of the previous year. This CSR Fund fixed for each financial year does not lapse and the unspent amount, if any, is carried forward to the next year's CSR Fund.

(e) No funds are allotted to CPSEs sector-wise under CSR. The CPSEs are to themselves allocate funds yearly for CSR activities depending on their net profit in the previous year.

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

2032. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for appointment to various posts on compassionate ground pending with the Railways, Zone-wise/Division-wise including Agra Division, as on date;

(b) the number of candidates appointed during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the appointment process on such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of pending cases of appointment on compassionate ground as on 30.6.2011 are as under:

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Division	Number of applications pending
1	2
Mumbai	63
Bhusawal	13
Nagpur	07
Pune	14
Solapur	01
Head Quarters & others	70
Total	168

EAST CENTRAL RAILWAY

Samastipur	60
Sonpur	64
Danapur	20
Dhanbad	17
Mughalsarai	03
Head Quarters and others	32
Total	196

EASTERN RAILWAY

Howrah	61
Sealdah	76
Asansol	22
Malda	07
Head Quarters & others	27
Total	193

EAST COAST RAILWAY

Waltair	23
Sambalpur	03
Khurda Road	16
Head Quarters & others	22
Total	64

1	2
NORTHERN RAILWAY	
Delhi	18
Moradabad	08
Firozpur	12
Ambala	07
Lucknow	14
Head Quarters & others	29
Total	88
NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY	
Allahabad	27
Jhansi	21
Agra	02
Head Quarters & others	00
Total	50
NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY	
Lucknow	27
Varanasi	15
Izatnagar	13
Head Quarters & others	33
Total	88
NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY	
Alipurduar	01
Lumding	31
Katihar	02
Tinsukia	16
Rangia	09
Head Quarters & others	30
Total	89

1	2
NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY	
Jaipur	15
Ajmer	06
Jodhpur	34
Bikaner	23
Head Quarters & others	36
Total	114
SOUTHERN RAILWAY	
Chennai	17
Trichy	14
Madurai	34
Palghat	04
Trivandrum	57
Salem	12
Head Quarters & others	09
Total	147
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY	
Secunderabad	04
Hyderabad	43
Vijaywada	94
Guntakal	88
Guntur	12
Nanded	28
Head Quarters & others	32
Total	301
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY	
Adra	26
Chakradharpur	35
Kharagpur	10

1	2
Ranchi	10
Head Quarters & others	33
Total	114
SOUTH EAST CENTRAL RAILWAY	
Raipur	52
Bilaspur	33
Nagpur	33
Head Quarters & others	10
Total	128
SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY	
Hubli	54
Bangalore	31
Mysore	22
Head Quarters & others	41
Total	148
WESTERN RAILWAY	
Mumbai	17
Vadodara	09
Ahmedabad	07
Ratlam	06
Rajkot	19
Bhavnagar	03
Head Quarters & others	24
Total	85
WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY	
Jabalpur	05
Bhopal	36
Kota	00
Head Quarters & others	07
Total	48

(b) A total of 34447 candidates have been appointed during the period 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (upto 30.06.2011).

(c) Each and every case of compassionate appointment is dealt with and disposed expeditiously to save the family of the ex-employee from any hardship. With a view to expedite appointment on compassionate ground the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Welfare Inspectors are deputed to contact the family members and to conduct enquiry into the details as soon as the applications are made.
- (ii) Constant monitoring is done by Divisional Personnel Officers/Senior Divisional Personnel Officers at the Divisional level and by Chief Personnel Officers at the Head Quarter level and also by the Heads of Personnel Branch in other units.
- (iii) Selections for determining the suitability of the applicants are conducted regularly.
- (iv) Compassionate appointment Adalats are also held periodically to settle the grievances regarding appointment on compassionate grounds.
- (v) The position regarding compassionate appointment is also reviewed by the Railway Board regularly.

[Translation]

Proposals for New Trains

2033. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for introducing new train services pending with the Railways as on date, State-wise including from Uttar Pradesh (UP);

(b) the details of proposals received from UP for modernisation of station including Muzzaffarnagar and computerization of ticket counters;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) the details of survey works for laying of new lines in Uttar Pradesh undertaken and pending during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the time frame set for completion of these works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A very large number of proposals for introduction of new train services have been received. However, Indian Railway do not introduce new train service on State-wise basis as railway network runs across State boundaries.

(b) and (c) For the purpose of providing upgraded passenger amenities, the Model Stations Scheme was in vogue between June 1999 to November, 2008. The scheme of Modern Station was in vogue in the years 2006-07 and 2007 -08. Currently, Adarsh Station Scheme

is implemented, under which 63 stations from the State of Uttar Pradesh have so far been identified. Upgradation/ Modernisation of stations belonging to various states including those from Uttar Pradesh is a continuous process. Muzzaffarnagar station is not presently identified under this scheme.

Computerisation of Unreserved Ticket Counters has been approved for all the stations on Indian Railways except halt stations. Computerised Reservation Counters are provided at all stations where manual quota exists. It is an ongoing process. Computerised counters for reserved and unreserved tickets have been provided at Muzzaffarnagar.

(d) The following new line surveys falling partly/fully in Uttar Pradesh have been taken up during the last 3 years and the current year:-

Sl.No.	Name of new line survey	Approximate cost Rs. in Crore)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Faizabad-Lalganj	653.71	
2.	Gajraula-Mainpuri	881.40	
3.	Panipat-Meerut	855.57	Survey reports under examination in the Ministry.
4.	Daurala-Bijnaur	755.80	
5.	Aligarh-Chhata	736.39	
6.	Khurja-Raya	583.09	
7.	Etah-Kasganj	213.28	
8.	Burhwal-Bahraich	-	Surveys are in progress.
9.	Majhi-Lar Road	-	
10.	Sitapur-Baharaich	-	
11.	Nainital-Katgodam	-	
12.	Farrukhabad-Sahajahanpur	-	
13.	Kushinagar-Kapilavastu	-	
14.	Ghughuli-Anand Nagar	-	

1	2	3	4
15.	Balrampur-Khalilabad	-	
16.	Etawah-Kasganj	-	
17.	Barabanki-Fatehabad	-	
18.	Rewari-Palwal-khurja	-	
19.	Phaphaund-Konch	-	
20.	Hamirpur-Hamirpur Road	-	
21.	Bharatpur-Koshi Kalan	-	
22.	Konch-Jalon-Ora	-	
23.	Jhansi-Sawai Madhopur	-	
24.	Ata-Ragaul & Jalalpur— Bharwa Sumerpur	-	
25.	Hastinapur-Meerut new line	259.86	Deferred to XII Five Year Plan.
26.	Lalganj-Bachhrawan	233.63	Project shelved.
27.	Sambhal-Gajraula	175.16	Proposal returned by Planning Commission.
28.	Govardhan-Koshi Kalan	195	Project shelved.
29.	Kasganj-Khurja	462.59	Project shelved.

(e) After a new line survey is completed, the survey report is first examined in the Ministry. Depending on the financial liability, operational requirement and other considerations, the project proposal is sent to Planning Commission for their "in principle" approval. After necessary approval is obtained from Planning Commission, Expanded Board for Railways (EBR) and Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI), the project is included in Railway Budget. As such, no fixed time limit can be given for the process in respect of any project proposal.

[English]

Bankable Scheme for Rural Housing

2034. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee to formulate a concrete bankable scheme for rural housing;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the aforesaid Committee;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations; and

(d) the extent to which the BPL families are likely to be benefited from this new scheme?

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

(b) The key recommendations made by the Committee to formulate concrete Bankable schemes for Rural Housing are as follows:

(i) For Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, the unit assistance granted under the Indira Awas

Yojana (IAY) be increased to Rs. 75,000. The amount of loan admissible to such households under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme be raised to Rs. 50,000 and repayment period be extended to 15 years;

- (ii) For Above Poverty Line (APL) households, loans may be given; Upto Rs. 2 lakhs for construction of a new house and Rs. 1 lakh for addition/up-gradation/repair of old house with 5% interest subsidy;

OR

Upto Rs. 3 lakhs for construction of a new house and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for addition/up-gradation/repair of old houses with 4% interest subsidy.

- (iii) Both BPL and APL households may be given loans for (a) housing and (b) income generating activities with an interest subsidy of 5%,.
- (iv) There should be group-based lending approach for rural housing.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee have been referred to the State/UT Governments for their comments. These have also been placed before the Working Group on Rural Housing set up by the Planning Commission for the 12th Five Year Plan.

(d) If accepted and implemented, these recommendations will help BPL and APL households to access funds from financial institution to construct durable and decent house of their choice.

Rail Safety Fund

2035. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds for taking safety measures have been curtailed over the past two years;

(b) if so, whether the allocation under the capital development fund has been axed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Indian Railways are reeling under huge losses; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Railways to make up the loss suffered and to allocate sufficient funds for safety measures and development activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Safety has always been accorded the highest priority by the Indian Railways and expenditure on safety related activities forms part of both Plan and non-Plan outlays.

(b) and (c) While the non-Plan expenditure on safety related activities was Rs. 23,140 cr in 2009-10 and Rs. 22,375 cr in 2010-11, the Plan expenditure has increased from Rs. 7,516 cr in 2009-10 to Rs. 8,327 cr in 2010-11. However, with the implementation of VI Central Pay Commission recommendations, the resource availability with Railways has come under strain, thus limiting the ability of the Railways to further enhance allocations. Safety related works have however, been suitably prioritised to make optimum utilisation of available resources.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, the Excess generated by the Railways after payment of dividend has come down from Rs. 4,456.78 cr in 2008-09 to Rs. 0.75 cr in 2009-10. With the impact of VI Central Pay Commission recommendations stabilising and improvement in earnings of the Railways, the excess has improved to Rs. 1,405 crore in 2010-11, as the earnings have registered a healthy growth of 8.5% in 2010-11. The internal resources are expected to improve in the coming years which would allow the Railways to allocate more funds including for safety and development related expenditure.

Completion of Projects

2036. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

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

(a) the status of completion of on-going centrally-aided projects in various States including Assam and Orissa;

(b) whether around 50 percent centrally aided projects in the States have been delayed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action plan to speed up the process?

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

(a) As on 30th April, 2011, 560 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above were on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation. The State-wise status of the projects is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As on 30th April, 2011 out of 560 projects on the monitor of the Ministry, 251 projects were delayed with respect to their original schedule of completion.

(c) The State-wise number of delayed projects is given in statement. In order to reduce the delays and cost overruns in the projects, the Government has taken several steps which *inter-alia* include:

- Adoption of two-stage clearance system and stricter appraisal of projects before investment approval;
- Normally taking up of projects for Implementation only after funds have been fully tied up;
- Monthly and quarterly monitoring of time & cost overrun of projects costing Rs. 150 crores and above by MOSPI;

- In-depth review of projects on quarterly basis by the concerned infrastructure Ministry;
- Follow up with the State Governments in respect of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation related issues, forest clearances, environment/wild life clearances, removal of encroachments and availability of Right of Way (ROW), ensuring law and order at project sites, etc. This Ministry has advised the states .to constitute the Central Sector Projects Coordination Committee (CSPCC) under respective Chief Secretaries to facilitate Central Sector Projects in the states;
- Faster appraisal through departmental Committees like Expanded Railway Board in lieu of PIB;
- Setting up of Standing Committees by the Government in the Ministries/Departments headed by respective Additional Secretaries to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- Appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure;
- Adoption of computer network based monitoring; and
- Organising training courses and seminars on project planning, monitoring and project management for project managers of CPSUs by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

Statement

State-wise Summary as on 30.4.2011

Sl.No.	State	Total Projects				Delayed Projects				
		No. of Projects	Cost Original	Cost Anticipated	Cummulative Expenditure	No of Projects	Cost Original	Cost Anticipate	Cumulative Expenditure	Delay Range (Months)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	30947.82	36480.33	17698.96	31	18204.57	21712.38	13158.30	3-71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	9512.22	9610.51	6689.45	4	8782.23	8782.23	6342.90	37-39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	37	22540.13	28005.68	14567.38	37	13500.96	18868.76	11921.42	12-120
4.	Bihar	27	27513.33	31452.72	18284.07	27	24388.22	25272.73	15288.83	6-82
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	22504.86	37937.78	14025.71	19	12238.37	13921.62	9847.18	5-48
6.	Delhi	2	8925.00	19123.77	17614.64	2	8925.00	19123.77	17614.64	12-54
7.	Goa	1	204.73	204.73	32.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8.	Gujarat	26	19491.34	20457.76	4298.87	7	4941.91	5315.33	2014.17	1-70
9.	Haryana	10	4821.32	6546.83	4064.07	2	776.49	785.08	854.71	12-13
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7	15023.26	15105.54	11545.59	7	15023.26	15105.54	11545.59	11-58
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	8293.37	18455.56	11085.25	8	8293.37	18455.56	11085.25	4-201
12.	Jharkhand	21	9612.58	14445.17	5777.78	7	2223.18	2329.77	572.07	17-44
13.	Karnataka	21	27652.42	35040.98	13846.95	8	9134.50	14236.21	5471.69	6-82
14.	Kerala	6	5235.00	6482.11	5239.77	3	1244.50	1142.00	1523.00	26-52
15.	Madhya Pradesh	25	18938.72	18543.21	6488.83	15	13630.23	12534.71	5608.38	8-38
16.	Maharashtra	49	70088.08	84094.96	33007.78	25	40994.14	51470.20	23224.63	2-54
17.	Mizoram	2	988.06	3343.04	230.48	1	368.72	913.63	227.58	90
18.	Multi State	106	120189.48	130154.23	44401.90	26	19115.56	24482.05	11887.24	2-213
19.	Nagaland	1	850.00	850.00	7.98	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20.	Odisha	26	51981.30	59843.75	13060.68	11	12514.95	18689.25	4621.98	12-114
21.	Punjab	9	5163.69	6509.65	2962.00	4	2300.63	2430.63	1090.16	1-51
22.	Rajasthan	16	13438.03	14167.15	7924.26	6	7739.56	8150.53	5784.70	6-31
23.	Sikkim	2	1603.77	3644.86	189.57	1	309.40	264.29	136.56	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	36	43747.83	52878.94	34441.99	18	33643.55	39601.90	30297.16	6-72
25.	Tripura	3	1522.39	2018.86	277.02	1	421.01	623.44	64.92	18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31	15876.67	18071.40	9897.13	20	11561.00	11743.39	7912.77	12-81
27.	Uttaranchal	7	8777.62	11457.08	4088.77	6	8628.47	11298.36	4063.10	20-83
28.	West Bengal	27	38340.33	43472.86	19917.88	13	20330.66	22108.27	15817.59	2-93
	TOTAL	560	603783.35	728399.46	321667.26	251	272247.64	338867.02	198475.32	

Income Inequality

2037. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) whether according to 66th household consumption expenditure survey released by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), income inequality has widened as there is a huge gap between the income level of top and bottom 10 per cent of rural and urban population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) does not collect information on household income. However, it collects information on Household Consumer Expenditure.

(b) On the basis of the 66th round of NSS, the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) was Rs. 377.06 for the lowest 10% class of MPCE and Rs. 2394.66 for the uppermost 10% class of MPCE, in rural areas. Similar figures were Rs. 521.32 and Rs. 5673.16, respectively in urban areas.

(c) Government is Implementing a number of Anti-Poverty Programmes with the objective of alleviating immediate deprivation by providing wage employment and supplementary income and creating infrastructure and other assets which can reduce poverty through their growth effect. The Government follows an inclusive growth policy by promoting a large number of programmes aimed at specifically weaker sections, notably the (i) Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) (ii) Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) (iii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (iv) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) (v) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and (vi) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

Incidents of Crimes

2038. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that an incident of eve-teasing and misbehaviour with women passengers in ladies compartment of New Delhi to Palwal EMU train that happened in the month of April, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against security personnel deployed in the said train for their negligence;

(c) the total number of incidents of theft, burglary, eve-teasing, looting and murders reported in trains since January, 2010, zone-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Railways for ensuring the safety of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) On 07.04.2011, it was published in 'Dainik Jagran' Newspaper that an incident of eve-teasing and misbehavior with women passengers in ladies compartment of New Delhi to Palwal EMU train had taken place on 05.04.2011. During enquiry by Government Railway Police/Faridabad, the lady passenger named in the newspaper, denied the incident.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(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 Govt. 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.
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.

Statement

*Incidents of Theft, Burglary, Eveteasing, Looting and Murder Reported in Trains
Zone-wise during the period January 2010 to June 2011*

Railway	Year	Number of Cases Reported				
		Theft	Burglary	Eveteasing	Loot	Murder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	2010	845	0	5	29	5
	2011	615	0	1	16	1
Eastern	2010	322	0	1	28	1
	2011	175	0	1	4	1
East Central	2010	510	0	0	40	4
	2011	304	0	0	20	4
East Coast	2010	262	0	0	1	0
	2011	98	0	0	4	0
Northern	2010	500	0	18	18	4
	2011	284	0	6	8	4
North Central	2010	505	0	6	7	0
	2011	360	0	2	8	0
North Eastern	2010	54	0	0	16	1
	2011	30	0	0	8	0
Northeast Frontier	2010	115	0	0	10	0
	2011	59	0	0	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Western	2010	227	0	7	0	0
	2011	145	0	0	0	0
Southern	2010	408	0	20	2	0
	2011	186	0	24	04	0
South Central	2010	463	0	5	20	1
	2011	259	0	3	5	0
South Eastern	2010	145	0	0	1	1
	2011	63	0	0	4	0
South East Central	2010	336	0	1	9	0
	2011	136	0	0	2	0
South Western	2010	175	0	0	5	0
	2011	127	0	0	12	0
Western	2010	589	0	0	13	1
	2011	422	0	0	2	0
West Central	2010	861	0	11	8	0
	2011	439	0	5	2	2
TOTAL	2010	5995	0	74	207	18
	2011	3527	0	42	104	12

Sick/Closed Pharmaceutical Companies

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

2039. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to revive these companies?

(a) the details of sick/closed pharmaceutical companies in the country, State-wise;

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

(b) whether this has adversely affected the availability of cheaper drugs and medicines for common man in the country;

(a) Details of sick/closed pharmaceutical companies in the country, State-wise:—

1.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)	Sick	Maharashtra
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL)	Sick	Maniktala & Panihati in West Bengal Kanpur in Urtar Pradesh Mumbai in Maharashtra

3.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)	Sick	Gurgaon
4.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Limited (Subsidiary of IDPL)	Sick	Tamil Nadu
5.	Odisha Drugs & Chemicals Limited (Government Venture)	Sick	Odisha
6.	Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Limited (Subsidiary of IDPL)	Sick	Bihar
7.	Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL), Kolkata	Closed	West Bengal
8.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), Kolkata	Closed	West Bengal
9.	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MAPL), Nagpur (Joint Venture of HAL)	Closed	Maharashtra
10.	Manipur State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (MSDPL), Imphal (Joint Venture of HAL)	Closed	Manipur

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government approved the Rehabilitation Scheme of HAL on 9th March 2006 which *inter alia* involves Cash Infusion of Rs. 137.59 crore and waiver of past loans and interests thereupon to the extent of Rs. 259.43 crore (as on 31.3.2005). Similarly, Government of India also approved the Revival Scheme of BCPL on 21st December 2006 which *inter alia* involves Cash Infusion of Rs. 207.19 crore and waiver of past loans and interests thereupon to the extent of Rs. 233.41 crore (as on 31.3.2005). Revival Scheme of IDPL is under active consideration of this Department.

Direct Subsidy Scheme

2040. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted a survey to ascertain the number of beneficiaries under new direct subsidy scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the survey report, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for selection of beneficiaries under direct subsidy scheme;

(d) whether the Government has any database in respect of kerosene users as in the case of LPG consumers;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the manner in which the Government will be able to recognize the targeted families under direct subsidy scheme; and

(g) the number of BPL families which have LPG connections, State-wise and Company-wise with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh?

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) Consequent to Finance Minister's announcement in his Budget Speech, a Task Force has been constituted by the Government in February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to recommend an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS kerosene and domestic LPG.

The Task force will recommend the methodology for transfer of subsidy equivalent in cash to the entitled beneficiaries.

With regard to PDS kerosene, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas issues annual allocation to the States/UTs. Distribution of PDS kerosene within the state to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is under the control of the State Governments. Identification of beneficiaries and entitlement for respective categories amongst beneficiaries is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government.

As on 01.04.2011, there are 12.54 crore registered customers with the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) who are availing subsidized domestic LPG.

(g) As on 01.07.2011, BPL families have 72,37,560 domestic LPG connections in the country, out of which 54,950 BPL LPG customers are in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Pending Court Cases

2041. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) the details of the cases pending in Supreme Court, High Courts, Sessional Courts, Lower Courts and Local Courts till July 2011;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to launch special programme or proposes to set up National Arrears Grid to dispose off 40 per cent of the pending court cases in coming six months across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures being provided for disposal of pending cases during the last three years; State-wise;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(e) whether the Ministry of Finance has agreed to provide funds to implement the aforesaid programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per the information received from the Supreme Court, of 57179 total filed matters as on 30.6.11, if connected matters are excluded, the number is only 33538 matters. Out of these 57179 matters as on 30.6.11, 20253 matters are current filings less than one year old and thus arrears (i.e. cases pending more than a year) are only 36926 matters as on 30.6.11. The total number of cases in the High Courts and the Subordinate judiciary were 42,17,903 and 2,79,53,070 respectively as on 30.9.2010.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched the following special initiatives to reduce pendency of cases in courts:

- (i) Government has requested all the Chief Justices of High Courts to launch a campaign for pendency reduction in courts from July-December, 2011.
- (ii) 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

National Arrears Grid will be established under e-courts project when completed. The grid is not meant for immediate disposal of court cases but for monitoring arrears judicial data.

(c) to (f) A number of other measures are also being undertaken by the Government for disposing of the cases pending in the courts. Budget provision for the purpose has also been considerably enhanced. The details are given below:

- (i) 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 ₹ 100 crore to ₹ 500 crore. Funding pattern has also been increased from 50:50 to 75:25 for the non-special States and it is to continue on 90:10 basis 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.
- IV. 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.

Funds under PMGSY

2042. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released during the current year so far under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise;

(b) the extent to which the funds have been utilized for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the monitoring done/follow up action taken by the Union Government to ascertain speedy utilization of the funds in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has reduced the allocation of funds under this scheme as compared to the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of funds released to the States and the expenditure incurred during 2011-12 (upto June, 2011) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The achievement made under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is monitored and assessed through monthly, quarterly, half yearly and annual progress reports received from the States. Further, PMGSY is being reviewed in respect of the progress of the projects and other aspects related in the execution of the programme with the States at regular intervals. This review is undertaken through Performance Review Meetings, Regional Workshops (with a group of States), and the meetings of the Empowered Committee.

(d) and (e) The Budget allocation for PMGSY for the last three years and the current year, is as under:

2008-09	—	Rs. 7,780.15 crore
2009-10	—	Rs. 11,340 crore
2010-11	—	Rs. 22,399.5 crore
2011-12	—	BE-Rs. 20,000 crore

Statement*Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Funds Released and Expenditure incurred
during 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Releases made	Expenditure Incurred
		2011-12 (Upto June 11)	2011-12 (Upto June 11)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.85	70.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.27	30.66
3.	Assam	547.75	303.51
4.	Bihar	1308.73	533.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	76.63
6.	Goa	—	—
7.	Gujarat	40.00	152.26
8.	Haryana	60.00	8.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	27.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	450.00	60.75
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	101.2
12.	Karnataka	0.00	201.54
13.	Kerala	0.00	18.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	635.00	264.18
15.	Maharashtra	5.00	209.8
16.	Manipur	59.69	110.63
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	11.81
18.	Mizoram	93.63	13.24
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.82
20.	Odisha	559.00	342.12
21.	Punjab	90.00	11.27

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	7.76	103.98
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.52
24.	Tamil Nadu	45.00	282.91
25.	Tripura	0.00	70.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	70.41
27.	Uttarakhand	260.00	71.27
28.	West Bengal	5.00	103.36
Total		4314.68	3251.53

Flood Forecasting

2043. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to evolve a real time flood forecasting technology using INSAT satellites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Flood Forecast Monitoring Directorate has reported that some rivers are flowing above the warning level in Assam & Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Central Water Commission (CWC) is modernizing its Flood Forecasting Network using INSAT satellites based on real time telemetry system for collection and transmission of Hydrometeorological data. So far 223 stations have been installed and another 222 stations are under installation.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) During current monsoon, rivers Brahmaputra, Jiabharali, Beki, Dhansiri (South), Barak, Katakhal, Kopili, Desang, Dikhow, Burhi Dihing, Puthimari, Subansiri, Sankosh, Manas flowed above warning level in Assam till now. Rivers Ganga, Ghaghra, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Adhwara group, Kosi, Mahananda, Sone, Kamala Balan flowed above warning level in Bihar.

(e) The CWC has been issuing flood forecasts to different user agencies such as Revenue & Disaster Management Departments, District Administration, Irrigation and Water Resources Department of respective states as well as to Central agencies such as Railways, Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, Public Sector Undertakings for planning/taking appropriate measures.

Profits Recorded by ONGC, OIL and GAIL

2044. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL), Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) and private sector gas companies had recorded profits during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contribution of ONGC, OIL and GAIL to central exchequer through duties, taxes, royalty and dividends during the said period;

(d.) whether the Government has formulated any principle to determine which agency or agencies should bear the burden of an increase in international prices and to what extent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Profits recorded by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) during the last 3 years are as under:

(₹ in Crore/and in round figure)

Oil Company	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
ONGC	16,126	16,768	18,924
OIL	2,162	2,611	2,888
GAIL	2,804	3,140	3,561

Profits of Private Sector Gas Companies are neither reported to nor monitored by this Ministry.

(c) The contributions of ONGC, OIL and GAIL to central exchequer through duties, taxes, royalty and dividends during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in Crore/and in round figure)

Oil Company	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
ONGC	23,688	22,780	24,495
OIL	4,177	4,359	4,652
GAIL	2,902	2,796	2,921

(d) and (e) To protect the consumer and the economy from the increasing price volatility and uncertainty of international oil prices since 2004-05, Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of the sensitive petroleum products, namely, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG.

The Government has evolved a Burden Sharing Mechanism to ensure that the burden of increase in international prices is shared by all the stakeholders; in the following manner:

- Government through issue of Oil Bonds/Cash assistance;
- Domestic upstream oil companies through price discounts to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);
- OMCs to bear a portion of the under recoveries; and
- Consumer to bear minimal price increases.

[Translation]

Supply of LPG

2045. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the supply of LPG is increasing continuously in the country since last few years;

Year	Actual Production (in TMT)	Actual import (in TMT)	%age import of indigenous production
2008-09	9287	2592.162	27.9%
2009-10	10299	2527.456	24.5%
2010-11	9490	4624.381	48.7%

(d) The capital investment made by OMCs to make the country self-reliant in regard to supply of LPG during the last three years are as under:

Year	Capital investment (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	1125.46
2009-10	2098.65
2010-11	3153.97

(b) if so, the quantity of LPG supplied in the country during the last three years;

(c) the year-wise percentage of imported LPG compared to the indigenous production made to meet this supply; and

(d) the additional capital investment made to make the country self-reliant in regard to supply of LPG during the said 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have supplied 38,312 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) LPG in the country during the last three years. The details are as under:

Year	Sales (in TMT)
2008-09	11772
2009-10	12683
2010-11	13857

(c) The percentage of imported LPG compared to the indigenous production made during the last three years are as under:

Increase in Allocation under IAY

2046. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SMT. BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to enhance the amount for financial assistance being provided under Indira Awas Yojana including houses for BPL families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several case of mortgaging of their land by the allottees to complete the housing work have come to light;

(d) if so, whether the Government is taking any steps to enhance the amount of financial assistance being provided under the above scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of persons benefited under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, District/ State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The issue of enhancement of unit assistance under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has been taken up with the Planning Commission. It has also been placed before the Working Group on Rural Housing for the 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(d) and (e) The issue of enhancement of unit assistance under IAY has been taken up with the Planning Commission.

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

[English]

Decontrolling of Urea

2047. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to decontrol the fertilizers including urea;

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

(c) the time frame by which the new regime would come into effect;

(d) whether the new decision would adversely affect the retail price of the said fertilizers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to address the concerns of the farming community in this regard?

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

(a) to (f) A proposal for Nutrient Based Subsidy for urea sector is under consideration of the Government. The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to review the fertilizer policy, has considered the recommendations made in the report, prepared by the Committee of Secretaries set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhary, Member Planning Commission. Presently, NBS scheme has not been implemented on Urea and it continue to be governed by New Pricing Scheme-III(NPS-III) which has been extended provisionally until further orders.

So far as decontrol of Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers is concerned, fertilizers like DAP, MOP and NPKS complex fertilizers, SSP etc are decontrolled. However, movement of 20% of quantity of P&K fertilizers is controlled by the Government.

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), Phosphorous (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 of 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 Commodity 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 rate 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.

Ongoing Irrigation Projects

2048. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation project proposals received from various States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of project proposals cleared out of them, State-wise;

(c) the number of project proposals pending for approval of Central Water Commission;

(d) the reasons, if any for the delay in giving approval to them;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to clear the rest of the proposals;

(f) the number of irrigation projects that have been lying incomplete across the country; and

(g) the steps taken for the speedy completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) 194 project proposals (107 New projects & 87 Revised Estimates) have been received in CWC from various States for appraisal during last three year and current year. The state-wise details are enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(b) Out of 194 project proposals (107 new projects & 87 revised estimates), 138 projects (56 New projects and 82 Revised estimates) have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR. The state wise details are enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(c) Presently, 51 New project proposals (29 major & 22 medium) and 5 Revised Estimates (3 major and 2 Medium) are under appraisal in CWC. The state wise details are enclosed as Statements-I and II.

(d) and (e) Time taken in clearance of projects depends upon time taken by the project authorities in furnishing compliance to the observations given by CWC & other central agencies and submission of other mandatory clearances MoEF and MoTA etc, as necessary.

(f) As per the information available in CWC, 553 Projects (182 Major, 273 Medium and 98 ERM) spilled over from X to XI Plan. Out of which 82 Projects (10

Major, 41 Medium and 31 ERM) were reported as completed leaving 471 Projects (172 Major, 232 Medium and 76 ERM) lying incomplete across the country as on March 2010. State-wise break-up of these projects are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(g) Irrigation development being a state subject, planning, execution and operation & maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by the state governments from their own resources and their priority. The Union Water Resources Ministry provides assistance

and guidance to the States Governments as and when necessary.

The Union Ministry has been providing central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 in order to expedite completion of the projects fulfilling the eligibility as per AIBP guidelines. The State Governments have been provided an amount of Rs. 48565.476 crore as CLA/ Grant under AIBP since inception of this programme till date.

Statement I

State-wise Abstract of New Projects Received in CWC since 2008

Sl.No.	Name of States	Projects accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR			Projects under appraisal			Grand Total
		Major	Medium	Total	Major	Medium	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2	6	1	7	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	5	3	0	3	8
6.	Goa, Daman, Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
8.	Haryana	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	1	1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4	5	0	0	0	5
11.	Jharkhand	0	2	2	1	5	6	8
12.	Karnataka	1	5	6	1	0	1	7
13.	Kerala	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	7	9	2	5	7	16
15.	Maharashtra	5	7	12	3	0	3	15
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	1	3	6	9	10
21.	Punjab	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6	0	6	0	0	0	6
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	3	2	5	5
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		28	28	56	29	22	51	107

Statement II*State-wise Abstract of Revised Projects Received in CWC since 2008*

Sl.No.	Name of States	Projects accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR			Projects under appraisal			Grand Total
		Major	Medium	Total	Major	Medium	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	3	1	0	1	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	3	0	0	0	3
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	3	0	1	1	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jharkhand	2	3	5	0	0	0	5
12.	Karnataka	5	1	6	0	0	0	6
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13	3	16	0	0	0	16
15.	Maharashtra	10	4	14	1	0	1	15
16.	Manipur	1	2	3	0	0	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	6	1	7	0	0	0	7
21.	Punjab	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
22.	Rajasthan	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6	0	6	0	0	0	6
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	2	3	1	0	1	4
Grand Total		60	22	82	3	2	5	87

Statement III*State-wise break up of Ongoing Projects during XI Plan (553 Plus)*

State	Projects likely to spilled over from X to XI				Projectes reported completion XI Plan (as on 1.4.2010)				Projects likely ongoing in XI Plan (as on 1.4.2010)			
	Major	Medium	ERM	Total	Major	Medium	ERM	Total	Major	Medium	ERM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	30	24	6	60	2	7		9	28	17	6	51
Arunachal Pradesh								0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	3	2	7	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	5
Bihar	10	3	5	18	0	0	1	1	10	3	4	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattisgarh	4	8	1	13	1	3		4	3	5	1	9
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	3	20	13	36	0	5	4	9	3	15	9	27
Haryana	4	0	1	5				0	4	0	1	5
Himachal Pradesh	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Jammu & Kashmir	0	6	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	10
Jharkhand	6	19	0	25	1	2	0	3	5	17	0	22
Karnataka	15	31	5	51	1	4	1	6	14	27	4	45
Kerala	3	4	2	9	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	6
Madhya Pradesh	19	9	6	34	1	1	2	4	18	8	4	30
Maharashtra**	58	109	3	170	0	12	1	13	58	97	2	157
Manipur	2	1	4	7	0	0	4	4	2	1	0	3
Meghalaya	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mizoram								0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Odisha	8	10	15	33	1	3	7	11	7	7	8	22
Punjab	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
Rajasthan	2	8	3	13	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	13
Sikkim					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	2	3	5	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Uttaranchal	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	11	0	15	26	2	0	5	7	9	0	10	19
West Bengal	2	8	6	16	0	0	0	0	2	8	6	16
Total	182	273	98	553	10	41	31	82	172	232	67	471

Complaints Against LPG Agencies

2049. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
 SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the State-wise details of the complaints received by the Government from the consumers against LPG agencies during the last three years;

(b) the mechanism available to deal with consumer grievances against non-satisfactory services to them; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to stop black marketing of LPG cylinders and make LPG agencies customer oriented ?

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) have reported that action has been taken in 4697 established cases of various irregularities against the LPG distributors in the country during the last three years, under provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

(b) OMCs have designated officials of the State office as well as Divisional office/Area office for hearing the grievances of the customers. Every LPG distributor has a complaint/suggestion book, the availability of which is prominently displayed at the LPG distributorship. The name, address and contact numbers of the concerned field officer and the contact details of Divisional office/Area office are displayed at the LPG distributorship for the information of customers.

To facilitate the complaint procedure, OMCs have started the service of using Unique Toll Free telephone number 155233 for registering the complaints/grievances throughout the country since 2nd October, 2008. The call centers are being operated region wise, to facilitate the customers to lodge complaints in local language. Nationwide advertisement in leading print media has been published. The same is also displayed in respective corporate website as well as by all LPG distributors. Customers can also register their complaints through the website of the OMCs.

(c) In order to stop blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in diversion/blackmarketing of LPG.

MDG provide, *inter-alia* for following action against the distributor—

- Fine of ₹ 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.

- Fine of ₹ 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.

- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

In addition to the action taken by the OMCs, State Governments are empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply & Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG.

[*Translation*]

Bursting of Cooking Gas Cylinders

2050. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the incidents of bursting and exploding of cooking gas cylinders in various places in the country are continuously increasing;

(b) whether companies are neglecting security checks inspite of large number of incidents and death and injury to hundreds of persons since 2004 till date;

(c) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued for regular security checks of cylinders and to avoid such incidents of explosion of cylinders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) A few instances of bursting of LPG cylinders have been reported by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) due to improper handling, customer negligence, leakage from rubber tube, usage of non-standard equipment, expose to intense heat, pressure of flammable materials in customers premises etc. However, there is no report of any LPG accident involving bursting of LPG cylinders due to direct and preliminary failure of the cylinders in the country since 2004 to July 2011.

All safety precautions are taken by OMCs before delivery of LPG cylinders. Knowledge and awareness is imparted to the customers through regular customer clinics.

(c) to (e) The following procedure is in place to prevent accidents involving LPG cylinder:-

- (i) LPG is filled in LPG cylinders manufactured as per BIS specifications and certified by them.
- (ii) LPG cylinders are periodically tested for safety as per norms of the Chief Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organisation (PESO), Government of India.
- (iii) Filled LPG cylinders are checked for leakage before dispatch from the LPG bottling plants.
- (iv) LPG distributors of OMCs carry out pre-delivery check on the cylinder at the time of its delivery to customers.
- (v) Use of Suraksha LPG hose with steel wire reinforcement which is rodent attack proof and flame retardant, is being promoted by OMCs for improving safety in the use of LPG.
- (vi) Customers are educated on safety through demonstration at the time of release of new LPG connection. Instructions are also printed on the Gas Customer Card and safety leaflet provided to the customers.
- (vii) OMCs carry out mandatory check of the LPG installation at the customers premises once in two years.
- (viii) Prompt attendances of leakage complaints are undertaken by trained mechanics appointed by the distributors. Emergency Service Cell are also operated for attending leakage complaints after working hours of distributorships and on holidays.

[English]

Controlled Discharge Toilet System

2051. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Integrated Railway Modernisation Plan, the Railways was to Install Controlled Discharge Toilet System (CDTS) by the year 2010;

(b) if so, the progress in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Railways to provide eco-friendly toilets in all the trains?

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

In the interest of environment protection, cleanliness and sanitation, initial efforts made by Indian Railways was in the form of controlled discharge type toilet system (CDTS) in coaches. Till the end of 2010, Control Discharge Toilet System (CDTS) was fitted in about 1760 coaches.

(c) Indian Railways are in the process of developing various types of environment friendly "green toilets" and conducting field trials before considering fitment in coaches on a larger scale.

Proposals from Gujarat

2052. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for doubling of Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Jaipur, Rajkot-Veraval, Rajkot-Viramgam and Rajkot-Okha Railway lines; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On the demanded proposals, doubling of the following sections have already been taken up/completed:

- (i) Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Jaipur: On this route, doubling of Palanpur-Ajmer except Ahmedabad-Mehsana, Guriya-Banagurgram and Rani-Marwar sections, has been taken up. Keshavganj-Sirohi and Banas- Swarupganj sections (16.34 km) are targeted for completion during 2011-12. Doubling of Ajmer-Jaipur section has been completed and commissioned.
- (ii) Rajkot-Viramgam: On this route, doubling of Surendranagar-Viramgam section has been taken up.

(iii) Rajkot-Okha and Rajkot-Veraval: Doubling has not been considered for these sections as it was not justified on account of operational requirements.

[*Translation*]

Direct Trains from Durg

2053. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the trains running from Durg Junction;

(b) whether direct passenger trains from Durg are available to the neighbouring States;

(c) if not, the details of proposals under consideration of Railways in this regard; and

(d) the funds allotted and spent for the cleaning/repairing of passenger trains at Durg Junction during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The number and names of the trains Originating/Terminating from Durg are as under:-

1.	12069/12070	Raigarh-Durg/Gondia Jan Shatabdi Express.
2.	12549/12550	Durg-Jammu Tawi Express.
3.	12823/12824	Durg-Nizamuddin Chhattisgarh Sampark Kranti Express.
4.	12853/12854	Durg-Bhopal Amarkantak Express.
5.	13287/13288	Durg-Danapur South Bihar Express.
6.	15159/15160	Durg-Chhapra Sarnath Express.
7.	18201/18202	Durg-Nautanwa Express.
8.	18203/18204	Durg-Kanpur Express.
9.	18205/18206	Durg-Nautanwa Express
10.	18207/18208	Durg-Jaipur Express.
11.	18241/18242	Durg-Ambikapur Express cum Passenger.
12.	18425/18426	Durg-Puri Express.
13.	58529/58530	Durg-Visakhapatnam Passenger.
14.	68701/68702	Durg-Raipur MEMU.
15.	68703/68704	Durg-Raipur MEMU.
16.	68707/68708	Durg-Raipur MEMU
17.	68717/68718	Durg-Raipur MEMU.
18.	68725/68726	Durg-Raipur MEMU.
19.	58703/58704	Durg-Gondia Passenger.
20.	78815/78816	Durg-Dallirajhara DEMU
21.	78817/78818	Durg-Dallirajhara DEMU

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Funds for various maintenance activities are allocated on a divisional basis. Funds allotted and spent for maintenance and cleaning of passenger trains in Raipur Division of South East Central Railway of which Durg is a station, during the last three years are as under:

Year	Outlay	Actual Expenditure
2008-09	Rs. 61,11,000	Rs. 1,07,10,000
2009-10	Rs. 1,53,56,000	Rs. 2,29,23,000
2010-11	Rs. 3,24,60,000	Rs. 3,57,48,000

[English]

Gauge Conversion

2054. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the gauge conversion work of Punalur-Schengoltai section in Kollam-Thenkasi; and

(b) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

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

Sl.No.	Name of New Line work	Status
1.	Abohar-Fazilka (42.72 km)	Completed and ready for commissioning.
2.	Taran Taran-Goindwal (21.5 km)	Completed and ready for commissioning.
3.	Chandigarh-Ludhiana (112 km)	Phase-I (Chandigarh-Morinda section) and Phase-III (Ludhiana-Sanehwal section) completed. Work on Phase-II (New Morinda-Sanehwal section) is in progress.
4.	Chandigarh-Baddi (33.23 km)	Work stalled due to refusal of State Government of Punjab and Chandigarh Administration to provide land.
5.	Nangal Dam-Talwara (83.74 km)	Work is being progressed in a phased manner. Nangal Dam-Amb Andaura (44 km) section completed and commissioned.

Moreover, 11 new line surveys falling partly/fully in Punjab have also been taken up, out of which 5 surveys have already been completed and the survey reports

block for gauge conversion of Punalur-Sengottai Ghat section has already been taken and works are in progress. This work is expected to be completed by March, 2015.

Railway Network in Punjab

2055. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of Railway Network in Punjab;

(b) whether the Railways proposes to widen its network in Punjab;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of Rail Over Bridges, under passes etc. under construction in Punjab, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Punjab has a rail network density of 4.26 km per 100 Square Kilometres of area as against National average of 1.95 km per 100 Square Kilometres of area, in population terms, the State has 8.76 km of rail network per lakh of population as against the National average of 6.18.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The following new line works falling fully/partly in Punjab have been taken up/completed recently:—

are under examination in the Ministry. The remaining 6 surveys are in progress.

(d) Location-wise details of Road Over Bridges, underpasses etc. under construction in Punjab are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Work
1	2
1.	Khanna Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. 145-B connecting GT Road.
2.	Mansa - Road Under Bridge at LC NO. B-206.
3.	Chawapail - Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC NO. C-161 on Ambala-Ludhiana section near Khanna.
4.	Jallanahdar - Road Over Bridge (span 1x21.5m + 1x11.25m) in lieu of Do-moria Pul (Road under Br. No. 28).
5.	Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC NO. B-240 at Km. 290/13/14 on Delhi - Bhatinda section.
6.	Khanna - Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC NO155-B.
7.	Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. 131- C at km 279/19-21 on Ambala-Ludhiana section near Shambhu Railway Station.
8.	Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. 194 at km 228.8 on Jakkhal-Bhatinda section at Budhalada.
9.	Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. C-104-A km 124/9-10 on Gurney-Jakkhal, Budhalada-Jakkhal section.
10.	Construction of Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. C-78-B on Dhuri-Jakkhal section at Sunam Yard.
11.	Taran Taran - Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No.B-27.
12.	Sahnewal-Amritsar Section - Road Under Bridge in lieu of manned LC No. 73.
13.	Sahnewal-Amritsar Section - Limited Height Subway/Road Under Bridge in lieu of LC No. 61 at km 637/9-10.

1	2
14.	Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. B-110 at km 73/9-74/10 on Jallandhar-Pathankot section at Mukerian.
15.	Road Under Bridge in lieu of LC No. C-2-B km./4/1-2 at Shastri Nagar Ludhiana on Ludhiana-Firozpur section.
16.	Faizabad Yard - Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. 120.
17.	Construction of Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. 84 on Dhuri-Jakkhal section.
18.	Construction of Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No 3-40 on Ludhiana-Dhuri near Maler Kotla station.
19.	Construction of Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. A-16, near Kapurthala on Jallandhar City-Firozpur.
20.	Construction of Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. A-59, not Kartarpur Station at Jallandhar-Amritsar.
21.	Construction of Road Over Bridge in lieu of LC No. 169-B, 361/3-5 on Ambala-Ludhiana section near Sahnewal Station.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Rebuilding of Houses under MPLADS

2056. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate funds to people under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund (MPLAD) to rebuild their house in case of arson;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) At present, there is no proposal to allocate funds for construction of houses destroyed in fire.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The objective of the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is to enable MPs to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on creation of durable assets to be used by general public at large. Assets for individual/family benefit are not permissible under the scheme.

[English]

Closure of CPCL

2057. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the closure of Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL) at Narimanam, Nagapattinam District in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reopen it?

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) There is no closure of Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (CPCL's) Cauvery Basin refinery unit at Narimanam, Nagapattinam. The unit was, however, under shutdown from 11.5.2011 to 3.6.2011 due to non-availability of suitable ships which could meet both the KG basin platform and Cauvery Basin oil jetty requirements to bring crude oil. The unit has been restarted on 4.6.2011 and is presently in operation. The shutdown period was utilized to carry out maintenance jobs of the unit, which were otherwise scheduled for September, 2011.

Discount on Purchase of High Speed Diesel

2058. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) give any discount for purchase of high speed diesel by the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of diesel procured by Indian Railways during the last three years;

(d) the reasons for extending discount by the OMCs to the Railways especially when they are running in losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) give discount of Rs. 315/- per Kilo Litre for purchase of High Speed Diesel (HSD) to Indian Railways. The discount has been given against a rate contract placed by Railway Board from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2011.

(c) The details of Diesel procured by Indian Railways from Public Sector OMCs during the last three years are given below:

Year	Quantity (in Thousand KL)
2008-09	2583
2009-10	2699
2010-11	2864
Total	8146

(d) Discount and supply terms for supply of HSD to Railways is finalized based on public tender, and are based on commercial considerations and market conditions. Further, OMCs save on distribution costs in the case of direct sales to Railways.

Profit Making PSEs

2059. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) are running in profit;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the average amount earned annually during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the capital invested in these PSEs by the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the total number of employees working in these PSEs at present?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey (2009-10) that was laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2011, there were 158 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which earned profit during 2009-10. The details of CPSEs which made profit

continuously during the last three years and the capital invested in these CPSEs (in terms of equity and long terms loans) are given in the enclosed Statement. The total number of employees in these CPSEs stood at 8.45 lakh as on 31.3.2010. The CPSE-wise details of these employees are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Statement showing Profit, Capital Investment and Employees of continuously Profit making CPSEs for the last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSEs	Years						Employees Numbers as on 31.3.2010
		Profit			Capital Invested			
		2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Airports Authority of India Ltd.	712.29	687.20	1081.87	1017.48	653.81	542.98	18514
2.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	75.38	29.36	5.33	177.29	109.51	102.28	15291
3.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	108.40	150.39	168.52	1.00	1.00	1.00	19
4.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	4.62	4.26	1.70	41.49	41.50	1.97	416
5.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	117.29	101.61	86.93	16.29	16.29	22.71	1415
6.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	21.11	17.96	13.97	22.20	22.20	22.20	1
7.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	2.76	2.53	1.62	36.02	35.62	31.96	98
8.	BEML Ltd.	222.85	268.84	225.65	41.77	41.77	41.77	12052
9.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	0.41	0.13	0.26	2069.31	1927.13	1910.71	32
10.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	33.77	47.67	47.65	116.51	115.00	115.00	2894
11.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	720.87	745.76	826.74	80.73	81.21	81.38	14596
12.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	4310.65	3138.21	2859.34	617.27	489.52	489.52	46274
13.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	1537.62	735.90	1580.56	3283.15	2126.49	1043.58	13900
14.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	25.65	18.56	30.47	131.93	164.41	194.14	1077
15.	BIECCO Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	1.73	2.23	3.22	57.09	57.49	81.65	406
16.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	1.75	1.50	0.55	26.04	26.45	22.36	444
17.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	42.00	21.68	6.18	63.99	69.99	75.99	1531
18.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	1.52	5.08	14.49	1.37	1.37	1.37	30
19.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	52.75	52.55	40.89	1280.16	1252.24	1256.59	1079

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	965.79	489.93	625.58	1052.05	1233.97	1362.88	54090
21.	Central Electronics Ltd.	0.12	1.29	1.02	76.28	74.91	73.84	652
22.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	11.46	4.84	2.85	19.04	19.04	19.04	3156
23.	Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	8.15	3.22	2.44	113.47	97.47	40.56	40
24.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	130.52	110.46	136.91	68.02	68.02	68.02	5765
25.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	8.93	9.67	6.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	50
26.	Coal India Ltd.	3779.92	3295.38	2453.80	7780.66	8102.99	7827.19	3868
27.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	223.04	160.07	93.85	192.42	232.42	232.42	1907
28.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	786.69	791.20	752.21	129.98	129.98	64.99	1126
29.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	8.18	66.78	22.55	25.00	25.00	25.00	1233
30.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	0.07	0.26	0.44	1.00	1.00	1.00	43
31.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	70.05	46.37	154.82	28.00	33.51	44.53	722
32.	EDCIL (India) Ltd.	4.02	3.16	2.70	1.50	1.50	1.25	81
33.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	42.01	13.48	134.14	163.37	290.63	239.38	4694
34.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	40.01	22.44	17.53	35.42	35.42	35.42	431
35.	Engineers India Ltd.	435.58	344.53	194.60	56.16	56.16	56.16	3301
36.	Ennore Port Ltd.	48.66	41.46	34.88	716.93	318.50	300.00	86
37.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	53.73	283.39	479.44	900.27	900.00	900.00	586
38.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	8.67	9.04	7.54	7.33	7.33	7.33	97
39.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	4.32	2.23	1.88	2.00	2.00	2.00	1132
40.	Gail (India) Ltd.	3139.84	2803.70	2601.46	2748.86	2368.48	1945.65	3703
41.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	114.42	51.65	74.47	123.84	145.63	146.41	4345
42.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	130.72	81.96	69.97	29.10	29.10	29.10	1701
43.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	44.03	18.37	7.01	606.08	606.08	594.20	2870
44.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	1967.41	1739.86	1631.88	120.50	122.48	122.53	33990
45.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	3.06	0.56	39.96	59.71	55.58	50.14	156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	3.06	2.71	6.52	126.40	100.42	103.05	1462
47.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	1301.37	574.98	1134.88	3899.90	3511.84	3069.10	11291
48.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0.03	0.64	0.03	43.20	35.26	29.47	107
49.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	14.93	7.58	14.28	28.51	33.57	33.36	1923
50.	HMT (International) Ltd.	2.66	1.06	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.72	61
51.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	0.02	0.04	0.03	2.76	2.88	3.02	60
52.	Housing & Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	495.31	400.99	373.73	17302.38	21251.23	20904.89	1006
53.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	8.60	9.70	8.36	2.40	2.40	1.60	135
54.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	153.76	100.65	24.81	20274.38	15719.36	4000.24	30
55.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	77.57	85.64	68.59	0.25	0.25	0.25	1109
56.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	0.39	0.24	1.84	7.00	7.00	7.51	126
57.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	10220.55	2949.55	6962.58	20877.57	16971.46	12584.47	34363
58.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	63.05	46.50	20.75	20.00	20.00	20.00	2645
59.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	442.69	180.79	421.51	33250.58	26442.55	22287.57	19
60.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	23.07	56.77	155.57	108.51	119.57	130.64	2453
61.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. agency Ltd.	72.69	56.21	47.96	3294.41	2776.97	2333.45	121
62.	Ircon International Ltd.	182.10	140.18	113.80	9.90	9.90	9.90	1751
63.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	11.50	6.00	5.19	15.00	7.71	8.40	715
64.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	7.46	8.04	10.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	4
65.	MMTC Ltd.	216.24	140.22	200.48	50.00	50.00	50.00	1838
66.	MSTC Ltd.	86.10	85.05	92.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	311
67.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.72	0.07	0.28	5.33	1.60	1.60	56
68.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1946.69	1718.03	1633.26	337.19	370.37	343.69	20978
69.	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	47.90	40.89	36.32	24.00	24.00	24.00	714
70.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	1112.38	1192.54	1272.23	3258.92	3743.97	3770.62	1312

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
71.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	466.35	663.79	479.82	168.00	28.00	28.00	6734
72.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	240.19	270.73	240.86	243.78	270.02	295.49	7009
73.	Mecon Ltd.	82.62	65.89	33.32	223.16	259.51	273.32	1913
74.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	14.47	1.24	6.11	119.55	119.55	119.55	1947
75.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	44.61	41.06	35.54	227.72	155.41	137.34	1191
76.	Mumbai Railway Vtkas Corporation Ltd.	25.80	17.63	22.61	259.40	233.75	284.48	192
77.	Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corpn. Ltd.	212.30	306.16	329.61	4445.89	3736.75	4861.75	520
78.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	814.22	1272.27	1631.52	644.31	644.31	644.31	7467
79.	National Backward Classes Finance & Devp. co.	15.87	18.82	17.85	562.35	527.35	491.35	48
80.	National Bldg. Constr. Corpn. Ltd.	116.50	159.16	279.83	90.00	90.00	90.00	2372
81.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	171.51	97.46	108.65	490.58	490.58	490.58	4760
82.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	3.04	3.94	1.05	19.00	19.00	19.00	207
83.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporate	31.39	31.35	47.36	2.00	2.00	2.00	54
84.	National Minorities Devp. & Finance Corpn.	15.13	6.44	12.17	791.34	643.78	555.43	33
85.	National Research Development Corpn.	0.12	0.32	0.30	4.42	4.42	4.42	87
86.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Dept. Corp.	1.91	0.52	1.02	259.99	229.99	199.99	23
87.	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	19.76	10.60	8.36	521.80	476.80	431.80	83
88.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	5.84	7.11	10.23	230.50	230.50	230.50	56
89.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	52.19	26.54	22.73	20.62	20.62	20.62	764
90.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	24.27	6.02	4.06	291.58	301.64	297.18	867
91.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	1247.46	821.09	1101.57	5755.07	5735.41	4443.54	18356
92.	NHPC Ltd.	2090.50	1075.22	1004.09	26168.96	22616.52	21138.82	11712
93.	NMDC Ltd.	3447.26	4372.38	3250.98	396.47	396.47	132.16	5895
94.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	289.38	296.97	258.31	3869.79	4032.00	4146.43	3042

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
95.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	1.12	0.14	0.04	7.62	7.62	7.62	92
96.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	2325.10	1960.93	1771.66	967.64	1141.48	992.71	16373
97.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	26.59	18.48	12.67	0.08	0.08	0.08	0
98.	NTPC Ltd.	8728.20	8201.30	7414.81	46042.48	42813.15	35436.06	24718
99.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	28.39	49.53	19.05	20.00	20.00	20.00	40
100.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	416.42	441.28	1078.49	25607.23	24164.55	22228.17	11864
101.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	232.08	235.64	372.81	775.52	783.50	811.48	820
102.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	16767.55	16126.31	16701.65	2143.87	2165.63	2175.83	32826
103.	Oil India Ltd.	2610.52	2161.68	1788.93	240.45	214.00	214.00	8771
104.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	1171.13	1442.68	849.42	19705.68	16429.01	12373.78	231
105.	PEC Ltd.	67.72	72.17	41.38	20.00	20.00	2.00	197
106.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	35.59	25.12	23.17	128.77	113.77	113.77	850
107.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.09	0.38	0.46	0.60	0.60	0.60	38
108.	Power Finance Corporation	2357.25	1969.96	1206.76	65931.06	52816.86	39315.58	324
109.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	2040.94	1690.61	1448.47	37375.63	31924.27	25722.32	9162
110.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	14.48	14.82	7.80	17.30	17.30	17.30	504
111.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	51.91	40.83	28.43	7311.08	5995.02	4460.02	245
112.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	112.29	102.04	56.14	404.94	509.26	551.10	361
113.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.99	0.04	2.60	6.62	7.56	4.92	191
114.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	1.83	1.11	2.68	8.55	9.52	8.51	217
115.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.10	0.20	1.06	0.72	2.68	2.68	48
116.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	234.87	211.58	158.15	551.69	685.53	713.98	4351
117.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	796.67	1335.57	1942.74	7885.24	7827.32	7827.32	17830
118.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	1.04	1.42	1.78	0.05	0.05	0.05	10
119.	Rites Ltd.	111.95	94.28	103.82	40.00	40.00	40.00	3002
120.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	2327.18	1272.08	860.14	53854.57	43199.61	34013.44	673
121.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	0.02	1.57	0.75	19.07	16.87	15.16	473

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
122.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	542.25	433.83	199.70	350.05	525.05	700.05	14951
123.	Shipping Corporation Of India Ltd.	376.91	940.67	813.90	3120.31	2895.12	1736.50	5305
124.	SJVN Ltd.	972.74	1015.32	764.51	5773.77	5955.14	6090.82	1787
125.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2117.21	1031.12	1342.94	674.50	751.89	697.00	79781
126.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	21.53	9.77	12.29	31.49	148.61	150.39	1843
127.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	106.95	78.51	47.55	60.00	60.00	60.00	892
128.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	6754.37	6170.40	7536.78	11713.32	6812.68	6914.83	116950
129.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	0.44	8.61	8.53	0.01	0.01	13.63	5
130.	Tehri Hydro Development Corp. Ltd.	479.95	325.20	323.58	7751.57	3297.58	7675.82	2260
131.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	14.46	13.90	13.05	98.20	85.82	42.09	850
132.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	46.26	18.01	14.63	1347.93	1077.65	841.65	4406
133.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	1.71	1.31	1.12	2.79	2.79	2.79	202
134.	Wapcos Ltd.	30.03	13.76	15.14	2.00	2.00	2.00	508
135.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	645.61	335.43	611.78	297.10	297.10	297.10	60870
	Total	98518.79	81672.09	85662.68	473177.3	407498.5	341581.1	844637

[Translation]

IID Centre

2060. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation has been received for setting up of "Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre" (IIDC) in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

No. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has sanctioned 4 Infrastructure Development (ID) Centres in Chhatisgarh, namely (i) Birkoni, Mahasasund (ii) Girwarganj, Sarguja (iii) Harinchhapra and (iv) Tifra, Bilaspur.

Two proposals have also been given in-principle approval at Village Tendua, Raipur and Village Teknar, Dantewada. The proposals for final approval have not been received so far. Apart from this, one proposal has been received for setting up of New ID Centre at Kapan, Champajangir. The Implementing Agency has been asked to submit appraisal report, which is awaited.

Haat Bazaar

2061. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to provide marketing facility to rural artisans in order to facilitate them to sell their products in the Grameen Haat and if so, the State-wise details of the number of Haat Bazaar constructed and made functional so far;

(b) whether the Government is considering any plan to construct Haats in the state capitals on the lines of Dilli Haat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), a major self employment programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, there is a provision for setting up of permanent marketing centres or Haats at Village, District

and State levels in all States. Funds upto Rs. 15 lakhs for creation of Village Haats, upto Rs. 1.5 crores for a district level Haat and upto Rs.3.00 crores for a Haat at the State capital are permissible under this component. These funds are shared between Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 while in case of Centre and North Eastern States, the funds are shared in the ratio of 90:10.

For creation of village haats in various States and the Union Territories, this Ministry had released Rs. 9462.375 lakhs during the year 2008-09 as first instalment. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Subsequently, a total of Rs. 2795.63 lakhs has been released as second instalment during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 so far. These haats are at various stages of construction. Besides, this Ministry has also released Rs. 28.12 lakhs as first instalment for creation of a district haat at Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of DRDAs	Number of Village Haats	Funds released as first instalment during 2008-09 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	66	371.250
2.	Bihar	29	87	489.375
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	48	270.000
4.	Goa	1	3	16.875
5.	Gujarat	25	75	421.875
6.	Haryana	20	60	337.500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	36	202.500
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	27	151.875
9.	Jharkhand	22	66	371.250
10.	Karnataka	29	87	489.375
11.	Kerala	14	42	236.250
12.	Madhya Pradesh	48	144	810.000

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	33	99	556.875
14.	Odisha	30	90	506.250
15.	Punjab	20	60	337.500
16.	Rajasthan	32	96	540.000
17.	Tamil Nadu	30	90	506.250
18.	Uttar Pradesh	70	210	1181.250
19.	Uttarakhand	13	39	219.375
20.	West Bengal	16	48	270.000
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.000
22.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.000
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.000
24.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.000
25.	Puducherry	1	3	22.500
	Total	492	1476	8308.125
NORTH EASTERN STATES				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	15	101.250
2.	Assam	27	81	546.750
3.	Manipur	0	0	0.000
4.	Meghalaya	1	3	20.250
5.	Mizoram	8	24	162.00
6.	Nagaland	11	33	222.750
7.	Sikkim	1	3	20.250
8.	Tripura	4	12	81.000
	Total	57	171	1154.25
	Grand Total	549	1647	9462.375

New Trains and Stoppages

2062. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new trains introduced from North West Railway to various parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of proposals for new trains from the said region pending with the Railways;

(c) whether the Railways propose to provide stoppages of trains plying to north and south region of the country at various stations falling in Rajasthan like Sojat Road, Pali, Marwad Junction, Rani, Falna and Jawai Bandh;

(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) 33 pairs of trains have been introduced from North Western Railway to various parts of the country during the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09 to 2010-11.

(b) A large number of proposals for introduction of new trains are received at various levels of Railway administration and action as found feasible and justified is taken.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The new trains announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 having stoppages at either Pali, Falna or Marwad Junction are as under:

(i) 19027/19028 Bandra (T)-Jammu Tawi Vivek Express (Weekly)

(ii) 22451/22452 Mumbai-Chandigarh Express (Bi-weekly)

(iii) 19407/19408 Varanasi-Ahmedabad Express (Weekly)

However, stoppages of all trains going to North and South regions at all the stations mentioned have not been found operationally feasible.

OBC Reservation to Muslim Minorities

2063. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a final decision to provide other Backward Classes (OBCs) reservation to muslim minorities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be 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) The Government has already provided reservation to some Muslim communities under Other Backward Classes category.

(b) The State-wise details of Muslim community included in the Central List of OBCs as on 24th August 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In view of above, do not arise.

Statement

Name of Muslim castes in the Central and State List of OBC of all the States/UTs

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Entry No. in Central List	Name of the Caste
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	Mehtar (Muslim)
2.	Assam	13	Manipuri Muslim

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	130	Bakho (Muslim)
		84	Bhathiara (Muslim)
		38	Chik (Muslim)
		42	Churihar (Muslim)
		46	Dafali (Muslim)
		57	Dhobi (Muslim)
		58	Dhunia (Muslim)
		119	Idrisi or Darzi (Muslim)
		5	Kasab (Kasai) (Muslim)
		91	Madari (Muslim)
		92	Mehtar
			Lalgbegi
			Halalkhor
			Bhangji
		93	Miriasin (Muslim)
		102	Mirshikar (Muslim)
		103	Momin (Muslim)
		99	Mukri (Mukeri) (Muslim)
		67	Nalband (Muslim)
		63	Nat (Muslim)
		68	Pamaria (Muslim)
		109	Rangrez (Muslim)
		111	Rayeen or Kunjra (Muslim)
		116	Sayees (Muslim)
		131	Thakurai (Muslim)
		129	Saikalgar (Sikligar) (Muslim)
4.	Chandigarh	NIL	
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	Makarana (Musliin)
6.	Daman and Diu	NIL	

1	2	3	4
7.	Delhi	NIL	
8.	Goa	NIL	
9.	Gujarat	3	Bafan (Muslim)
		17	Dafar (Hindu and Muslim)
		19	Fakir, Faquir (Muslim)
		20	Gadhai (Muslim)
		22	Galiara (Muslim)
		23	Ganchi (Muslim)
		24	Hingora (Muslim)
		28	Jat (Muslim)
		27	Julaya, Garana, Taria, Tari and Ansari (All Muslim)
		32	Khatki or Kasai, Chamadia Khatki Halari, Khatki (All Muslim)
		43	Majothi Kumbhar Darbar or Badan Majothi (All Muslim)
		44	Makrani (Muslim)
		45	Matwa or Matwa-Kureshi (Muslim)
		40	Mir, Dhabhi, Langha, Mirasi (All Muslim)
		49	Miyana, Miana (Muslim)
-		54	Pinjara, Ganchi-Pinjara, Mansuri-Pinjara (All Muslim)
		59	Sandhi (Muslim)
		65	Sipai Pathi Jamat or Turk Jamat (All Muslim)
		70	Theba (Muslim)
		73	Hajam (Muslim), Khalipha (Muslim)
		76	Vanzara (Muslim)
		76	Wagher (Hindu & Muslim)
10.	Haryana	NIL	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	

1	2	3	4
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	
13	Karnataka	13	Chapper Band (Muslim)
		179	Other Muslim excluding
			(i) Cutchi Menon
			(ii) Navayat
			(iii) Bohra or Bhora or Borah
			(iv) Sayyid
			(v) Sheik
			(vi) Pathan
			(vii) Mughal
			(viii) Mahdivia/Mahdavi
			(ix) Konkani or Jamayati Muslims
14.	Kerala	39A	Other Muslim excluding
			(i) Bohra
			(ii) Cutchi Menmon
			(iii) Navayat
			(iv) Turukkan
			(v) Dakhani Muslim
15.	Madhya Pradesh	59	Islamic Groups:
			1. Ranrej
			2. Bhishti, Bhishti-Abbasi
			3. Chippa/Chhipa
			4. Hela
			5. Bhatiyara
			6. Dhobi
			7. Mewati, Meo
			8. Pinjara, Naddaf, Fakir/Faquir, Behna, Dhunia, Dhunkar, Mansoori
			9. Kunjara, Raine

1	2	3	4
			10. Manihar
			11. Kasai, Kasab, Kassab, Quasab, Qassab, Qassab-Qureshi
			12. Mirasi
			13. Barhari, (Carpenter)
			14. Hajjam (Barber), Nai (Barber) Salmani
			15. Julaha-Momin
			Julaha-Ansari
			Momin-Ansari
			16. Luhar,
			Saifi,
			Nagauri Luhar
			Multani Luhar
			17. Tadavi
			18. Banjara, Mukeri, Makrani
			19. Mochi
			20. Teli
			Nayata, Pindari (Pindara)
			21. Kalaigar
			22. Pemdi
			23. Nalband
			24. Mirdha (Excluding Jat Muslims)
			25. Nat (Other than those included in the SC List)
			26. Niyargar,
			Niyargar-Multani
			Niyaria
			27. Gaddi
16.	Maharashtra	187	Chhapparband (including Muslim)
17.	Manipur	nil	

1	2	3	4
18.	Odisha	NIL	
19.	Puducherry	NIL	
20.	Punjab	NIL	
21.	Rajasthan	23	Julaha (Hindu & Muslim)
22.	Sikkim	NIL	
23.	Tripura	NIL	
24.	Tamil Nadu	26	Dekkani Muslim
25.	Uttar Pradesh	44	Muslim Kayastha
		22	Teli Malik (Muslim)
26.	Uttrakhand	NIL	
27.	West Bengal	NIL	
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL	
29.	Mizoram	No OBC	
30.	Nagaland	No OBC	

Electoral Reforms

2064. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is holding consultations on electoral reforms across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the meetings held so far;

(c) the details of people from different walks of life who have participated or have been invited to participate in this consultative process;

(d) the salient and crystalized suggestions and recommendations on which there has been a consensus so far; and

(e) the roadmap in this regard, that the Government has in mind, following the National Level Consultations?

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 Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations. These were held as under:

Place of meeting	Date
Bhopal	12th December, 2010
Kolkata	9th January, 2011
Mumbai	16th January, 2011
Lucknow	30th January, 2011
Chandigarh	5th February, 2011
Bengaluru	13th February, 2011
Guwahati	12th June, 2011

Various 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), law students, advocates, etc., and views have been gathered. As the persons who have participated in these consultations are in large numbers, it is not possible to give details of each of the participants.

(d) and (e) During these consultations several issues have been brought forward which broadly related to: (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. As the matter involves deep study and careful consideration in consultation with the political parties before a decision could be arrived at, it is difficult to lay down any rigid time frame in this regard. The roadmap, however, would be drawn up as soon as the consultation process would be over.

Kerosene Quota

2065. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to reduce the quota of kerosene through Public Distribution System (PDS) in a bid to crack down on pilferage and adulteration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that nearly forty per cent of PDS kerosene doesn't reach targeted beneficiaries and the subsidy granted is grabbed by middlemen; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the supply of kerosene through PDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is being made on 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 following year.

(c) The National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in its report has estimated the total leakage/diversion of kerosene meant for distribution under PDS at 38.6%.

(d) 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 to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is under the control of the State Governments.

Electronic Voting Machines

2066. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding tampering of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) from various quarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted on the tamperability of the EVMs; and

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

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 certain complaints alleging the tamperability of the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were received from few individuals and groups as well as from members of some political parties. Petitions were also filed by some individuals/NGO/political parties before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, High Courts of Madras, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh alleging the possibility of tampering with the Electronic Voting Machines. The

Hon'ble High Courts of Bombay and Madras had directed the petitioners to approach the Election Commission in this regard. All the individual complainants and petitioners in the court cases were invited by the Election Commission and afforded opportunity to demonstrate the tamperability of the EVMs. Few complainants/petitioners appeared before the Commission but none of them was able to demonstrate in any manner their alleged charge of tamperability of the EVMs.

(c) and (d) The Election Commission stated that it is satisfied with the functioning of the EVMs. Though apprehensions were expressed by some persons that the EVMs can be tampered with, but so far no one has been able to demonstrate or prove before the Commission that the EVMs used in the country's election process, can be manipulated or tampered with or to make it to act in a designed manner, although the Commission has offered opportunities more than once to those alleging the tamperability of EVMs.

Capacity Addition in Fertilizer Sector

2067. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of new capacity addition in the fertilizer sector, for several years, the production of fertilizers has not registered any significant growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to incentivise fertilizer sector and to increase the capacity of fertilizer manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) and (b) There had been no capacity addition in urea fertilizer sector by way of installation of Greenfield/ Brownfield plants since 2000-01. However, there had been additional of urea capacity at the level of 17 LMT in the urea sector by revamp/debottlenecking of some of the existing urea units, as per details given below:

(Capacity figure in MT)

Sl.No.	Urea Unit	Reassessed Capacity	Capacity after Revamp/ debottlenecking	Increase in Capacity
1.	IFFCO-Aonla-I	864600	999900	135300
2.	IFFCO-Aonlall	864600	999900	135000
3.	INDO-GULF-Jagdishpur	864600	1072500	207900
4.	NFL-Vijaipur-I	864600	999900	135300
5.	NFL-Vijaipur-II	864600	1066230	201630
6.	NFCL-Kakinada-I	597300	767250	169950
7.	NFCL-Kakinada-II	597300	752730	155430
8.	TCL-Babrala	864600	1155000	290400
9.	IFFCO-Phulpur-I	551100	697950	146850
10.	IFFCO-Phulpur-II	864600	999900	135300
TOTAL				1713360

(c) In order to incentivise fertilizer sector and to increase the capacity of fertilizer manufacturing companies, the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to review the fertilizer policy has decided to constitute a Committee under Chairmanship of Shri Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission with Secretary (Fertilizers), Secretary (Expenditure), Secretary (DAC) and Secretary (Petroleum) as members. The Committee will examine the issues relating to the investment policy and amendments proposed therein and make appropriate recommendations. The report of the committee is awaited.

Scam under MGNREGS

2068. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of irregularities committed in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment, Guarantee Scheme in Dantewada Chhattisgarh, wherein check dams were alleged to have been built and wages paid for non-existence of dams;

(b) if so, the facts of matter therein;

(c) whether the matter has been enquired into;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the guilty officials responsible for this scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No information/complaints regarding irregularities of payment of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for non-existent check dams in Dantewada district has been received by the Ministry.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Delay in Projects

2069. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Central sector infrastructure projects are running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, project wise;

(c) the total cost involved in these infrastructure projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to minimise the delays and cost overrun in the above said projects?

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

(a) As on 30th April, 2011 560 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above were on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation, out of which 251 projects were delayed with respect to their approved schedule of completion.

(b) The sector-wise reasons for the delay are given in the Statement enclosed as statement.

(c) The total anticipated cost involved in these delayed projects is Rs. 369,361.6 crore.

(d) In order to reduce the delays and cost overruns in the projects, the Government has taken several steps which *inter-alia* include:

- Adoption of two-stage clearance system and stricter appraisal of projects before investment approval;
- Normally taking up of projects for implementation only after funds have been fully tied up;

- Monthly and quarterly monitoring of time & cost overrun of projects costing Rs. 150 crores and above by MOSPI;
- In-depth review of projects on quarterly basis by the concerned infrastructure Ministry.;
- Follow up with the State Governments in respect of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation related issues, forest clearances, environment/wild life clearances, removal of encroachments and availability of Right of Way (ROW), ensuring law and order at project sites, etc. This Ministry has advised the states to constitute the Central Sector Projects Coordination Committee (CSPCC) under respective Chief Secretaries to facilitate Central Sector Projects in the states;
- Faster appraisal through departmental Committees like Expanded Railway Board in lieu of PIB;
- Setting up of Standing Committees by the Government in the Ministries/Departments headed by respective Additional Secretaries to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- Appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure;
- Adoption of computer network based monitoring; and
- Organising training courses and seminars on project planning, monitoring and project management for project managers of CPSUs by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

Statement

Sl.No.	Sector	Sector specific reasons for time and cost overrun
1	2	3
1.	Atomic Energy	In the Atomic Energy the cost increase in projects is due to exchange rate variation and delay in supplies from foreign vendors. Delay in civil works is due to locational problems.
2.	Civil Aviation	Most of the projects in the Civil Aviation Sector are modernization projects. The main reasons for delay is non-availability of adequate land and funds causing delay in modernization of non-profit airports.
3.	Coal	A number of Coal projects are under expansion and these projects are being funded from internal resources of the Coal Companies which is causing constraint in timely completion of expansion projects. Since Coal projects are location specific, the problem of land acquisition and rehabilitation is also major constraint.
4.	Steel	In the Steel Sector, major modernization activities have been taken to expand the capacity of existing plants. Due to very heavy pressure on vendors and suppliers because of large construction activities all over the world, supplies are getting delayed. Delay in award and availability of suitable contractors for carrying out major activities is also causing delay in implementation.
5.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	The Refineries which are under expansion are facing supply problems from indigenous as well as foreign vendors. The refineries which are being expanded for clean fuel production are facing constraints in redesigning their fluidized catalytic units which require shut down of their plants for a longer period. In the development of oil exploration, projects delays are mainly due to geological problems.

1	2	3
6.	Power	The Power projects particularly, Hydroelectric projects are suffering delays due to law and order problems in the North East and Kashmir. Some projects are also facing problems of geological surprises. Non-availability of contractors in difficult areas is also posing a threat to timely completion of projects in Power Sector.
7.	Railway	The major problem of Railway Sector is the non-availability of adequate funds for large number of New Line, Gauge Conversion, Doubling projects. A number of projects are also facing land acquisition, rehabilitation problems due to lack of proper response from the State Governments.
8.	Road Transport & Highways	Projects are delayed mainly due to basic reasons like land acquisition, realignment of public utilities like water supply, power supply line etc. A number of projects have suffered due to lack of proper response from the State Government authorities. Some projects have been delayed due to delay and slow progress made by the contractors requiring award of the contract afresh.
9.	Telecommunication	In the Telecommunication Sector projects are delayed due to lack of proper coordination and in some cases timely availability of equipment and material. Since Telecommunication is very technology intensive, availability of required type of experts and material is also causing delays.
10.	Urban Development	The Urban Development projects are mostly of civil construction nature and they are being carried out by CPWD on behalf of the administrative Ministries. Improper contract monitoring and follow up causes delay in civil work projects.

[*Translation*]

Interlinking of Rivers

2070. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
 DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
 SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH
 SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
 SHRIMATI POONAMBEN VELJIBHAI JAT:
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
 SHRI P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a task force on interlinking of rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the works undertaken by the task force so far on interlinking of rivers;

(d) the progress achieved so far in the matter, State-wise and at national level;

(e) the reasons for the delay; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite necessary action in this regard?

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

(b) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh. P. Prabhu, the then Member of Parliament (Lok

Sabha) was constituted during December, 2002 on Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR).

(c) The Task Force completed its work and submitted Action Plan-I during April, 2003 giving outline of time schedule for completion of Feasibility Reports, Detailed Project Reports, Estimated Cost, Implementation Schedule, concrete benefits and Advantages of the project. Action Plan-II giving alternative options for funding and execution of the projects and suggestion on methods for cost recovery etc. was also submitted during April, 2004. Task Force on Interlinking of Rivers (TF-ILR) was wound up w.e.f. 31.12.2004 on completion of its mandated task. A Special Cell has been constituted to look after the residual routine work of the TF-ILR and for taking follow up action on the Interlinking of rivers Programme under the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR).

(d) The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of National Perspective Plan (NPP) and to give concrete shape to them. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. The present status of links identified for preparation of FRs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned states for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely, Ken-Betwa (Phase-I) has been completed. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned states, namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal. A tripartite MOU for preparation of DPRs of both these links was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010. Efforts are being made to arrive at consensus on the other priority link viz. Parbati-Kalisindh-

Chambal through deliberations with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for preparation of DPR. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals.

NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 15 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. The details of intra-state link proposals received from the State Governments along with their status and target for completion of their PFRs is given in the enclosed Statement-II. NWDA has taken up works for preparation of DPR of 2 intra state links namely Kosi-Mechi Link and Burhi-Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga link of Bihar,

(e) The completion of the Inter-linking of Rivers proposals depends on the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States and agreements with neighbouring countries (in case of link proposals under the Himalayan Component).

(f) The Government has constituted a Consensus Group headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and consisting of Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resources Departments of the concerned States for arriving at consensus regarding sharing of surplus waters and to discuss issues of preparation of Detailed Project Reports by NWDA. So far ten meetings of the consensus group have been held. The consensus building for eight more links under Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linkage system for taking up their DPRs with concerned states has been initiated.

The issues related with the inter-basin water transfer proposals under NPP are regularly discussed with the officials of State Governments at the meeting of the Governing Body (GB) and Society of NWDA. So far 56 meetings of GB and 26 meetings of Society have been held.

Statement I

*States benefited from Interbasin Water Transfer Link Schemes
(As per FR/PFR/DPR)*

Peninsular Component

Sl.No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)- Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	AP& Odisha	FR completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link#	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	AP	FR completed (Taken up by the state as per their own proposal)
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Odisha, Maharashtra, MP, AP, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	-do-	FR completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	-do-	FR completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, AP& Karnataka,	-do-	FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	-do-	-	FR completed
7.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	-do-	AP& Karnataka	FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	AP, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai-Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	FR completed
10.	Parbati-Kalisindh- Chambal link#	MP, Rajasthan & UP (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	MP& Rajasthan	FR completed
11.	Damanganga-Pinjal link #	Maharashtra & Gujarat	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	FR completed & DPR started

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link #	-do-	Gujarat	FR completed & DPR started
13.	Ken-Betwa link#	UP&MP	U.P & M.P	DPR (Phase-I) Completed
14.	Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	FR completed
15.	Bedti-Varda link	Maharashtra, AP& Karnataka	Karnataka	PFR completed
16.	Netravati-Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Karnataka	FR work taken up

Priority Links.

*States benefited from Interbasin Water Transfer Link Schemes
(As per FR/PFR) (.....Contd.)*

Himalayan Component

Sl.No.	Name of the link	States concerned	States benefited	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar & West Bengal	Bihar	Entirely lies in Nepal
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	S&I works taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	S&I works completed
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand	Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	UP, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Haryana & Rajasthan	S&I works completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan & Gujarat	S&I works completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	S&I works completed
9.	Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar & Jharkhand	Bihar & Jharkhand	S&I works taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal & Bihar	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar	S&I works taken up

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	-do-	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar	S&I works taken up
12.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	West Bengal	West Bengal	S&I works completed
13.	Ganga (Farakka) Damodar-Subemarekha link	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	S&I works completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	West Bengal & Odisha	West Bengal & Odisha	S&I works completed

S&I - Survey and Investigation in Indian portion.

Statement II

Status of Intra-State Link Proposals Received from the State Governments

Sl.No.	Name of intra-state link	Present status/Target of Completion of PFR
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga-Western Vidarbha & Pranhita-Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan-Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga-Manjira Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna-Bhima (system of Six links)	2011-12®
4.	Upper Ghat-Godavari Valley [Damanganga (Ekdare)-Godavari Valley]	Completed
5.	Upper Vaitarna-Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan-Godavari Valley	Completed
7.	Koyna-Mumbai city	2011-12®
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari)-Puma-Manjira	*
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan-Bhima Valley	*
11.	Koyna-Nira	*
12.	Mulsi-Bhima	2011-12®
13.	Savithri-Bhima	*

1	2	3
14.	Kolhapur-Sangli-Sangola	2011-12 [@]
15.	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	*
16.	Nar-Par-Girna valley	2011-12 [@]
17.	Narmada-Tapi	*
18.	Khariagutta-Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat-Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon-Tapi-Godavari Valley	*
Gujarat		
21.	Damanganga-Sabarmati-Chorwad	2011-12
Odisha		
22.	Mahanadi-Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi-Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	2011-12
24.	Vamsadhara-Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	2011-12
Jharkhand		
25.	South Koel-Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh-South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar-Damodar-Subernarekha	Completed
Bihar		
28.	Kosi-Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Completed
29.	Barh-Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra-Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak-Bagmati [Belwadhar]	Completed
33.	Kosi-Ganga	Completed
Raiasthan		
34.	Mahi-Luni link	Under Progress 2011-12
35.	Wakal-Sabarmati-Sei-West Banas-Kameri link	Under Progress 2011-12
Tamil Nadu		
36.	Ponnaiyar-Palar link	2011-12 [@]

*Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned States. @ PFR prepared and sent to State governments for comments.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2007-2008.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4743/15/11]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4744/15/11]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2009-2010.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4745/15/11]

(7) A copy each of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4746/15/11]

(8) A copy of the Coir Industry (Registration) Amendment Rules, 20 1 1 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. S.O. 1252(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2011 under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4747/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam 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 4748/15/11]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Paper Corporation 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 4749/15/11]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Newsprint Limited (Subsidiary) and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (Holding Company) for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4750/15/11]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Salts 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 4751/15/11]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Heavy Engineering Corporation 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 4752/15/11]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-12.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4753/15/11]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the NEPA 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 4754/15/11]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Photo Films/Manufacturing Company 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 4755/15/11]
- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Instrumentation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-12.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4756/15/11]
- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-12.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4757/15/11]
- (xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Cables Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-12.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4758/15/11]
- (xii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Andrew Yule and Company 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 4759/15/11]
- (xiii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Engineering Projects (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 4760/15/11]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4761/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 495(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 2011 under sub-section (1) of Section 33 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4762/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the S.O. 1484(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 30th June, 2011, making certain amendments in the Schedule I to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4763/15/11]

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 Antibiotics Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4764/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4765/15/11]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4766/15/11]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4767/15/11]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4768/15/11]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4769/15/11]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4770/15/11]

- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4771/15/11]

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4772/15/11]

- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4773/15/11]

- (xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Projects and Development India Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4774/15/11]

- (xii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4775/15/11]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Sections 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

- (i) S.O. 28(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2011, regarding order indicating the supplies of Urea to be made by domestic manufacturers of Urea to States and Union Territories during Kharif-2011.

- (ii) S.O. 2838(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2010, regarding order indicating the supplies of Urea to be made by domestic manufacturers of Urea to States and Union Territories during Kharif-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4776/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): 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 IRCON International Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4777/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the RITES Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4778/15/11]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Konkan Kairway Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4779/15/11]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4780/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories in the Railways for the year ending 31st March, 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 4781/15/11]

- (4) A copy of the Railway Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 384(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2011 under Section 199 of the Railway Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4782/15/11]

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) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, 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 4783/15/11]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4784/15/11]
- (ii) Annual Report of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4785/15/11]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4785/15/11]
- (ii) Annual Report of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4785/15/11]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4786/15/11]
- (ii) Annual Report of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4786/15/11]
- (4) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4787/15/11]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4788/15/11]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4789/15/11]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae- Bareli, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4790/15/11]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae-Bareli, for the year 2009-2010.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4790/15/11]
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:
- (i) The Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (Pension) (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 214(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 2011.
- (ii) The Oil Industry Development Board Employees (Death-cum-Retirement) Gratuity (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2011.
- (iii) The Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (General Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 792(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2010.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4791/15/11]
- (8) A copy of the Appellate Authority (Allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of Chairperson and members and the manner of meeting expenditure of the Authority) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 477(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 2011 under Section SOB of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4792/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
 - (iii) A copy of the Action Taken Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4793/15/11]

- (3)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, 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 4794/15/11]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):
 - (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4795/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the WAPCOS Limited and/the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4796/15/11]

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 Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Board, 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 4797/15/11]

12.01 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

35th to 39th Reports

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam Speaker, I present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2011-12):-

- (1) Thirty-fifth Report on 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation).
- (2) Thirty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2007-08)'.

- (3) Thirty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Procurement of Stores and Inventory Control' relating to the Department of Space;
- (4) Thirty-eighth Report on 'Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme' relating to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.
- (5) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Functioning of A.D.G.E.S. Radar, Procurement of Special Clothing and Mountaineering Equipment and Delay in Execution/Renewal of lease' relating to the Ministry of Defence.

12.01½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON MEMBER OF
PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT
SCHEME (MPLADS)**

4th Report

[*English*]

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I beg to present the Fourth *Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on MPLADS (2010-11) on the subject 'Effective monitoring of the MPLAD Scheme to avoid delays in execution of MPLADS work'.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

98th Report

[*English*]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I beg to lay on the Table the 98th Report (Hind and English

*This Report was presented to hon. Speaker on 4 May, 2011 under Direction 71A when the House was not in Session.

versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Export of Foodgrains-Premium Non-Basmati Rice and Wheat.

12.02½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

168th to 170th Reports

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English version) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Table of the House:-

- (1) Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)—about the issues and Challenges* 168th Report.
- (2) About the Helicopter operation in India* 169th Report.
- (3) 170th Report about the modernization of major ports.

12.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.03½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

28th Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to present the Twenty-eight Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

*The Report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker on 4th May 2011 under Direction 71A when the House was not in Session.

12.03¹/₂ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of the Implementation of the Recommendation contained in 7th and 12th Reports of Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively), to the Ministry of Minority Affairs***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay this statement on the status of the implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants for the year 2009-10 of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, in pursuance of the Direction 73A of the Directions by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha under Rule 389 for the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

2. The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) presented its Seventh Report on the Demands for Grants for the year 2009-10, relating to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, to the Lok Sabha on 19th August, 2010. The recommendations were considered and the action taken by the Government on the recommendations were submitted to the Committee on 14th December, 2010.

3. Report contained 5 recommendations. The present status of implementation of all these 5 recommendations is indicated in the Annex, which is laid on the Table of the House.

12.04 hrs.

- (ii) **Status of Implementation of the Recommendations contained in 214th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology****

[English]

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

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT 4748/15/11.

**Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library See No. LT 4799/15/11.

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay this Statement in pursuance of Direction 73 A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha under rule 389 of the Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition), to inform the esteemed House about Action Taken on the comments contained in the 214th (Two Hundred Fourteenth) report of the department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-2011) of the Department of Biotechnology.

The 214th Report relates to comments of the Department related Standing Committee on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 205th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Biotechnology which was presented to both the Houses of Parliament on the 13th December, 2010. The present statement gives action taken on the comments contained in the 214th Report of the department related Parliamentary Standing Committee related to paras 4.3,5.5,5.6,5.7,6.0, 7.3,7.4,8.3,9.4,11.5,12,13.4,14 of 205th report. The details are given in Annexure which is laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Curfew is imposed there in Moradabad ...*(Interruptions)* this is a very serious issue, please give me only two minutes ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a State Subject. However, the concerned Minister has listened to it, and he will see to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only what Shri Basu Deb Acharia says will go to records.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only what Shri Basu Deb Acharia says will go to records. It is a State Subject but the concerned Minister has noted it and, he will speak to the State Government about it.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a State Subject, so you will not get any reply here, it pertains to the law and order situation under the State Government, so here you cannot get a reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Basu Deb Acharia ji, please go on.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, as per the latest decision of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, India cannot access sensitive nuclear technology, as India is not a signatory to the NPT. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ok, we will see. Let the Zero Hour be over first. We will see to it after the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. We will see to it later. No, not now.

12.08 hrs.

At this stage Shri Shailender Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Zero Hour be over, then we will undertake your point.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, let me speak first, and their Netaji ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia ji. Please wait for him to finish, don't you? We will come to you after the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Now, let me speak please.

[English]

Sir, as per the latest decision of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, India cannot access sensitive nuclear technology. At the time of the Indo-US Nuclear Deal, we pointed out, contrary to the claims by the Prime Minister, that India will not be able to access enrichment and re-processing technology. But we were told a number of times in this House—the Prime Minister time and again told us—that the waiver was full and complete. But the US had clearly barred the technology being transferred to India. The UPA Government, at that time, claimed that exemption from the NSG will enable India to access such technology from other countries. After the latest decision of the Nuclear Supplier Group, India cannot access to such technology even from other countries. As a result of this, the apprehension expressed by us at that point of time, that we will not be able to have that technology and will not be able to reach the third phase of the nuclear technology, holds good. If we cannot reach the third phase we will not be able to utilise the Thorium. We have abundant reserves of Thorium in our country but we will not be able to reach the third phase.

The United States has never committed to export such technology. The claim that was made by the Government at that point of time was not based on facts. The Parliament as well as the nation was misled by the Prime Minister when he said that India has got a clean waiver. It was not a clean waiver.

Sir, I demand that the Prime Minister should come and make statement as to what will happen to our nuclear technology. Why were we told time and again that waiver would be clean? Moreover, Sir, already one year has elapsed. We have passed the Nuclear Liability Bill. The Government is yet to notify the rules. Why is the Notification of the Rules being delayed? Recently, Mrs. Hillary Clinton came to India and she had put pressure on the Government to further amend the

Nuclear Liability Act which was passed by this Parliament. It is because as a result of the Nuclear Liability Act, the legislation which had been enacted, the private nuclear equipment manufacturers of the United States of America will be at a disadvantageous position.

So, I demand that the Prime Minister should make a Statement clarifying in regard to clean waiver and also without further delay Notification in regard to the Rules of the Nuclear Liability Act should be issued.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh is to associate himself with the matter raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

Mulayam Singh ji, you know well that the law and order is a State Subject. So, please be very brief and tell us in two minutes only what do you want of the Union Government?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to submit this before the Chair and the August House, as it is a very serious issue. There have been riots in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have only two minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Is the two minutes time over? There are riots. And whenever any riots take place in Moradabad, they become very infectious and dangerous. The 1980-riots of Moradabad were the biggest riots of India...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): The Government is taking action on it...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, how was the permission given to speak, when it is a matter of state?...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him speak. We have said to him, he is finishing his speech within two minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This period will not be included in that two minutes. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: UP Government is fully vigilant that the situation should not go out of hand there...(Interruptions) This has already been discussed in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please tell us what you expect from the Central Government.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Riots has been sponsored there. Cruelty is being done there.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your Minister is speaking, let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Police are disturbing people there completely ...(Interruptions) They are beating people. It is such a riot that can be spread in the whole country ...(Interruptions) What is this? ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Deputy Speaker, Sir, It should be taken seriously. I want Mr. Home Minister to give a statement immediately about the steps taken by him to contain riots. Newspapers and news channels have been censored. Nobody can give information as to why riots happened in Moradabad...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Muslims of the country are being oppressed...(Interruptions) Muslims of Moradabad are subjected to oppression. Their integrity is being doubted. This is dangerous.

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Deputy Speaker, Sir, the establishment of Central Schools in the Nawada district of Bihar has aroused the consciousness of the district...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the speech of Bhola Singh will go on record

...(Interruptions)*

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Hundreds of Central Government Employees are working here at railway stations of Nawada, Hisua, Tillaiya, Barsaliganj, Kashichakra. ...(Interruptions) They are more than 500 but there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya for their children to study. This had led them to deep resentment. There are hundreds of post offices in the district. The Central Government employees are working there. Their children are also deprived of getting education in such schools. Kendriya Vidyalaya was established in 2003...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken. Now, you please sit down. The Member of your party is speaking.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: That was started in a rented house, but subsequently shut down. A year ago, Shri Sangeet Singh had donated 8 acres of land willingly for Kendriya Vidyalaya which has been informed to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. ...(Interruptions) Place has been identified to run Kendriya Vidyalaya in private buildings on temporary basis, but no positive action has been taken in this direction which is a matter of concern. I have been drawing the attention of the Government of India to the establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Nawada following the Parliamentary procedures but all my efforts in this direction could not fructify...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him conclude.

...(Interruptions)

DR. BHOLA SINGH: So, I request the hon'ble Minister of Human Resources Development through the House that Nawada fulfils all the norms laid down by the Government to establish Kendriya Vidyalaya, so Kendriya Vidyalaya should be allowed to establish. So, Government

should take immediate action to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in Nawada. I want to draw the attention of the Government to this issue through the House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Yogi, conclude your speech within one minute.

12.19 hrs.

At this stage Shri Shailender Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Riots in Moradabad entered into 4th day. The Hindus were denied to perform religious rituals. Thousands of Kavariyas for 'Jalabhishek' ritual were attacked. These attacks occurred in the presence of police and administration. Both the police and administration have failed completely there. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: So, I urge that protection should be provided to the Hindus. The Hindus are being attacked there continuously for the last three-four days. ...(Interruptions) News from Moradabad was completely censored and restricted. The incidents happening there are not being allowed to be made public ...(Interruptions) Moradabad is already a sensitive area. So I demand, through you, that protection may be provided to the Hindu religious Kawariyas and pilgrims in Moradabad.

The Hindu minority in various mohallas should be provided security and stern action should be taken against miscreants. A central team should be sent there and the situation of Moradabad be controlled. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The speech of Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal will only be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. I am on my legs to speak on the establishment of mega food park of Government of India. I represent Bikaner Parliamentary

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

Constituency. Government of India announced five mega food parks to be established in the budget of year 2010-11. In the budget of this year, there is also a plan to establish mega food park. Bikaner Headquarter meets all the norms laid down for the establishment of a mega food park. So, I request the Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India to establish the mega food park at Bikaner Headquarter, so that people engaged in animal husbandry and the people working in small-scale industries may be benefitted and industrial units may be established. There is a Swami Keshavanad Agriculture University in our area where such technical courses may be started for the youth, that may help them to get employment ...*(Interruptions)* to establish mega food park at Bikaner Headquarter. I request the Ministry of Food Processing so that home-based industries like papad, bhujia, namkeen, etc. may be encouraged and thereby creating employment opportunities for women. Thanks ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of serious public importance which relates to the urgent need of the creation of many decade old and much-long awaited separate State of Bodoland. An age-old and a very long pending issue relating to the urgent need of bringing about an honourable and a lasting political solution to the burning Bodoland statehood imbroglio has been long overdue ...*(Interruptions)*.

12.24 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and someother hon. Members want back to their seats.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: As on today, the present UPA-II Government has already announced a policy decision with regard to the creation of the much long awaited separate State of Telangana but the same policy should have been declared by the Government of India with regard to the creation of the much long awaited separate State of Bodoland also. The attainment of a separate State of Bodoland is the birth right of the indigenous Bodo people. Therefore, I would like to strongly urge the Government of India to take appropriate steps to help create the much long awaited separate State of Bodoland within the framework of the Indian Constitution without any further more delay. No Bodoland: No Rest...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I urge upon the Government of India to create Bodoland as soon as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I would like to appeal the whole nation and the whole Parliament to extend their unequivocal support to the urgent need of the creation of the much long awaited separate State of Bodoland. It is the genuine demand of the Bodo people. The demand for the creation of a separate State of Bodoland is the historical prerogative of the Bodo people ...*(Interruptions)* That is our birth right. Without a separate State of Bodoland, the indigenous Bodo people of that region cannot survive. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, whatever he says will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

...*(Interruptions)*

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): A preliminary examination of the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant project shows that there is no scientific, technical and economic justification for the project which is going to adversely affect the livelihood of thousands of people and cause unimaginable damage to the bio-diversity and environment in the area. It is apparent that it is being pushed for purely political consideration in the wake of a new discredited Indo-US nuclear deal, I strongly condemn the manner in which the Government of Maharashtra and the Nuclear Power Corporation Limited have used force to acquire the land for the project and the manner in which the Government has trampled upon the democratic rights of the project and resorted to brutal *lathi* charge and firing to cow them down. Already two young men have become martyr, and several people including women, children and elderly people have been injured in the last few months. What is more condemnable is the fact that it has been reported that the Central Government plans to amend the Atomic Energy Act to acquire land in and around Jaitapur Nuclear Plant by which it will allow the Centre to merely issue an order barring the farmer from use and

enjoyment of their lands, proximate to any nuclear research production and disposal facility to ensure unhindered access. The proposed amendment also will provide the Central Government power to declare a prohibited area where in and around the area Forces could be deployed. In view of the nuclear catastrophe in Fukushima, Japan the security and the future of the nuclear power reactors world over has come into serious question.

I strongly urge upon the Central Government that the nuclear power project that is going to be built in Jaitapur should immediately be stopped because it is posing a threat to the residents in and around that plant and is also endangering the safety and security of the whole nation. So, I urge upon the Government once again to stop the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant project.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for permitting me to express my views on this issue during Zero Hour. This is a current issue of public interest. The incidents of missing of children in the country are on the rise day by day. As per various information, a child is missing every hour in the country. Seven children are missing in Delhi every day. The condition of that family becomes worse in case their child is missing. The number of missing children is more among the families who come to Delhi or go to other cities in search of jobs. I regretfully have to inform this August House that the rate of tracing the missing children is less than half. As per a report, the Government could trace only 315 children out of 921 missing children. There is no clue about the 500 children which were reported missing during the last year. Such missing children can be victim of any conspiracy or can fall prey to criminals involved in extracting body parts or can be misled by them. The role of policy in this regard is very disappointing. Information regarding missing children is given in the newspaper after one year. Even the police fail to do any coordination satisfactorily in this regard. Such a failure can raise serious questions on the ability of police force. One police has been rebuked many times by the courts. The courts have even directed to constitute a special team in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, through this August House, want to urge upon the Government to conduct intensive probe into the incidents of missing children and also review the coordination works carried out in this regard.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The following Members may be allowed to associate themselves with the submission made by Shri Mansukhbhai D Vasava:

Shri C.R. Patil, Devji M. Patel, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve and Shri Shivkumar Udasi.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to raise an important and common problem prevailing in many States of the country.

Countless number of children go on missing every year in many States of the country. In 2005, the National Human Rights Commission informed that on an average 44,000 children are reported missing every year and as many as 11,000 of them remain untraced. Many NGOs claim that the estimates of missing children are much higher than reported.

Children are tempted in many ways by anti-social elements. There are cases where infants are lifted from hospitals and young children are abandoned by parents. Children who go missing may be exploited and abused for various purposes. There are instances where infants are sold to childless couples, employed in tea stalls, involved in begging and prostitution, etc. The ultimate aim is to extort money.

Most of these children come from poorer families who do not have access to police services and even if reported, they are not taken seriously by the police. According to CBI, there are over 800 gangs involved in child lifting and are operating across the country. Every child is precious and much more needs to be done to counter the menace of missing of children.

The NHRC has made several recommendations to the Union and State Governments on this issue.

I humbly urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps and enact stringent laws to safeguard and protect the children of the country from missing. The Government may direct all the State Governments to take stringent action in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P.T. Thomas and Shri Anto Antony are allowed to associate himself with the issue raised by Shri Ramasubbu.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Sir, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has grabbed several crores of rupees in Bundelkhand ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. There is a need to probe into it. The Government of Uttar Pradesh planted trees costing rupees 49 crores. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a very serious matter. The matter is required to be investigated ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I, through you, want to raise an urgent matter of public importance before the House. We know that there is a fresh economic crisis in United States of America and several countries of Europe. That crisis is not limited only to America or other two-three countries but also has affected the economy of the whole world adversely. Whatever has happened in America is very serious and not only the Americans are facing its consequences, but thousands of Indians living there are also suffering. As soon as there is a decline in American market, Indian IT companies doing BPO there and undertaking their projects, suffer losses and sometimes even shut down and it directly affects our IT companies here. Now, there is a new demand in America and the same is being raised in England and it will also be raised in other countries that in case, any country faces problem of unemployment, the people not belonging to that country *i.e.*, non-american or non-britishers should not be provided employment there and they should be reported to their respective countries. This crisis cropped up in London, The whole England is facing the heat of it. That is why, there is an ardent demand for reported Indians, Asians along with Pakistanis from there. We can also see that such a desperation is prevailing in Greece, Italy, Spain, Germany and France. Germany and France are afraid of influx of these people there and want that these people of other countries may not come to their countries for employment.

Today, the whole European Union is facing a problem as how to deal with such an emerging economic crisis. China is fearing of their heavy investment made in America. This is also a serious crisis before the country. A major portion of our economy, our dollars are in the US treasury. US is facing difficulties in payment of loans.

There is internal crisis in the US and there are differences of opinions amongst the parties. The US President Mr. Obama has somehow managed to reach the agreement. It is likely to affect our economy. Volatile value of rupee affects the import and export. If the rupee value goes down, it will affect import and make an exporter happy but to whom will they export their products as the US and the European countries are already facing crisis and the purchasing power of their markets has come down. They have already spent huge amounts. How will they make their payments? US has borrowed many a trillion dollars and they are the most indebted country. They have consumed so much that could have sufficed for three generations. Now, the question is staring into their face who will pay the loans borrowed by them? This is a serious question. It indicates that the development model adopted by the Government is wrong. It is dangerous for the entire world. I am happy to learn that the Minister stated that we could survive because we believe in savings. US and Europe, they are in crisis because they only spend. Now, perhaps Jairam Ramesh ji is not sitting here. The whole issue is related to the economic model of environmental conservation and saving. The issue of economy is not an ordinary issue. Do not consider this crisis as confined merely to the Press. One more crisis is brewing as prices of gold and silver are increasing. People are investing in bullion. People are making investment in gold and silver for their future. This is a serious matter. We are not going to be satisfied by your claim that our growth rate is reasonable. Mr. Rangarajan has said that it is difficult to maintain the growth rate. The Minister and the hon'ble Prime Minister have said that they will be able to achieve the growth rate target. While the market is indicating, it is difficult to achieve. This crisis is likely to jeopardize the Indian economy and it will cause unemployment, inflation and all the projections with regard to the growth rate will prove wrong. Therefore, it is my request to the hon'ble Minister to come out with his statement on this matter in the House and have a discussion on the same. The economic model we have adopted is wrong and there is a need to formulate a new Indian development model for the country.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree to what Joshi ji has said.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may associate with the matter and you can send your name.

[English]

Hon. Members, Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Shiv kumar Udasi, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri C.R. Patil, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Ramen Deka are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (JALPAIGURI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for your kind permission to me to raise a serious matter in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Joshi ji has raised a question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has proposed that there should be discussion on this issue, the Government will consider it.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: What is happening in Britain, nobody knows. What is actually happening there? I agree with Mr. Joshi that the crisis-ridden western countries are facing indicates beginning of the decline of western civilization. This decline will destroy our economy as well. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your point is on the record. Now, you please sit down.

[English]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: I informed you that there is an acute problem of tea garden workers of Terai and Dooars area in my constituency Jalpaiguri in West Bengal. A previous three-year wage agreement ended on 31st March, 2011. ...(*Interruptions*) But the new agreement was not made despite four sittings already held. Now, all the Trade Unions, including the INTUC, the CITU, etc., have called for a three-day strike from 10th to 12th August, 2011. The strike is on and fifteen lakh of tea garden workers have joined this strike.

At present, a permanent tea worker gets only Rs. 67/- per day in the Terai and Dooars area. As per MGNREGS, the workers should get a minimum of Rs. 130/-per day. So, the tea garden workers have been deprived by the tea garden owners. The Coordination Committee of the Trade Unions, which includes more than 20 organisations like CITU, INTUC, have decided to strike after a failed attempt to reach an agreement on 4th and 5th August. 2011. A tripartite meeting in

Kolkata called by the State Labour Department to finalise a wage agreement between the State, planters and trade unions ended without any settlement. No result has come from this tripartite meeting. The Coordination Committee of Planters Association (CCPA) was reluctant to increase wages for tea workers following the trade union demands. The angry trade union leaders have called three days strike from 10th August to 12th August, 2011. The strike has started and it is continuing from 10th August. The demand of the tea garden workers is to fix the wage rate at Rs. 167/-per day *in lieu* of Rs. 677- with variable Deamess Allowance. But the tea garden owners did not pay attention to solve the same. *Bhartiya Adibashi Vikas Parishad* backed trade unions has already stopped dispatching tea from factory and warehouses in the Terai and Dooars area from 9th August and called an indefinite strike from 9th August.

There is no alternative way to demand an increase in tea garden workers wages. All the trade unions called a strike when planters were inflexible and refused to accept their demands.

So, I would like to urge upon the Union Government to resolve the present crises of the tea workers. I would also request the hon. Minister to constitute a Labour Wage Board immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Sharad Yadav ji was speaking, mike was not on ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav ji, after Shahnawaz ji, you can speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question is that when Shri Sharad Yadav ji was speaking why it did not function?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The mike will function. Please sit down. Sharad ji, you will speak next, now please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the parties should be given opportunity to speak on this issue...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you may associate yourselves with him. Sharad Yadav ji, please speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since this issue has been raised under Rule 377, hence, I will not elaborate on it much. This is Zero Hour. So, I will not take much time barely one and a half minutes. I completely associate myself with the views expressed by hon. Joshi ji. Yet, I would like to add only one more thing to it. Dr. Lohia used to discuss about the rise and fall of civilizations. He said that at one point of time, our civilization was on its peak also. Then, in the course of history, any civilization having seen its peak gradually falls down. His this view stands vindicated as we see this very civilization, this British civilization, gradually declining. And, this change in the western civilization is taking place in such a manner that neither the western media nor ours are able to comprehend it. Their censorship is not allowing the truth to come out and nobody is able to understand what at all is happening there. They are dismantling the value-system and moral concerns and only promoting the shallow lifestyle of eat, drink and merry and consumerism. These are the very people who are conducting such SMS campaigns. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): These valentine-folks are spoiling everything. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Laku ji, please speak only on your turn. Please sit down.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the westerners are still not able to comprehend that these maladies are a by-product of their own civilizational trends. They are discussing it in the Parliament too, but to no avail. It is expanding from one place to another and is like a chain-reaction. We have been treating their civilization as our role-model and now, it has spread these maladies in our country; these SMSs and such other things. The civilization we have been treating as our role-model is now gradually degrading.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: If we follow, there we will also fall. So, it is better not to follow them and save our values. We have progressed in those arenas where we have not blindly followed them, like; banking. Had we followed western model of banking, we would have met the same fate. Hence, I fully support Shri Joshi ji.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, there is a unanimity in the House. All the Members in the House are unanimous in telling the Government: "Do not be a victim to the American model of economic reforms and do not be a victim of the World Bank model in India." If you do it, the same thing that is happening in London will be happening in India. Inflation, unemployment retrenchment, poverty and deprivation are all resulting in social convulsion. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government of India and Dr. Manmohan Singh must give up their economic reforms and put India back on the Indian model so that India is safe from the decadence that has totally affected the Western world. We must have the Indian model—no American model, no World Bank model. We must be humane. We must take care of the human problems. Otherwise, the same will happen in India. We are sitting on a volcano. ...*(Interruptions)* So, the Government must stop the economic policy. I join Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi in demanding a discussion on the economic policy, privatization, liberalization and globalisation.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sharad Yadav ji has explained everything well. Hundreds of thousands of Indians are now fleeing from Britain due to the prevailing situation. They are in a mood to leave that country and this is very serious situation. We, in India, have a reason to worry about this. We would like to know whether the Government has taken it seriously? Your party has always followed America's diktats while we have opposed it. You have always treated America as your Lord. Now, that country has become bankrupt but India remains self-dependent and strong. It has no fear. This Government has overrated America and treated it like its master. India is under a security threat and we are worried lest the trends of degradation affect us too.

Now, the question is: what this Government is doing for the people there? The Indians are fleeing away from America. What have you done for them? The Indians are leaving America and England ...*(Interruptions)* What kind of arrangement is the ...*(Interruptions)* Government making for them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, you have submitted your point. Now, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What have you thought about the people India? Who will be responsible if they face any problem? What has Government of India done for the same? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All are associating themselves. Matter is serious.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Murlī Mahohar Joshi has raised serious question. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you serious?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please listen to me. I will sit down if you are not interested in these matters. *...(Interruptions)* The countrymen, Sadhu-Saints and rishi-maharshis are pained to see where we are leading to the country? Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi has stated that we are blindly following the Western country and assuming over selves as advanced and are facing the world. We are not openly discussing one the issues raised by him. It is not the question of poverty, prosperity or of violence. Where are we leading to our country? The land of India is revered as heaven as, it is land of Rishi-Munis. That is why it is called Bharat Mata. What are we doing with our Bharat Mata today? In Delhi itself, we are facing the consequences blind pursuit, of westernization. Thousand of people in unwelcomed way marched on the road, felicitated and got the colorful tatoos marked on their faces. It is very serious matter. Our country has not remained untouched and we are not going to be untouched by its impact. We want to have a debate on it, setting aside its consequences, on the country. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you concluded now?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lalu Ji, please address the chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You have adopted the law for homosexuality. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you concluded now? You had said for associating yourself with the issue. Now you have concluded.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, woman will marry with woman *...(Interruptions)* You have adopted it silently *...(Interruptions)* Man will marry with man under article 377 of IPC. People of the country have not yet come to know whole thing and are not telling the people because shyness. It has been stated as a unnatural offence under article 377 and the Delhi High Court has given a verdict regarding it and we have not appealed against the said verdict in the Supreme Court. It is the country of saints and sages.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It is a serious matter. Please listen to me. Willingly or unwillingly my point will be on record. You may accept it or not. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your point will be on record.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please don't take interest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not create much interest.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please listen, me as it is your duty to listen. First of all I had visited Sun temple where I saw naked miniature, around the temple. I was very surprised to see as to why naked miniature in the temple of God and different postures of the miniatures are depicted? I was told that there was a time when people were having lack of sex desire and population was decreasing. Indian women are know for modesty and shyness. I was told that people were having lack of sex desire and they had become God fearing. They were shown nude miniatures so as to create desire for sex in order to maintain population growth. But how many temples will you construct? We are facing adverse impact of western Countries and America. There is nudity, chatting, valentine day, internet, I pod, facebook. Nudity is prevailed around us. What is left in our country? We are elected, but cannot do any thing here. Joshi Ji has rightly said that this is our mother land, our culture is being diluted and our heritage is being tarnished. These things have not been looked into. We should take care of it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P): Sir, I want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not called your name. Lalu Ji have you concluded, please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, please allow me to speak from here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are allowed.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Associating with the previous speaker, I would like to conclude my speech within one and half minute only. I mean to say that India has bitten the dust as and when it has imitated foreign model. We we used to consider U.S.S.R a big gun between 1954 to 1957. We brought here leftist model. An officer was considered to be a man of letters when he wore a khaki trousers and had a book like Das' Capital by Karl Marx. We adopted that model and followed the U.S.S.R from where that model commenced and failed all of sudden. You know that the USSR itself stands disintegrated into several parts from Chechenya to Kajakhstan. Neo leftist model itself accounts for the industrial unrest. We turned to the USA when we could not prosper on the leftist model. This has resulted into the decline in the production of wheat and pulses and surge in the manufacturing of cars and spare-parts of motors in our country. I want to say that real strength of India lies in agriculture and rural civilization and hence they deserve our focus. I would like to tell him about a test conducted for the children of 12 years old in 2010, in which children have to identify the white House. The test result reveals that 97 per cent American children could not identify the White House whereas 97 per cent Indian children identified the same.

13.00 hrs.

It proves that the people of Indus Vally Civilization are more intelligent and learned than those of Americans. We should continue to adopt our own module.

SHRI GANESH NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Deputy Speaker Sir, the Arabian sea near which the economic capital of the country Mumbai is located continues to be centre of marine accidents. More than half-a dozen of such accidents have taken place within last one and half year. Such accidents have been reported to pose security threats not only to Mumbai Metropolitan City but also to the entire country.

Two types of marine accidents can be seen around the Mumbai in the last one jiad half year. The M.V. Global Purity of Merchant Navy Collided with the I.C.G. S. Vivek of Indian Coast Guard on 23 March, 2010. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am calling only those who have sent their names. You have not sent your names so please sit-down.

SHRI GANESH NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: The residents of Mumbai have to face a lot of troubles due to spilling of oil in the sea as a result of a collision of two ships named the M.V. Chitra and the M.V.I. Khalijiya-3 of Merchant Navy on 7 August, 2010. A ship of Indian Navy, the Vindiyagiri collided with a ship of Merchant Navy of Cypous country and submerged into water near Mumbai port on 31 January, 2011. Besides the M.V. Wisdom of 26 years old ship was being brought to Gujarat from the port of Sri Lanka for breaking but it got separated from the tow ships.

If it continued in the Mumbai or in the country it is going to pose security threat to the country as well as aquatic animals. Hence, I urge the Government to take appropriate steps to contain all these circumstances.

[English]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Sir, a discussion was allowed and you only heard one side of the House. You please allow the other side to be heard. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to request the Government to kindly revoke its move to deregulate the price of urea. Deregulation allows fertilizer manufacturers to fix the price of urea. It will conduce to hike of urea price, different prices for urea produced by different manufacturers, unhealthy competition among various fertilizer manufacturers, and closing down of public sector fertilizer manufacturers using Naphtha, which is a less cost-effective feedstock. But more alarming consequence of price deregulation would be on farming community and food security.

Hiking prices of fertilizers have been the major concern of the farmers since April 2010, with the deregulation of the prices of non-urea fertilizers. The prices of non-urea fertilizers have risen by 25 per cent to 30 per cent after the deregulation.

As per prediction, urea price deregulation may result in a 15 per cent hike in its price. Since urea consists of 60 per cent of India's total fertilizer consumption, its price deregulation will adversely affect the farmers, who are the most vulnerable community in the country. About 60 per cent of farmers in the country are subsistence farmers and they cannot afford the price hike in urea. As a result, the quantity of agricultural produces in the country may drop into a dangerous level and it will have an adverse impact on food security.

It is proved that hiking prices of agricultural produces play a major role in the inflation we face today. Deregulation of urea price will further engulf the situation.

After the price deregulation, urea made of Naphtha and urea made of gas will come out with different prices into the market. Since the cost of production in the Naphtha based units are higher than its gas based counterpart, the price of urea produced by the former will be costly than the latter.

It is also proved that urea price regulation will adversely affect our public sector fertilizer manufacturers that use Naphtha as a feedstock. Most of the urea production units in South India, including the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) in Kerala are based on Naphtha.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: I am concluding, Sir.

The Government demands all Naphtha based urea units to switch over to gas in a period of three years. But there is no scheme to ensure adequate supply of gas and infrastructural facilities as well as investment requirements to these units within the stipulated period.

Therefore, after three years, naphtha-based urea manufacturers will not be able to compete with its gas-run counterparts and will have to eventually shut down. Now, about 70 per cent of the domestic urea production is based on gas and the rest on naphtha and furnace oil. This means, India is going to face the shortage of urea and in this way you are allowing foreign manufacturers to conquer Indian fertilizer market.

Having set forth these grave impacts, I humbly request the Government to not to deregulate the price of urea.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri AT. Nana Patil, Shri C.R. Patil and Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Anto Antony.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the Monsoon Session is going on these days session and today is the 8th day of this session. There is 60 percent population of farmers in country. I am submitting problems of farmers before the House. The problem of farmers before the House. The problem of farmer is the whole country especially in Maharashtra is regarding the availability of fertilizers. Among fertilizers potash is not available anywhere in the whole country. The Government of Maharashtra had demands 2.6 lacs Metric tonnes of potash from the Union Government I don't even know, who is the Minister of Fertilizers in the Union Government at present. We have got 50 thousands metric tonnes of Potash, where as we had demanded 2.6 lacs metric tonnes of Potash. If the farmers of Maharashtra will get only 20 percent of Potash, only then there would not be any productivity. When there is discussions on demands in the House, attacks on price rise of food grains are made from all every side. But nobody think about farmers. The farmers don't get fertilizers. Due to short supply of fertilizers there is black marketing thereof. There is price rise due to it. our farmers are dying because of it I, through you, raise a demand in the House that the potash should be shortly made available in Maharashtra. I had raised a starred question on August 4 regarding this. Our Government has also accepted that potash is not available.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Be brief.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a serious issue related to farmers. I request you to give me some time to speak. Potash fertilizers is not available anywhere. The supply of Bananas in the entire country is made from Jalgaon district which falls under my Parliamentary constituency Raver. The Banana is considered as a fruit consumed by the poor and a common man. If potash is not be made available for banana cultivation the farmers of Jalgaon may have to suffer loss with thousands corer of rupees. I through you demand that potash should be shortly made available in Jalgaon district. If potash is not made available, the farmer cannot use the water soluble potash as it is costly. Therefore 50% subsidy should be provided as water

soluble fertilizer. In case potash is not made available then crop of bananas will be affected by a disease called Sigatoga. The Ministry of Agriculture has recently announced to spend Rs. 90 crores on it. If potash is not made available, the spending of Rs. 90 crores would go waste. I through you want to inform the Minister that potash should be made available shortly in Maharashtra. 50 percent subsidy on water soluble potash should be provided in case potash cannot be made available. This is my demand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Shri C.R. Patil, Shri Shiv Kumar Udashi and Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Haribhau Jawale.

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Badodra): Sir, on the one hand we all Indians are feeling proud for having nuclear treaty with USA but on the other hand the USA has not installed even a single nuclear plant during the last 30 years. The Uranium, which is used in nuclear plants, maximum the Australia is having largest reserves in the world there is not even a single nuclear power plant in Australia. There are nearly 20 nuclear plants in different parts our country. Much secrecy is maintained regarding these plants as it is very essential for security of the country. But due to this reason only, people do not get any information on the small accident which frequently occur in these plants. According to an estimate, the quantity of radiation has been found very high or dangerous among more than 3000 employees as of earlier. About 70 employees have died due to cancer within the last 14 years at Bhabha Atomic Centre.

I belong to Gujarat State, where we have 440 MW Kakrapar nuclear plant. Also, a 6000 MW power plant is proposed at Mithivirdi. I want to draw your kind attention towards a big incident which happened on 30 May 2011 at Kakrapar plant. On this fateful day, seven workers were deployed inside Kakrapar atomic power station of Gujarat for cleaning and repair work by the control room from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. But, at around 11.45 pm, someone from the control room started the tunnel operation all of a sudden resulting in closure of DRD of indicating radiation in the range of 500 and the force of irradiation increased. The said personnels working inside the tunnel succeeded to save their lives with some struggle but on the very next day, the raw of radiation was found to be 941 to 9000 in their bodies. Further, since that department provided no treatment to the affected workers, their condition got worse. Only last week, after they wrote the District Collector, they were sent to Mumbai for treatment.

Sir, I request the Union Government through you to deliver justice to these workers and immediately suspend the concerned officers responsibility for this with proper legal action against them. Also, adequate legal provisions may be made in order to avoid such accidents. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Smt. Darshana Jardosh, Smt. Jaishreeben Patel and Smt. Jyoti Dhurve are to associate themselves with the subject raised by Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla. The remaining matters of the Zero hour will be taken later in the evening and there will be no lunch-break for today.

13.12 hrs.

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 matter 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 ensure proper utilization of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency**

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): The way in which Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is being run in Uttar Pradesh is generating an irregularities. Under this scheme, 100 days of employment is guaranteed to a poor but only 14% poor families in Uttar Pradesh are getting employment through this scheme. Also, the wages are not being paid as per rules. Money is being misappropriated under the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sultanpur and the designated works are not being carried out. Hence, I request the Government to review the works done under MNREGA in U.P. and to punish the persons

*Treated as laid on the table.

responsible for irregularities so that the poor may be benefited with the Central Government's schemes.

(ii) Need to grant a special package for all round development of the Mundrothuru Island in Kollam district of Kerala

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Union Government towards lack of development in the Mundrothuru Gram Panchayat of Kollam district in Kerala. This Gram Panchayat belongs to my Parliamentary Constituency Mavelikkara in Kerala.

Mundrothuru is inhabited by about 25,000 people and is located at the confluence of the famous Ashtamudi Lake and Kallada River. The living condition of the populace here is deteriorating as the development of the Gram Panchayat is practically non-existent.

Road connectivity in Mundrothuru is pathetic and there are several areas with no pacca roads. The amount of funds necessary for the construction of roads cannot be met neither by the Mundrothuru Gram Panchayat nor by the State Government. Apart from that, bridges are to be built in order to facilitate connectivity with the island to connect the lake and river with land portion. Inadequacy of basic facilities like drinking water, sanitation, electricity and road transport facilities are hampering the progress and development of the residents there. The Mundrothuru railway station do not fully benefit the people as long distance trains do not stop here. The huge potential for backwater tourism in this island has also not been explored properly. The lack of specific projects for the comprehensive development for Mundrothuru has left the people here in a state of absolute uncertainty.

Therefore, under these circumstances I demand the Union Government to conceptualize a special package for Mundrothuru Island for the development and progress of the people living there.

(iii) Need to ensure proper implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): The Mid-day Meal scheme is not being properly implemented in my parliamentary constituency, Pratapgarh. The Mid-day

Meal scheme was started to encourage children to come to school for education and though the initial impact was good, now it is not being implemented in Uttar Pradesh as per the guidelines of the Central Government. In my constituency area, children are falling ill due to substandard mid-day meal and this is discouraging the people to send their children to school. Though the attention of the District Administration is drawn in this regard but no positive action has been taken by them and there is misappropriation of the funds in this regard also. They show full distribution of the Mid-day meal whereas there is hardly full strength present ever.

So, I request the Central Government to kindly enquire into irregularities in Mid-day Meal scheme in my parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh and to punish the guilty.

(iv) Need to undertake safety measures inside the rail coaches to minimize deaths or injuries during train accidents

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): We all are concerned about the safety of railway and want that train accidents should be stopped completely and equipments and devices required to control accidents should be installed as early as possible.

But it cannot be claimed that train accidents will never occur. So, I want to say that along with adoption of measures to control train accidents, it is very necessary to consider some internal safety arrangements to protect lives and property of rail passengers. For the safety of the car passengers, safety arrangements like seat belt etc. are made in the car itself. Likewise, to check the loss of lives and property of train passengers in the train during the train accidents, the same arrangements should be made.

I would like to urge upon the Minister of Railways that such arrangements should be made in the railway compartments so that in case of train accidents, the passengers may remain in their seats instead of hit themselves against anything or other passengers in the compartment and their belongings may remain at their place, and not fall from its place or hit passengers. I hope that the hon'ble Minister will consider in this regard.

(v) Need to expedite gauge conversion work of railway line between Dindigul and Palani towns in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Gauge conversion between Dindigul and Palani in Southern Railway was

take up around 4 years back. The distance between the two towns is only 62 kms. Palani is one of the six famous abodes of Lord Muruga. Lakhs and lakhs of devotees throng the Palani town from all over the world. It was informed by the Railway Board that the conversion would be completed before 31st March 2011. As the conversion works is still incomplete earnest steps should be taken for the gauge conversion so that traffic can be resumed before the end of this year.

(vi) Need to include frost and cold waves in the list of natural calamities eligible for relief under Calamity Relief Fund

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): I am requesting for including frost and cold waves in the list of natural calamities notified under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). On the one hand, the farmers in rural areas of Rajasthan suffer the sting of famine due to dearth of rainfall, on the other their rabi crops are affected adversely due to frost and cold waves in winter every year resulting in adverse affect on agricultural economy of the state. Their crops are badly damaged. In Barmer district of my Constituency, zeera, rayada are the main rabi crops, but on account of frost and cold waves, 80% crops being cultivated on thousands of hectares of land are damaged.

For the last few years, the State Government has raised this issue before the Union Government several times for consideration. The Government is, therefore, requested to include frost and cold waves in the list of notified natural calamities under CRF and make provisions for providing relief to the affected farmers as per famine, hailstorm and other calamities as floods etc.

(vii) Need to release funds for construction of underground drainage scheme and storm water drainage scheme in Vizianagaram district in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I want to bring to the notice of the Government, through this august House, for sanctioning an underground drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 118.42 crores and storm water drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 70.31 crores in Vizianagaram district in Andhra Pradesh.

As we all know, Vizianagaram is the most backward district in Andhra Pradesh. During monsoon and cyclones, it is badly affected and inundates low lying areas because there is no proper underground drainage and storm water drainage. People are also affected by vector borne diseases due to improper sanitation. Most of the shops are flooded. Their products are severely damaged and not fit for human consumption. With the help of machines, they drain out water. More than three lakh people inhabit Vizianagaram. Not only this, people from neighbouring State of Orissa come to Vizianagaram for doing business. In the absence of appropriate drainage system, whatever little business reputation Vizianagaram can boast of, will be eroded.

For both the schemes detailed project reports have been submitted to authorities concerned.

I request the Central Government to release the funds for making Vizianagaram a better place to live in.

(viii) Need to fix a remunerative price for cotton in Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL (Jalna): The cotton growers of Maharashtra are again in the miserable condition today. On the occasion of Maharashtra Day, the present Chief Minister of the State had announced to provide remunerative price to cotton growers, but it did not happen so. The cotton growers of Maharashtra are worried. At present, there is a permission for export of 55 lacs bales of cotton. In the beginning, the price of cotton was Rs. 7000 per quintal, which later on was reduced to Rs. 3000 per quintal. The farmer who did not sell their produces in the hope of getting higher price in future are very disappointed.

I request the Government to ensure higher price of cotton to the farmers.

(ix) Need to take adequate safety measures with regard to construction of dams in North East region keeping in view the location of Assam in sensitive and seismological area

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Assam is geologically and seismological sensitive area. The people of Assam is anxious to know about the effect of the

dams constructed in Arunachal Pradesh on Assam. There is no idea as to how many power projects are constructed in the region. Brahmaputra river is the life line of Assam. The dam constructed in upstream of Brahmaputra or the tributaries of the upstream flowing to Brahmaputra will definitely bear impact on the lower stream of Brahmaputra. China is also trying to divert the water at the Great Bend, the upstream of Brahmaputra.

In view of this, I urge upon the Government to come with a white paper on ongoing Power Projects in Arunachal Pradesh and steps taken to safeguard Assam before any damage takes place. The Government should take up the matter with China in this respect on top priority.

(x) Need to develop the Khirkiya Railway Station in Betul Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh and provide stoppage to more trains at the railway station

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards the lack of passenger amenities of Khiakiya City railway station in my Parliamentary Constituency. The railway station is having the passenger amenities which were provided 64 years ago. 10 year ago 6 Express and two passenger trains were provided. No further train has been provided.

There has been huge revenue earning compared to 10 years ago. Earlier per day earning was 8-10 thousand rupees which has increased to Rs. 50 thousand Rs. 55 thousand per day now, which means 5 times increase in the revenue earning.

I would like to bring your notice that revenue earning has increased at Khirkiya railway station but stoppage of more trains has not been provided. The livelihood of the people living nearby to this station is dependent on this very station.

(xi) Need to develop Surat Airport and provide better air-connectivity to Surat with all the major cities of the country

SHRIMATI DARSHNA JARDOSH (Surat): My Constituency Surat for many years, is know for trade. Surat occupies a prominent place amongst the rapidly developing cities in the world.

Surat city is hub of diamonds, textiles and zari industries. There is huge influx of people in connection with trade related activities from various states and cities, there people take rail or road route to reach Mumbai and from there take Air routes to reach domestic and International destinations.

The present Airport situated Surat operate only daytime. Morning and evening air services should be provided from here. It is my request to the Union Government to provide air connectivity to Surat with all the major cities of country, and increase the frequency of flights and night landing facilities should be provided at the airport. The land acquired for the development of Airport should be utilized and Airport should be developed.

(xii) Need to construct on overbridge at railway level crossing under Sandila-Bilhaur-Kachhona Municipality in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): There is Sandila-Bilhaur-Kachhona Municipality Nagar Panchayat in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh. People are facing difficulties due to Prolong Traffic jam on railway level crossing. People in the area are demanding construction of over Bridge at railway crossing. But their demands have not been fulfilled, as a result there is anger amongst the people.

Therefore, I request the union Government to take necessary steps in public interest to construct a Over Bridge at railway level crossing under Sandila-Bilhaur-Kachhona Municipality in Mishrikh Parliamentary Constituency.

(xiii) Need to establish a medical institute in Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

[*English*]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): There is a need to establish a I medical institute on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in Anantnag, South Kashmir. South Kashmir comprises of four districts *i.e.*, Anantnag, Pulwama, Kulgam, Shopian and even patients from far-flung areas of district Ramban, Doda and Kisthwar come to Anantnag for medical treatment. South Kashmir has famous tourist destinations like Pahalgam, Kokernag, Verinag, Achabal, Daksum and

Aharbal and lakhs of tourists visit these places. More importantly lakhs and lakhs of pilgrims visit famous Amarnath cave every year. Besides improving Health services in Anantnag it will have healthy political effects on the people living here.

(xiv) Need to provide safe drinking water in Balurghat Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal

SJHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): The people of my constituency Balurghat in West Bengal is facing acute shortage of drinking water. The main part of my constituency is mostly attached to the Bangladesh Border. Sometimes the people of my constituency particularly in Tapan Block go to Bangladesh to procure drinking water. The drinking water of my constituency is full of fluoride. In summer no Mark-II tube well is functioning properly. Water is an important aspect of life. So the Central Government should take immediate steps to supply fluoride-free water in my constituency to fulfil the demands of the people.

13.13 hrs.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (SUBSIDIARY BANKS LAWS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2009—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 17.

Shri Nishikant Dubey.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, I would like to speak from here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ok

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, this State Bank Bill was introduced on first of the month and it might finish today on 11th of the month.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It might be finished by today.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The way our Parliament is running, you see its glimpse and its culprits are being seen by public. Since my lecture was incomplete on that day, so as there is flash back start in films, I think I need to go to flash back to re-call my lecture.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly don't go much into flash back.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, I need to go back to flash back because on that day while delivering my lecture, I was derailed. My derailment was that as today hon. Joshi ji was stating that according to experts, as hon. Prime Minister, Pranab Mukherjee, who is Finance Minister, are experts, Montek Singh ji, Subbarao ji and Rangarajan ji are formulating policies from books and the way these policies are destroying the nation. Secondly, we use to read a story about Nawab Wazid Ali Shah, when Lucknow was drowned in sensuality. It can be seen that when we were discussing about price-rise, then people were unable to understand the meaning of inflation. What is the rate of rice, what is the rate of flour, what is the rate of pulse, and what is the rate of fertilizer? A recent report has indicated that 82 percent farmers are marginal, those farmers have less than one hectare of land. It means that they are unable to purchase, they are unable to sell their produce and the Government is stating that we have increased minimum support price. As we discuss in Lok Sabha that 10 percent is for white collar, you make plans for industrialists. Today, I want to state it with utmost, dignity that you are making rules for these 10 percent farmers only. We need to consider these aspects while discussing about poor and farmers and while making next budget, it should be seen that 82 percent farmers are marginal and they have less than one hectare land. If they have less than one hectare of land, then how can it be sufficient for a family of four people, what can they earn what can they sell? You see what is minimum support price. What is the purchase price of fertilizer today? Last year, DAP was Rs. 470 and this year, it is Rs. 770. Last year, you were giving Rs. 650 subsidy, this year, subsidy is Rs. 966. Subsidy is increasing, price of DAP is also increasing. You need to think for a common farmer. The way court is crossing its limit, media is crossing its limit, hon. Shatrughan ji is sitting here, I remember one of his film dialogues. I don't know the story and name of film. The film had Kader Khan in it. Kader Khan's name in that film was Dubhashiya. He was a leader. He always kept two written dictations. If leader traveled by train in flood, then he said that leader was travelling in train and public were

dying. If leader traveled by Helicopter or Aeroplane, then he said that people were dying but he had no worries and he was travelling by Helicopter. This is such a condition as Manish Tiwari was discussing that day, the way we are challenging Constitutional authority, he is challenging us, there should be efforts to stop it.

13.16 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

Madam Chairman, I am resuming from the point where I stopped that day, my next point is regarding SBI amendment Bharatiya Janata Party supports this and I am here to support that.

My 17th question is regarding stand of Government on preferential share and private placement. My 18th question is that by when pension rules amended by SBI will be implemented. My 19th question was regarding merger, regarding the branches in it, many banks have their branches in very nearby vicinity, what will be done with those branches? If the same bank has separate branches, because you are giving only one authority, and if you close that branch, then how will you take care of those employees?

Madam Chairman, you are an MP from Indore and you were telling that while merging Bank of Indore, the promises made with the employees, but employees were retrenched.

What would be the condition of the banks if you merge these branches? My 21st question was related to share holding of subsidiary bank and its likely impact on State Bank which is concerned with change of ownership,

[English]

The change of ownership was done in the year 2007 and the amendments to the Act of the Subsidiary Banks are being carried out after three years to make consequential changes. It may be explained during this three-year period whether SBI had administrative problems on the issue indicated in the Background Note in the management of their subsidiaries.

[Translation]

Management of their subsidiaries has been mentioned in a Background note.

[English]

if not, the reason to amend the Act at this stage may be explained. At the end, what is the policy of the Government on merger of banks?

[Translation]

Finally, there might be policy because you are introducing Banking Amendment Law. You want to keep the merger of banks out of and beyond the purview of Competition Commission of India for which you are going to introduce a Bill. Have you any policy or system through which you want to proceed under this rule? After that I am coming to the State Bank of India because NPA is increasing. You are increasing interest rates and the RBI says that if interest rates increase it will lead to higher level of the NPA. You were giving nice reply that day. Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji has said that Industrialists have invested. 44 billion outside the country and they have invested 17 billion in the country. You have said that all is in order. But have you ever thought that the growth that took place in the country was due to the policy of hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the NDA. We had reduced loan interest rates for industrial sector gradually. The loan were being provided to industries at 7 to 8 percent interest rates. But at present, the said interest rates have gone upto 14-15 percent. As a result of this NPA is increasing and the process of industrialization is coming to a halt. On whose advice you are talking about discontinuing education loan and priority sector lending. You are talking about increasing interest rates on housing loan. Increase in interest rates will increase the NPA. Has the Government ever thought about this?

Madam, State Bank of India is two hundred years old bank. It has 12567 branches. It has 150 international branches and 155 million customers. You are merging it but have you calculated risk factors?

[English]

The bank business is particularly vulnerable in interest rate risk; and the volatility in interest rates could adversely affect its Net Interest Margin. What would happen to the value of its fixed income portfolio, its income from treasury operations and its financial performance? If the bank fails to maintain the desired level of customer deposits or loan, its business operations may be majorly and adversely affected.

[Translation]

If the number of your customers is reduced, what will you do?

[English]

the bank has a large portfolio of the Government securities.

[Translation]

The Government has 55 percent portfolio.

[English]

... and that may limit its ability to deploy funds into higher yielding investment.

[Translation]

You are not able to invest more, it is preventing your. Since it is Government security, so what do you thing about this?

[English]

The base rate system is a new method for pricing loans; and its impact on the future result of the bank is unclear.

[Translation]

have you thought what would be the impact of base rate of bank.

[English]

A substantial portion of the bank's income is derived from its Government operations, a slowdown in which could adversely affect the bank's business.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Joshi Ji was speaking a short while ago that entire world is going to be affected by slow down. You are doing merger of SBI, its level of NPA is too high what do you think about this?

[English]

If the bank is not able to control, to reduce the level of NPA in its portfolio, whether its business will be adversely affected or not. Further deterioration of the banks NPA portfolio and inability to improve its provisioning coverage as a percentage of gross NPA could adversely affect the price of the bank.

[Translation]

what will you do if NPA of a region becomes too high?

[English]

There was a recent requirement of the Reserve Bank of India that all Indian banks increase their provisioning coverage as a percentage of gross NPAs. Would it adversely affect the bank's business or not?

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam Chairman, there is not even a single Cabinet Minister present in the House.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, it is a point of order that there is no Cabinet Minister present in the House. We are discussing a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)* I will not speak until a Cabinet Minister comes to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*. We are discussing about a very serious defaults. ...*(Interruptions)* It is also a point of order.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister concerned with the Bill is present here.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, this Government always refers to its commitment towards the Parliament, but is it really so? Has this Government really no accountability towards the Parliament? I remember, in the times of our NDA Government, if any Cabinet Minister was not present during such time, these very people would create chaos. And, now see, the Cabinet Minister is not in the House while discussion on such an important topic is going on. ...*(Interruptions)* These folks of the ruling party are not serious about it. The hon'ble Member has come here well-prepared on this very important topic, but nobody is ready to listen. The ruling party always says that Parliament is not allowed to function. And see, when Parliament is functioning, their Ministers bunk the Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister has come. Now, start please. You are speaking well.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Chairperson, I have deep respects for Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal Saheb. I have read his statement of just in the morning papers that the Opposition is not interested to pass this Bill and the Government will see to anyhow to pass it. Let me assure him that I will have it passed. But, first he has to see that the Treasury Bench does not get vacant.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Hon'ble Minister will certainly attend to it. I hope he notes it.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: My next question is that

[English]

The bank may experience delays in enforcing its collateral when borrowers default on their obligations to the bank, which may result in failure to recover the expected value of collateral security, exposing it to a potential loss.

[Translation]

So, has the State Bank of India or the Government discussed about this collateral security or not?

[English]

The Indian bank industry is very competitive and the bank's growth strategy depends on its ability to compete effectively.

[Translation]

And as I have earlier, we were at 55th place during the year 2008-09 and now ranks 100 plus. Are we effectively competing? Is the State Bank of India able to do so?

[English]

The bank is subject to credit, market and liquidity risk which may have an adverse effect on its credit ratings and its cost of funds.

[Translation]

Has State Bank of India submitted any proposal or pondered about the cost of funds or the credit rating? Is the Government thinking about it? Then, there is the issue of concentration of loans. Madam Chairperson, this is the biggest question in these modern times of depreciation prevailing in America or Europe.

[English]

The bank has high concentration of loans to certain customers and to certain sectors and if a substantial portion of these loans were to become non-performing, the quality of its loan portfolio could be adversely affected.

[Translation]

Which sectors does this bank trade in? It trades in high concentration in Non-Banking Finance Companies,

infrastructure, iron and steel, petroleum and engineering sectors. They have a trade of around 2633 billion in these and it is 48.4 percent. What has the bank planned about it?

[English]

A substantial portion of the bank's loan have a tenure exceeding one year, exposing the bank to risks associated with economic cycle and project success rate.

[Translation]

Has the bank planned anything about it?

[English]

The bank's funding is primarily short-term. If depositors do not roll over deposited funds, upon maturity could the bank's business be adversely affected or not? Short-term or long-term.

[Translation]

The concentration is more in short-term than the long-term. If we will not provide maturity to the depositors at the right time, what happens then? Does the bank think of it?

[English]

The bank is exposed to fluctuation in foreign exchange rate.

[Translation]

Oil-prices fluctuate with the market and economy presently. What is your take on this? Do you intend to slash the prices, because when you escalate the prices, you increase Rs. 10 in one go.

[English]

The bank may not be able to detect money laundering.

[Translation]

Money laundering and black money is a major issue at present.

[English]

The bank may not be able to detect money laundering and other illegal or improper activities fully on a timely basis which could expose it to the additional liability and harm its business or reputation.

[Translation]

Madam, recently when we investigated the affairs of IPL, we found that they opened their bank account without any instructions of RBI in this regard. So, what does SBI plan about money laundering?

[English]

Could significant security breaches adversely impact the bank's business or not? Could regulatory changes in India or other jurisdiction in which the bank operates adversely affect its business or not?

[Translation]

You increase or decrease CRR, REPO rate and basis-points at will. Do you assess its impact On the international market? What about the immunity of your 150 branches in this regard?

[English]

The bank is required to maintain its capital adequacy ratio at the minimum level required by the RBI for domestic banks. There can be no insurance that the bank will be able to access capital as and when it needs for growth.

[Translation]

Whether we are going to provide any potential, leverage to the bank in this respect?

[English]

As the bank's majority shareholder, the Government controls the bank and may cause the bank to take action, which are not in the interest of the bank and the upholders of the bank.

[Translation]

So, please tell us about the degree of authority you would like to provide to the bank out of its heavy dependability on the Government which enjoys 59-60% share-holding therein.

[English]

If the bank does not effectively manage its foreign operation, this operation may incur losses or otherwise adversely affect the bank's business and result of operation.

[Translation]

What about this?

[English]

The bank may not be successful in implementing its growth strategy on penetrating new markets.

[Translation]

We are concerned that the bank has no vision about the new market emerging and other new things thereof which we want to undertake. So, what about this?

[English]

If the bank is not able to integrate any future acquisition, the bank's business would be disrupted or not. If the bank is unable to adapt to rapid technological changes, its business could suffer or not.

[Translation]

Because the technology is very rapidly changing. I want to know whether the State Bank of India has any plan on this or not?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nishikant ji, you are speaking well, but please be attentive to the time-limit.

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The bank's remuneration scheme may not be as attractive as of other banks with which it competes and may hurt the bank's ability to attract and maintain a skilled and committed workforce.

[Translation]

People are interested to go to private banks as they feel the public; sector banks are not able to extend such services. So, the implication of your statement is:

[English]

The bank may not be able to properly manage and gradually reduce its number of employees which would negatively impact its business.

[Translation]

So, they are continuing with their old SBI employees but selectively choosing the ones from those subsidiaries which are merging with them. What are you thinking about that workforce? Bank has the contingent liability. What is the planning of the bank about this?

[English]

Increased volatility or inflation of commodity prices in India could adversely affect the bank's business.

[Translation]

What is the opinion of the bank about the business that would be down due to this inflation?

[English]

And, a significant increase in the price of crude oil could adversely affect the Indian economy and the bank's business.

[Translation]

There are so many aspects of this but I do not want to elaborate that too much as we are supporting this Bill. The only thing I want to say, there is a 'shloka' in the Geeta:- "Samo demastapah saucham shanty rajarmavev ch, gyan-vigyan mastikyam Braham karm swabhavjam." We have got the opportunity to cleanse our inner conscience, to control our senses, to follow the path of righteousness and purification of our outer and inner self, to help poor and common people to do some work for them and we are being opposed on the basis of the perception of our image being created among people. Employees were protesting.

I would like to conclude with a small precedent from the Ramayana when after the Sita-haran, Ram and Laxman went near the pond and saw a heron there. That was moving very slowly in the pond. Ram said to his brother "look, what a gentle heron is that", moving slowly and cautiously so that aquatic being get trampled under his feet. A frog was screaming where they both were sitting on a rock of a hill near the pond said that you were looking from outside. I have hidden myself from him and he is searching me. He has destroyed my family. Hence, the perception is created on the basis of the angle from which you want to look at things. The perception which has emerged is that reforms are bringing poverty and corruption in its wake and it is not for the common people. Change your perception, we are supporting you.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Jai-Hind Jai-Bharat.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You have raised the good points.

[English]

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Madam, as far as the Bill is concerned, I do not find many clauses where we need to discuss for a long time because it is a very simple Bill - just transferring the ownership. At one time the ownership rested with the Reserve Bank of India; now it is being changed to the Government of India. Naturally, in the clauses wherever earlier the Reserve Bank was empowered as the owner, now we are empowering the Government of India, particularly in regard to increasing the authorized capital, fixation of issued capital to subsidiaries, preferential capital, bonus, authority in appointing the Chairman and Managing Director, similarly in cases of misdeed, supersession of the Board, removal of Directors wherever found necessary, and above all, making of rules and regulations. I do not think much needs to be said about clauses and the Bill which everyone of us will automatically support. This could have been done even earlier. In this context, I wish to express some of my opinions in regard to improving the banking and economy of this country. At the time of independence when there was no corporate sector in India, and when we were depending on outside investors, it had become a necessity for the Banks to finance the public sector undertakings more particularly and also the corporate sector which came forward. Much of the money used to go only to those corporate sector and the rich people who were investing in industry and trade. But, today the situation is changed. A situation has come where our corporate sector is in a position not only to invest in this country, but also to go to other countries, including America and Europe and invest there. So, my humble suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister is to please think in terms of reducing the lending to high corporate sector where they have got crores and crores of rupees with them. So, we should not utilize the public money of about Rs.43 lakh crore lying in the shape of deposits in Banks for the purpose of lending to the rich man, lending once again to multi millionaires. The same money can be given to the poorer sections of society which they can utilize well not only for improving their livelihood, but also to add to the wealth of the nation. Please think on the point whether we can put an end to financing from banks to the major industrial sector which is very successful, particularly the profit making corporate sector. We can divert a lot of funds to the fresh investors and professionals, people who have got some research and development done, and who have got innovate ideas. They can be helped if they have no money, but if they have got bright ideas with substantial evidence of success for the projects which they think of.

We have also seen and the statistics reveal that much of the exports are being done by small and medium enterprises; so we can encourage that. Similarly, in regard to financing the priority sector, we were allocating only about 40 per cent of the total lendable deposits. This is done decades back at a time when the corporate sector was not developed. But, today, with 70 per cent of people living in villages and 58 per cent of the people living on agriculture, it is time for us to increase this ratio of allocating 40 per cent to the priority sector to at least 60 per cent, so that money would be available to the small scale sector as well as the agricultural sector and professionals among poorer sections of society.

We find—whenever we go in the Committee Meetings of the Parliament—that a lot of banks are not even fulfilling that 40 per cent or 18 per cent agricultural financing. So, I wish that the Government must take a serious note to think about increasing the priority sector lending from 40 per cent to 60 per cent, so that we will take care of the real need of the poorer sections and we will replan the economy of this country, which is mostly agro-economy today.

As regards micro-finance, we hear a lot of things, particularly, in Andhra Pradesh that some of these micro-finance companies have been charging about 50-60 per cent from the poorer sections of the society. Where did they get that money? It is not their own money. Some of the banks, which find that the transaction cost is more for them, are giving crores and crores of rupees to the micro-finance companies. This should have been given under priority sector by the main banks at a lower rate of interest of 9 per cent or sometimes 10 per cent to the users. They are transferring it to the micro-finance companies as if they are going to do priority sector lending. I can understand if those people were to come with non-profit motive, but even those micro-finance private companies are profit-motivated. Hence, they are squeezing interest from the poorer sections of the society. So, I wish the Government to take note of the fact that no major banks should lend priority sector funds to the micro-finance companies. It must be done by them only or it should be given to an institution, which is non-profit making.

We have got lot of charitable institutions in this country who think of doing service to the poorer sections of the society, and if they do not find major charitable institutions in this country — who lend to the poorer sections of the society — in the rural areas, then we have got new avenues now, particularly, the women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in this country, who are utilising

these funds excellently well. We can see the glow on the faces of women in the villages where they earn Rs. 3,000 in a month as it is big money for them, which they were not able to get earlier. So, these SHGs can be encouraged in a big way, and the same money can be transferred to the SHGs where the transaction cost also will be very minimal. So, I wish that the Government seriously thinks about it, and there should not be a loss of time in this regard, namely, in curbing the micro-finance corporations to be given money from the banks. It is public money, and the same thing can be passed on directly to the SHGs who will pass it on to the colleagues who are poor.

Similarly, majority of the private sector banks, by virtue of their opening the branch only in urban areas where the transactions are very substantial that is, running into millions and crores, they do not have the commitment to lend to the poorer sections of the society in the villages. So, they do not open branches in the rural areas. It means that there is no level-playing field between the public sector banks and the private sector banks. There must be level-playing field, and the same guidelines must be applied and strictly enforced. The private sector banks are mainly avoiding this stipulation of priority sector lending by transferring this money to the micro-finance institutions, which is doing tremendous amount of harm to the poorer sections of the society.

Right from 1985, I am telling in this House that the role of the banks is excellent. If we were to provide Rs. 10 lakh crore in the Budget, then the banks can do more good to the society and to the economy of this country than the budgetary provisions. It is because we will make the budgetary provisions only once, but the banks can lend to a borrower and recycle it 10 times. It means that if they were to identify the right borrower and that too a small borrower for the Rs. 43 lakh crore that is lying with the banks, then all that they need is a vegetable vendor. If he gets Rs. 2,000 loan, then in two days he will recycle it; pay it back; and then take it.

In that Rs. 2,000, he will make his livelihood; he can at least earn between Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 minimum, if not more. So, who is going to give them better dividend? Who is going to create more wealth in this country? It is the poor man or it is the common man who is going to do that. Unless they do some mischief, no major company can afford to make that much return, I wish that these banks must identify the right borrowers, more particularly in the rural areas, so that their wealth, their living standards will go up, while at the same time increasing the wealth of the nation, the GDP of the nation.

In that regard, if the Government were to give the target that this priority sector lending must be done amounting to so many crores, then they will immediately catch the voters' list and prepare the names of the borrowers. That should not be the case. When priority lending is done, all those borrowers must be identified, must be trained in a profession where they are interested, and then only the lending must be linked to them. In such a manner, all that money that is given to them can be put to extensive use and the returns will be more. By merely saying that we have given so many thousands of crores of rupees to the poorer sections of the society who are not connected will be of no use.

In this context, I suppose I told this earlier also, I will give an example to my colleague. I am running a Charitable Trust since 1985 providing skills in various professions totally free. In my constituency, when my people approached some Muslim families requesting them to send their women for training or for learning some skills, they refused to send their women. They said that it was a matter of 'Izzat' or *Izzat hi baa?* and, therefore, they would not send their women and that they were ready to starve but would not send their women outside for learning the skills. When my people convinced them, they ultimately agreed to send their women provided they were trained separately in a different room. We agreed for it, and some of them learnt making phenyl. At the end, when they were fully trained, I called the Collector of the District to give the certificates to the trainees.

Then, the Collector, who happens to be a woman, in a random and not specific manner, asked a Muslim woman in what profession she was trained. The Muslim woman replied by saying that she was trained in making phenyl. The Collector asked her whether she was confident of making this phenyl on her own without support from anybody, to which she replied 'yes'. When she was asked whether she could earn money out of it, she replied by saying 'yes'. When she was further asked as to why she was not doing it in her own house, she replied by saying that she did not have money and she had no investment. When it was enquired from her as to how much money was required by her - had it been party workers or regular followers of any political party, they would have said that they would require a minimum of one lakh rupees for making phenyl - shockingly, this Muslim woman who learnt making phenyl said that she would require Rs. 150. When the Collector asked her how much money she would make out of it, she replied that she would easily make Rs. 100 every day. That was the condition prevailing in those areas.

In these cases, we need to take the lead and see what kind of policies are to be formulated by the Government in power. We must decide that here. This is the highest policy making body; every law, every Act, every programme and every policy we make must be able to motivate the people and must give them the ability and resources to make wealth for this nation. By simply giving a lecture, by creating the right policy, programme or Act, it is not going to happen. I wish the hon. Minister and the Government in particular will take note of this situation prevailing in the villages and then see that more and more money is given to the poorer sections of the society than to the richer sections.

Madam, in this respect, I just wanted to say a few more things. We should encourage competition even in private banks. I am not against private banks. But they should not be given separate privileges. Private banks are starting their branches only in Delhi, Hyderabad or Bombay. It is not the right thing. Today when 70 per cent of the people are living in other areas, we must also go. That means, banks should not only think that it is only for profit-making. There must be a social responsibility also in it. While earning money, they must think that they are the trustees of the property. Let them enjoy the benefit. We are not coming on their way. But it should not be solely the profit making one. How does it gain to them except satisfying their ego that they make a lakh of crore of rupees or they make ten lakh crore of money? What do they do after that? I wish that the policy also should be changed in this regard.

While doing so, the people who come prepared to start a bank, should not depend on our deposit. They must have their own money and substantial shares. The limits also can be increased. Earlier, if I remember aright, for opening a bank, a capital of Rs. 100 crore or Rs. 200 crore was required initially. But it can be made Rs. 500 crore or Rs. 1,000 crore. Then there will be safety for the banks also.

Above all, I am also fighting right from the beginning that the rate of interest being charged in this country is killing the economy of this country and more particularly the human values are coming down. The sweat of the human beings is not valued properly. If I have, say, a crore of rupees, even if I sit in my house and lend this money, I get Rs.50 lakhs every year. So, why should I strain myself? Why should I work hard? But if it were to be on the hard work turned out by a citizen and not by the interest rate and suppose I do not get 15 per cent rate of interest but two per cent rate of interest, that will not be sufficient for me. Then I will have to work hard. I will work hard, sweat and then create wealth in this

nation. So money should not create wealth but sweat should create the wealth. It is possible only when you reduce the rate of interest in this country. I do not know how the policy makers are thinking that by increasing the rate of interest they can control the circulation of money in this country and by which they can reduce the prices. That is not the only solution for the country. I request the Brain Trust of this country, particularly engaged in financial matters to please rethink and understand the situation in this country. Why is America charging only two per cent interest? Why is the inflation there only three per cent? Why is the same thing continuing in Europe? What is the principle of the financial system in Muslim community? They do not charge any interest. If somebody gets profit, let the banks share. In this regard, I also request the hon. Minister to make note that all those companies which are taking finance from the banks, which are making windfall of profits, they must also share some of the profits, if not full, with the banks. If a major company makes profit of an investment of say Rs. 100 crore, with Rs. 50 crore taken from the bank, which is a public money and if he makes a profit of Rs.50 crore every year, why should he be allowed full profit? I do agree that they are paying interest to the banks. But it is only eight per cent or ten per cent while they are getting hundred per cent margin on their own investment. I do not say that this must be applied to every company. But at least those companies which are getting a windfall of profit, that must be shared. We must bring a legislation in this House to that extent.

In this regard I also say that no lending must be made to speculative business. I understand that in Delhi, Prithviraj Road or Jor Bagh, the land cost today is Rs.10 to Rs.12 lakhs per yard. It is horrible. How can anybody imagine that he can have even ten square yards for his housing?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): How much is the cost at Banjara Hills?

DR. K.S. RAO: It is throughout the country. My point is that public money should not be given to any speculative business like real estate or even future trading or any markets or none of these things.

If they want to make money, let them make money. In that case, the prices of these things will not go beyond the reach of the persons, more particularly, the poor men. Can any poor person think of having even 10 yards, not necessarily in Prithviraj Road, but in the outskirts of this city? He cannot, unless the Govt. does it. That is why, I have been fighting - keeping all these things in mind - for the minimum requirement of the citizens in

this country, the poor men - be it keeping the food grains at an affordable price, or shelter. They should be given by the Government. Similarly, good education or health care, etc. must be taken care of by the Government.

Over and above that, if a poor man wants to come up, he must work hard and compete with others, and then, make money. Unless he has that basic requirement, he will not have an opportunity to come up, not now, but even for hundreds and thousands of years to come.

I just wanted to say in this regard - criticism will always be there - if a particular company were to be successful for a period of 2-3-4 decades, and by any chance, if it were to lose in a particular year, the banks must be able to go to the rescue and see that it is revived because the money belongs to the people. If the banks do not go to the rescue, the company which is 40-50 years old, would get killed; it is nothing but killing of a human being. So, I wish that there must be a rationality, a vision and a thinking on the part of the banking system to go to the rescue and save such companies which are established - be it individual also.

Intentionally and with a fraud-making-mind, it should not be done. But if it were to be genuine, it must be done. In that regard, there must be an assurance from the Government and from the higher authorities that if a genuine mistake is committed, there is no harm and that there would be no punishment. But if an intentional mistake were to be committed, he must be immediately punished. But the system in this country is such that - be it judiciary or inquiry system like vigilance - the decision on the cases take years. If some officer were to make an intentional fraud and if a Departmental investigation were to be conducted, it will not be decided for 10 years; even if he goes to the court, it will not be decided. That means, his courage to commit fraud is increasing. That is why, I want my colleague-Ministers to bring such legislations in this country which would create a fear in the minds of the people who are committing offences. The law should be very stringent that a person who commits fraud, he would not be spared for his fraud.

Today, everyone thinks that he could commit a murder and hoodwink the law; everyone thinks that he could make Rs.1000 crore overnight and hoodwink the law. If this were to be the way, we cannot check it in the name of democracy; we can give freedom, but democracy does not mean that anybody can do any fraud or offence and get away. In the name of democracy, we should not spoil the growth of this country. I wish that we must think in these lines - what kind of legislation that should be brought forward and how stringent it should be.

It is known to everyone of us that red-tapism is one which is costing the economy very badly. If a decision that could be taken in a day is delayed by a month, the loss is substantial. A product that can be produced in Rs.100 could cost Rs.200 in that case. Who is responsible for that? In this context, I wish to say once again to the Government - I heard that if an American or an European were to go for an investment in China, they would not allow them to come back for a second time. They will decide the matter across the table and he is forced to invest there. The same is not the case in India. If a multinational wants to come and invest in India, it takes months and years for him to come to a conclusion.

So, I wish that there must be a system. I am happy that there is a committee to decide on the FDI issue, but that also should not take too much time. Let them judge properly. If they want, let them have experts in that committee, who can decide the matter - he could take the history of the investor and see whether he is a genuine investor or whether he is capable or not. They can be taken care of in that way.

14.00 hrs.

In this context, whenever the Government or the Reserve Bank thinks in terms of increasing or decreasing the interest rate, I wish that at least the farming community, poorer sections of the society and self-help groups must be given loan at less than 3 per cent of interest. As far as I am concerned, I wish that some time they may be given loan without interest also. Otherwise, the interest amount will cripple them. For generations they have already suffered because of high interest rates. Nehru Ji must have brought the public sector undertakings with a view that the profits made by them may be shared by not just one family but by more number of people. But he could not have imagined that a day will come when the public sector undertakings instead of distributing profit will distribute losses to the public. I wish no public sector undertaking should incur loss. As I was telling the other day, be it Air India or some other organisation, if it is incurring losses regularly we should put an end to it. Just like the private sector undertakings, we can have all the guidelines and regulate the public sector undertakings strictly. So, we can control it. How long can we go on providing budgetary support to all these loss-making public sector undertakings in a perennial manner? We cannot. So, let us also think in terms of bringing legislation in this regard.

I am of the opinion that no budgetary allocation should be made to some of the revenue generating Ministries, for example, Civil Aviation. We have already given at least Rs. 50,000 crore to Rs.60,000 crore to them. Should they not earn profit? Should we provide for their loss making every year? Similar is the case with Railway and Petroleum Ministries. I wish that any revenue that is collected in this country should be utilised for the welfare schemes like education, health care and rural development.

So, I would request all the hon. members of this House to give a thought to these matters. The Government also should take note of these things and accordingly change its thinking and follow a new system where the strength of a large number of people living in rural areas, the poorer sections of the society, goes up and they start generating wealth for the country.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, you have provided me opportunity to speak on the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank Law) Amendment Bill, 2009, I am thankful to you for this.

Madam Chairman, today, there are 20 nationalized banks and 22 private banks. Our efforts should be to provide better facilities to customers. At the same time, with the implementation of the amendment bill seeking to amend various laws related to banking sector, the power of RBI and banks will increase. It has been observed that we shall be able to mobilize more capital by investing bank capital in business activities in market. This has been our consistent effort.

14.04 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

But on the other hand, increasing NPA *i.e.* bad debt in the public sector banks is a matter of concern. The Central Government or banks should try to introduce such schemes that may decrease the concern of increasing NPA. Major share of the money involved in NPA belongs to State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank and IDBI. Ministry of Finance, Government of India should try to reduce the burden of bad debt.

In the current financial year, the Government had fixed the target of providing banking facility to 43,000 villages and banks had also assured of this. But we are not able to achieve this target. Finance Minister assured

in his budget and also on many occasions that the villages having the population of two thousand will be provided banking services till 2012. We shall have to make a lot of efforts. It was the assurance of Finance Minister and hence, all the banks should have tried to achieve this target. 73,000 villages having the population of two thousands were also targeted to be identified for providing banking services. Such 29,000 villages with the population of 2,000 were provided banking service during the last financial year but the remaining target has not yet been achieved by us.

Besides this, a target of agriculture loan worth Rs. 4,75,000 was assured to be achieved. We have not achieved even that target and are lagging far behind. The education loan is reported to have declined but I was expecting an increase in it. The amount in our accounts in all the banks has increased and 43,000 crore rupees are lying outstanding. On the other hand, the targets determined for making loans available for the upliftment of the minorities from banks, was not yet achieved while banks were given directions from Finance Ministry of Government of India for this purpose. All the people in India are still deprived of the basic facilities like education, healthcare facilities, employment, housing and food. The Government should endeavor in collaboration with corporate houses and banks to provide these facilities.

In India, only 34 percent population is officially covered under banks. 15 crore families are still deprived of the banking services. We are lagging far behind of the target. Even today, 50% people do not have bank account. Only 17% people are getting benefit of banking services in far-flung areas. There is a provision of disbursement of money through bank accounts under various schemes of the Government of India like MGNREGA. We see there is lack of awareness among them. 75% people living in rural areas are agricultural laborers, and farmers and they know very little about the banks. If they visit banks, they have to face a lot of problems. Ours aim is to expand the banking services especially in rural areas. Simplification is required to bring more and more persons under the ambit of banking services. Now, out of six lacs villages, only 50 of them are covered under banking facilities. The population of the country is 125 crore, but only ten percent people are covered under life insurance and 9.6 percent people are being benefitted by other insurance institutions. We must strengthen all these banking services, expand them and empower them. The economy of the country should be planned in such a way that may today lead the country to lead the development and its benefit may percolate down to the public. The tendency of the rich to amass money only in

their houses accounts for the surge in crime.

He is unable to reach bank and if he has to open bank account, he has to face many problems. If you encourage foreign banks to come here, competition will increase and they will have to provide better facility to customers. Government and Finance Ministry should keep these things in view. Without speaking much, I conclude my speech stressing on this Bill.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this amendment bill.

Sir, the development of the country depends on the banks which are now the most reliable institutions. Almost everybody, somehow or the other, is directly connected to banks be they farmers in villages, labourers, middle class people or the capitalists. The banks have two functions—first is to manage capital and the second is to provide loans. But I am constrained to quote the hon'ble Finance Minister who while presenting data during the presentations of the budget for the current financial year said firmly that the relationship with banks depends not on their size but on their performance. It should be the goal of the banks to provide services and facilities to the people. As the honourable Member had said that in the current fiscal year the banking facilities had been planned to be provided to 45,000 villages. It was also said that banking facilities would be provided to all the villages having population of 2000 or more.

73,000 villages were targeted to be provided with banking facilities by the year 2012. If a person living in the remote area goes to bank to take small loans, he has to face a number of difficulties there and find it difficult to open an account as well. If he succeeds in getting his account opened, the complexity of process of getting loan compels him to turn to the middleman. It has become difficult to get loan from banks without the help of middlemen. If someone is capitalist and well-off, he gets everything managed automatically and even banks help them with open heart. His growth rate continues to rise whereas income of the poor shrink. Therefore, the objectives of the Government to develop the people living in far flung areas of the country by providing them banking facilities so that upliftment of labourers and poor people residing in villages could be ensured. A number of beneficial schemes have been formulated for them. With the provision made therein that the banks should provide interest free loans to them without having anything as surety and mortgage. We are from the village and people come to us and ask a number of questions about this and when, we try to explore the possibilities, we find that

most of these schemes remained only on papers and the people have not been made aware of these schemes and even if they come to know about these schemes, the bank managers do not cooperate with them which they should have. I am constrained to say that even today more than 72 per cent of population live in the villages. Poverty, miseries and problems of the villages depict the true picture of the country. We want to become a developed nation and we hold out a deceptive promise. But it is needless to say about the situations prevailing in the USA. Would we like to follow its foot prints? Whether we want to bring the country on the verge of starvation by listing more and more foodgrains in the commodity exchange market?

Sir, the banks have major roles to play in the development of the country. Education loans and loans for small industries are required to be disbursed. Micro, small and medium industries used to be the backbone of our country. Earlier, the money-lenders used to provide loans. But they used to give loan at a higher rate of interest. I am constrained to say that today the banks are charging interest at the rate on which moneylenders were charging. These banks are not providing services as per the expectation of the government. The nationalized banks keep on behaving like money-lenders. In 2007, Rs. 7.93 crore was disbursed in the rural areas of the country. In 2006, this was increased to Rs. 8.93 crores. The loan disbursement should follow the upward trend and not the downward. We want to keep our country on the growth trajectory through five-year plans but I am perturbed to say that people have to run from pillar to post to get loans for the higher and technical education of their children without any success. We also approach the branch managers and tell them that there are a number of schemes which have the provision to provide interest-free loan. But what we find is that the benefits of such schemes do not percolate down to the level to which they should have. Today, the villages need to be further developed. Norms are being relaxed a little bit more for the nationalized banks to mobilize capital. The nationalized banks are in no way bound to deliver satisfactory services. At present, there are 20 nationalised banks and 22 private banks in the country. But in the analysis of figures we find that the announcement of the hon'ble Finance Minister to enlarge the rural coverage of the banking services is not being implemented. We should bring the facilities of the banks to the people of rural areas. We should ensure that the people of rural areas do not have to face any difficulties when they approach banks for loans in order to purchase milking cattle, fertilizers, seeds and farming equipments. All these things are not being done despite the provisions made for the banks to provide interest-free loans.

Sir, I would like to urge that the facilities should be provided to the needy. As per our schemes, we have to open branches of banks in village so that by the year 2012 all villages have access to banks. The banks are required to be made easily accessible to the villages and rural people. People, who are in search of their livelihood, run from pillars to post to make their both ends meet and slowly turning towards terrorism. If they are provided with loan they will do some constructive work which will ultimately benefit the society. Therefore, the Government should ensure that they get hassle free loan.

Sir, with these words, I support this bill.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, State Bank of India Subsidiary Amendment Bill introduced in 2009 has been subsequently changed to 2010. It has again been brought into effect certain amendments in the existing Act. Hyderabad State bank, 1959 and State bank of India Subsidiary Bank Act, 1959 have to be amended. It has been proposed in the said amendments to merge the subsidiary banks into the State Bank of India.

A number of reasons is placed in support of this. The first and foremost logic given in support of this is that the competition exists between the State Bank of India and its Subsidiary banks as the service area of both these banks came under same geographical entity. There should not be competition among the SBI and its subsidiaries. So, they should be merged. So, this is the objective of the bill.

The second logic is that the State Bank of India is the largest bank of the country. Two smaller banks had already been merged *i.e.*, the State Bank of Indore and the State Bank of Saurashtra. The Government has never disclosed that these banks were running in losses and their NPA was exorbitantly high. Even these banks were unable to meet their targets in priority and non-priority sectors as determined by the Government. This reason has not been stated earlier. At present the 5 banks namely - the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Mysore and at last the State bank of Hyderabad are to be merged with the State Bank of India. These are the five banks and their share in some banks are 92 percent and 75 percent. These banks are in sound state but at present the State Bank of India has 68 rank in the global scenario and it is said that it will get 10th rank in the international arena if the Government gets strength through this bill by taking into consideration the owned capital and released capital. The Government does not have holistic approach as the Government wants to merge its subsidiary with

the State bank of India and on the other the sponsored bank of all the banks nationalized at the time of Smt. Indira Gandhi government is RRB. Their performance is also good and their NPA is less than that of the State bank. Their priority sector and non-priority sector have also done good job but RRB is just in bad state. The Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India constituted committee after committee to restructure and empower the RRBs. The 15 percent of total funds has to be given by the respective State Governments and the Central Government releases its share of fund and the sponsored the bank provides the fund. But despite that the economic condition of RRBs is not improving. When the subsidiary banks of SBI are being merged with the SBI then why not the RRBs merged? Merge the RRBs in the sponsored bank. By doing so you won't have any problem of authorized capital and the bank will also become bigger. So, there should be some foresight of the Government. Rao Saheb has gone away, the job of the bank is not continued to extend loan to the poor only or provide employment or create income.

The economic slump which enveloped the USA and about which Joshi Saheb, Sharad ji and many other hon'ble members have referred to earlier also must know that a greater magnitude of economic recession occurred before which shook the entire country and in fact whole world. But the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have said that our economy is strong and it will not have much impact on our country. All right you have sustained it, you have fought with it. Though the growth rate has decreased a bit but prevailing condition in America has shaken the entire world.

Today some upward trend has been noticed in the share market. This 583 trend was witnessed in USA yesterday. Dubey ji was rightly saying that this upward trend was seen in USA yesterday. But what the Government has said today and what the Reserve Bank has said is quite contradictory. There is strong role of banks in our strong economy, we have made such an arrangement but the condition of the State Bank of India is very bad. You have merged other banks which has further increased the NPA. The Government has not said anything regarding the economic condition of the State Bank of India while presenting the bill. I wish that the hon'ble Minister must say in his reply that the economic condition of the State Bank of India had worsen, its NPA had increased, profit dwindled and in this situation, the subsidiary banks are being merged in it. What is this? The performance of banks has been most in the last financial year in comparison to the last 11 years. The State Bank of India has earned profit to the tune of Rs. 21 crores only during the last financial year. Small

companies earn Rs. 21 crores as profit in corporate sector whereas the State Bank of India is the largest bank of the country and we want merger of small subsidiary banks in it. We want merger so that we could get 10th rank at global level. We want to open its branches in Australia and other countries. The Government must explain as to why the State Bank of India has earned merely Rs. 21 crores profit during the last financial year. Profit has decreased and NPA has increased. How much the NPA has increased? It's not two fold *i.e.* 21 crore to 42 crore, not Rs. 100 crore nor Rs. 200 crore but to the tune of Rs. 1868 crore. The NPA of the bank is increasing but print is receiving. This bank has the largest service area and is the highest district lead bank. There are number of branches that function with the help of single staff. Branches are not functioning well. The Government is not telling the real condition of the State Bank of India even today.

I would like to know from the Government about the total staff strength of SBI and number of posts laying vacant there in and how many branches in rural areas are being managed by a single person and facing acute shortage of staff? In this situation you are going to merge the small banks with the State Bank of India which are earning that some profit and their NPA percentage in term of ratio is less.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are raising a very important issue. I like your speech. But you have to conclude.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are 89 banks in our country out of which 31 banks are private sector banks and 31 are foreign banks and the remaining 27 banks are nationalised banks. The Government is worried because if the foreign banks will enter into the country, will be a competition with the indigenous banks and there will be capital inflow. This is the policy of the Government. There are 53000 branches and 17000 ATM facilities. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has stated that banking facilities will be provided to 73000 villages by the end of 2011-12. I would like to state that banking facilities should be provided through the nationalized banks only.

Private sector banks accept deposit only, but they do not have any social responsibility and the Government has no law to encourage the private banks for discharging social obligations. I am a member of Standing Committee on Finance, the corporate sector and the government both are in favour of merger. The Corporate sector also borrow at large scale from the Nationalized Banks which turn into N.P.A. N.P.A. is not a small account. The Private sector banks do not have any social obligations. They

only provide loans to the corporate sector. Even the 53 thousand branches do not have RRVs. You please see no of village are there.

Sir, I would like to conclude after making a point. You might have listened the name of Louis Fischer. Louis Fischer visited the Sabarmati Ashram and asked Mahatma Gandhi what kind of Swaraj he would like to have? Do you know what Mahatma Gandhi had replied? Then Bapuji replied to Louis Fischer, do you know Louis Fischer has written a number of books. He has written books on Stalin, Lenin, Gandhi etc. When we would have Swaraj then Indian republic would be a republic of seven lakh republics. Louis Fischer was surprised. The country should be united because there are more than 600 Princely States. Mahatma Gandhi is not talking about merger of all princely states. Then he (Louis Fischer) asked how would he have seven lakh republics. Mahatma Gandhi replied that there are seven lakh villages in our country. We would have seven lakh revenue villages which included Bangladesh and Pakistan also and each village would be one republic. We would make ourselves all management and each village would have a banking network. Such things Gandhi ji said to Louis Fischer. The Indian Republic would be a republic of seven lakh republics which will be very strong. There are 53 thousand branches except RRB, co-operative banks, district co-operative banks. Hon'ble Finance Minister has not announced opening of 73 thousand branches. Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced that 73 thousand villages would be provided banking facilities. State Bank of India is the biggest bank in the country. It has a social obligation. What steps have been taken to provide banking facilities in the rural areas?

I would like to remind what Smt. Indira Gandhi said after the Nationalization of Banks in 1971. She gave a slogan — people say 'Indira Hatao' she said 'Garibi Hatao'. It is for the people to decide whether to remove Indira or poverty. People of the country opened that Indira Gandhi is right, poverty should be removed. I would like to know from the Government that you are merging other banks with the State Bank of India, how far the Government, through this Bill, adhere to the 'Garibi Hatao' slogan given by Smt. Indira Gandhi and it's contribution towards the economic development and to provide staff for branches in rural areas. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I oppose this Bill *in toto*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you oppose it?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Yes, Sir. During our school days, we have learnt a poem:

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?
I have been up to London to look at the Queen"

Just one hour back, I heard a poem here in this House—hon. Ministers, hon. Ministers where have you been? When we were discussing such an important Bill initiated by the Government in this august House, many of the Ministers were missing. This is just for your information because you have entered the House after that, and that has already gone. ...*(Interruptions)* Anyway, that they may reply. This is just for information because it is the primary duty of the Treasury Benches to see that there is quorum in the House and the Bill is smoothly passed in the House. But unfortunately what we had experienced this situation. Sir, with your permission, I would like to request you to convey my regards to them.

This Bill is continuation of a process and that process is to privatise the Indian banking system. Within two decades, our banking sector is going to be one of the largest banking sectors in the world, next to China. Now, we are almost having the rank of third largest banking network in the world. The number of branches we have is increased only because they are the public sector banks. Now, my humble question to the Government of India is this. I want to know whether the Government of India want to kill the golden goose. Whatever they say, if they are saying about profitability, my humble request, through you, is—"people before profits". This is the largest democracy in the world; second largest populated country in the world. Our people need more banks, more banking facilities, more efficient services. But what happens here? Now, the Government of India intends to take away the powers which the Reserve Bank of India is having. Only then, the Government can sell the equities. The RBI cannot sell on its own. So, they are taking the powers under the pretext of increasing the efficiency, increasing the banking activity, spreading of banking activities, deepening of credit, etc. Whatever may be the music they may be singing, the true intention is to kill the public sector banks.

What is the experience of those nations which have denationalised or privatised those banks? We have come through an era of global economic meltdown, which has started due to the sub-prime crisis that took place in

the United States. It was a manipulated crisis; it was a man-made crisis; it was an inevitable crisis. At that time, many of our friends said, "no, it will not hurt Middle Eastern countries"; no, it will not hurt India, no, it will not spread to European countries. We all know that there was a change of Government in Iceland; there were revolts in Iceland; there were rebellions and revolts throughout Europe; people attacked ATM machines; they attacked banks; looting and arson happened. I am not saying that just now what is happening in the UK is because of this. But all the private banks in Iceland were nationalised again. At that time, our rulers said, even - with your permission and I may be permitted to quote our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, who in this august House while answering to the Starred Question No. 82, on 5th of August - the hon. Minister stated that we have a different system. Just because we have a different system, our banks saved our financial sector; our banks will not collapse. That is his reply - our banks will not collapse, we have a different system, so, do not worry about economic global meltdown and the financial crisis that had happened there. But what does the Government of India want to do? What are they going to do? They want to follow the path taken by those banks. There may be some people who may say that, big is beautiful just like some others say, small is beautiful.

I am not concerned whether big is beautiful or small is beautiful. My nation is beautiful, my nation should be beautiful, and our people's concerns should be addressed.

Sir, I am coming from a State where the people are asking me as to what is the fate of the State Bank of Travancore. Not even a single paisa was spent by the Government of India for the establishment of the State Bank of Travancore. That bank was established by the erstwhile Maharaja of Travancore. All the deposits are from the people who are working abroad or who are working inside India and even within my State also. It is the people's money. Now the Government of India wants to - I may be excused for using such a term - slaughter it. It is waiting for its turn in the butcher's house. What has happened to the State Bank of Indore? Then they have showed the way for the State Bank of Saurashtra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sampathji, what you are speaking, is it not against the ideology of your party?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: No, Sir. I am speaking fully in line with the ideology of my party. I represent the ideology of my party as well as the concerns of the

people. So I am airing the voice of the people. They have killed the State Bank of Saurashtra, they have killed the State Bank of Indore, and now they are going to kill the State Bank of Travancore which cannot be tolerated by the people. Sir, the State Bank of India is the nation's bank. I am proud of its activities. There is a news item in today's newspaper which is the largest circulated Malayalam newspaper. Even our Congress colleagues will be happy when I quote from that newspaper here. It has reported a news item saying that yesterday the hon. High Court of Kerala has severely deplored the intention and attitude shown by some of the banks, including the public sector banks. They are very much hesitant to give education loans. We all have children. This is the case of children who do not have the voting rights. A child applied for a loan. He gave property, including the house and agricultural property, of his mother worth Rs. 80 lakh as security. The amount of loan applied for was only Rs. 20 lakh. The bank manager said, 'no, this cannot be given'. This is what is happening now. At the same time, there are agents. I would say that a new mafia is emerging in the banking sector with the connivance of self-financing educational institutions. They are saying, "you go and join there, we will give you the loan. You go to that bank, we will admit you here"? It is a case of 'you scratch my head; I will scratch your shoulder'. This is happening in the financial sector. What our Finance Minister has declared in his Budget Speech and what the Indian Banks Association has said should be ensured and our children should get the benefits of educational loans.

Sir, while opposing this Bill, I would like to point out one thing. How many posts are remaining vacant in these banks? Why do they not fill them up? They are indulging in outsourcing. In the name of outsourcing, what is happening in the banking sector? We are compromising with the basic provisions of the Constitution of India which was drafted by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Where is social justice? How many people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Muslims are working in banks? Their number is coming down. How many of them are working in the officer cadre? Their number is coming down. They are poaching the skilled labour under the name of outsourcing. So, where is social justice? Mere rhetoric about social justice and reservation will not do. Whenever a financial institution is privatized, it is the killing time for the principles of social justice and reservation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I am an obedient Member. Definitely I am going to conclude.

Sir, we are having thousands and thousands of ATMs in our country. To use the ATMs, one needs eyes. But there are persons who are visually impaired and there are persons who do not have the ability to hear. Some provision should be made in the ATMs so that the visually impaired also can use them.

I have also personally experienced that many of the disabled persons cannot use the ATMs because of their position that they have kept and because of the language which they use in the ATMs. If you want English, press 1, if you want Hindi, press 2, if you want the local language Malayalam, press 3. When I press 3, then it is down, it finishes and automatically it goes to Hindi or English language. If I do not know either English or Hindi, how can I operate that ATM? A large proportion of our population use the Vernacular languages. But these ATM machines are manufactured by well qualified, highly skilled, well educated people, they have put only these languages. This is the people's money and they want to use it, so let them have the benefit of vernacular languages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Sampath.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I plead for your mercy. Please allow me some more time. This is a very important thing because this concerns about the money also.

Now, it is the time when 25 paise, 50 paise are all being banned. No child can go to a shop and ask, 'uncle give me one toffee for 50 paise'. He cannot buy it because it is banned. It is a contraband. This is happening in India. How many nations have banned the usage of small denominations? The United States of America, the UK have not banned. Even China has not banned. We are banning the usage of 1 paisa, two paise, 5 paise, 10 paise, 25 paise, etc. All these coins are disappearing. You have to use only one rupee coin. You are inviting a punishment, a penalty. This is going to be banned. I am strongly opposing this.

Sir, there are private banks, there are foreign banks and there are public banks also. But do we need to kill the regional flavour of the nationalised banks? The regional flavour of the nationalised banks is a must, is a necessity. This is a country of diversities. That diversity is our unity and the strength for our unity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sampath, there is a time constraint, so please conclude now.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I am concluding. Our banks should not forget their social responsibility, I mean, the constitutional obligations. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister and the Government of India that this is the people's money, this is nation's wealth, this should not be thrown to the mercy or the whims and fancies of the foreign banks. We have come to an age, we have reached this stage not because of any foreign intervention or help.

Before concluding, I would like to quote from the report of one international consultancy firm, even though some of us may disagree with them in many matters and even I also disagree, they have made it clear. This firm is US based firm, known as Price Waterhouse Cooper. They have said, "The E-7 - we also are categorised in E-7, the developing nations - does not need the G-7 — the richest of the world — for capital, for decision making, or consumers."

So, this is not for the benefit of we people but for the benefit of those people that this Bill is introduced as part and parcel of other Bills which have been introduced and unfortunately, getting passed and more and more will come that will lead to a deplorable condition, if not, an anarchy in the Indian financial sector.

With these words, I would like to conclude my speech.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir for allowing me to participate in this discussion on the Bill, The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill 2009.

Such attempts were made during the National Democratic Alliance's tenure and very rightly when the Finance Minister, the Leader of this House, stood up last Friday and said that "we will be only pursuing the agenda that had been fixed by the NDA, I need your support." In that respect, I would say that this is an attempt to further the agenda that has been going on for the last two decades.

I have certain concerns while supporting this Bill. Those concerns are not relating to the functioning of the banking sector as such but relating to the specific Bill that is before us today.

There have been many signals in the Government's opinion that India needs more banks. That is why following the Finance Minister's announcement, that was made during last year when the Budget was presented, RBI had put out a Discussion Paper in August, 2010

inviting views on whether banking licences should be issued to industrial houses and also whether non-banking finance companies should be allowed to convert themselves into banks or to promote banks. I think that report must have been before the Government of India today which RBI had circulated.

There have also been calls in the Government circles for more banks in the rural sector. Tomorrow, we have a question listed as the second question relating to the rural banking system. Already four decades have passed since 1969-70. Still we hear today in this House eulogising nationalisation of banks. But, what have we achieved? I think, it is high time that we discuss this issue. After nationalisation of banks, a lot of things have happened. But, has the expectation been met? Have we achieved the expectations of 1969-70 relating to nationalisation? Or, are there certain flaws yet which need to be addressed? I think, only 51 per cent of the population is accessing the facility of the banking sector.

What is the position of banks in our country today? Some information has been provided by Mr. Mandal here. Currently, India has 89 scheduled commercial banks out of which there are 27 public sector banks, 31 private banks, and 31 foreign banks operating. Together they account for about 53,000 branches and 17,000 ATMs. The Minister can correct me if I am wrong. In addition, there are the regional rural cooperatives, regional rural banks, local area banks, urban cooperative banks, and district central cooperative banks. So, what do you mean by the need for more banks? Do you mean more branches or more banks as distinct legal entities? What do we need more? Do we need more number of banks or we need more branches of respective banks that are existing today? My opinion is that we need a bit of both. This is because, it is only when we have more banks, we may have more branches. When we have more banks, we will have more competition. It is only when we have more competition, we have greater range of products and services and a better quality of both. It is only under these conditions of healthy competition that the customer may more likely get a fair deal at the hands of the banking sector. Imagine the plight of a customer service if most of the branches were controlled by a small number of banks.

It is in this context, I would like this House to remember what happened last Friday. Most of the nationalised banks were on strike. But still it did not affect the running of the finances of this country. I would appreciate if we have more number of banks. It is in this context, the State Bank of India's earlier merger of the subsidiary State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Patiala

and State Bank of Hyderabad were opposed. At a time, when the Government's stated intent is to increase the number of banks and for its own largest bank to move forward, becoming a monolith by merging all its subsidiaries seems to make a little sense. I would like to say that the Government is on record saying that initiative for consolidation has to come from the management of the banks themselves with the Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder. How can the Government confine itself to only a supportive role? This is unacceptable. This is indicative of ambivalence in Government's approach on the merger. We have to come out very clearly on this aspect.

The present Bill before us, however, is to transfer the ownership of SBI from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the Union Government pursuant to the SBI Amendment Act of 2007.

The Narasimham Committee's Report in 1998 had observed that 'the Reserve Bank as a regulator of the monetary system should not be also the owner of the bank in view of the potential for conflict of interest'. On the policy stands of the Government, on the merger, the subsidiary with the SBI, it was stated that consolidation would bring in economies of scale, reduce administrative overheads, redeploy and channelise trained manpower to business development. And in the process, also reduce avoidable competition from different arms of the same group, engaged in the same activity, in the same segment and geography. Such amalgamation will free a large number of employees from administrative function; to be deployed in business development, lending and to all-round growth in business and profitability. I would like to understand as to what has happened after four years. You are still engaged with business representatives. Some of us have the letter written by the Managing Director, State Bank of India, which clearly says as to how the business representatives are looting certain customers of SBI and to refrain from appointing those business representatives to which my comrade friend has used the word '*mafia*'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I will take another two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take exactly two minutes more.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It is a fact that the employees, of course, this issue has been raised by the initiator of this debate, after the merger, are enjoying

better status but the problem lies with the persons who have already retired. The Bill is silent on issues like pension. Are you going to carry out amendments in the State Bank of India Pension Fund Rules to take care of payment of pension to the retired employees of the merged subsidiary banks? This needs to be looked into.

I am of the opinion that Government stance and approach in bringing legislative changes in the Act, regulating SBI and its subsidiary in particular, are *ad hoc* in nature. You did one in 2007 and another in 2009. Now, in 2011, you have brought another Bill for amendment.

15.00 hrs.

Please do away with this *ad hocism*. Bring in a comprehensive Bill so that, I think, this House will support you in full.

Last Friday morning, I had drawn the attention of the Government about the huge NPAs of the SBI group of banks. What answer do you have after RBI has come down so heavily on the SBI management? I did not get the answer that day but I would expect you to give your answer to that in your free time. Should I believe that SBI is unable to manage a large size bank? I would expect the Government to spell out the policy.

I would like to draw the attention to the amendment made in the Subsidiary Bank law *vide* SBI Subsidiary Bank Law (Amendment) Act, 2007, which enabled the Chairman, SBI to nominate the Chairman of Board of a subsidiary bank from the franchises of the subsidiary as well and entrusted the regulation making power with the Board of Directors of the subsidiary bank. It is yet to be given effect to. I would like to understand why?

Amendments remain to be made in the SBI Funds Rules. Why? Is this not detrimental to the retirees of the merged subsidiary banks?

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prabodh Panda. Please note that there is a time-limit.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am aware of the time constraint but even then I would request you to allow me to touch upon the points. I am not going to make a very long speech.

Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill.

My previous speakers narrated the state of affairs and the health of the State Bank of India. The speaker

from the Congress Party, hon. Dr. K.S. Rao, has already said about the responsibility of the State Bank of India, the largest bank of our country and also its social responsibility. I am not going to touch all these points.

Sir, it is revealed that the State Bank of India, which is the largest bank of our country, has now become a very big white elephant. What is the health of this elephant? It is already by my previous speaker that the NPAs are increasing like anything. A couple of years back, one data had been released by the Reserve Bank of India - it was published by the All India Bank Employees' Association - that the NPAs were about one lakh crore rupees covering all the nationalized banks and the largest share was from the State Bank of India. Defaulters worth more than Rs.1 crore are the billionaires, and they are the main defaulters. So, this is the situation. On the other hand, the profit of the State Bank of India is decreasing day by day.

What is the vacancy situation? A number of vacancies remain vacant. What is needed today? More branches should be opened in the villages. A large part of the rural areas of our country is out of this coverage. In such a situation, this sort of legislation is detrimental and it will not serve the purpose. Rather it will give more authoritarianism to the State Bank of India and the Union Government.

Sir, this Bill amends the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. These two Acts regulate all the subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India. So, the State Bank of India was the regulator of the subsidiary banks. Now, this new law is going to control all the banks, not as a regulator, but as authoritarian and is giving more powers to the Central Government in this relation.

The Bill also requires approvals from the Central Government for increasing its issued capital by issuing equity shares, by public issues, by preferential allotment or by private placement issuing bonus shares. So, it will open the door for more privatisation. This is the essence of this Bill.

Other decisions that require approval from the Central Government in consultation with the RBI, include the composition of the Board of Directors of the subsidiary bank, nominations or appointments of Directors to the subsidiary banks, appointing a Managing Director and removal of Directors. So, all sorts of democratic process would be curtailed. This sort of legislation has been brought before us!

In certain cases, the RBI, on the recommendation of the SBI, may supersede the Board of Directors of the subsidiary bank and issue directions.

Sir, this Bill is going to open doors for more privatisation; this Bill is going to curtail the rights of the subsidiary banks; this Bill is going to damage the very potentiality of the State Bank of India; and this Bill is detrimental to the health of our banking system. That is why I have risen here to oppose this Bill. But I hope, the Government would think over it.

Sir, the other day, in this very august House, the hon. Finance Minister proudly said: "We are not much affected by this international economic meltdown; and it is because of the strong health of our banking system." But you, the Government, are now, step-by-step going to weaken the banking system of our country. This legislation is one of such steps. That is why I am opposing it.

I hope the Union Government would ponder over it and would not go ahead with it. If we want to strengthen the very economic strength of our country, the very economic situation of our country, the Government should not liquidate the rights of all the subsidiary banks. Do not go for further merger. Strengthen the banking system and not weaken it.

These are my main points. With these words I conclude and I oppose this Bill.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. Sir, please listen to me. Please be attentive to the time limit.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Yes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this Bill related to Banking brought by the Government, the Government claimed that this law was made in the year 2007 which seek's to transfer the ownership of the Reserve Bank of India in the name of the Union Government. They had to bring law because the ownership was transferred in the name of the Union Government in place of the Reserve Bank, they have claimed that they have amended Hyderabad State Bank Act, 1956 and State Bank of India Subsidiary Act, 1959.

Sir, we are not aware, whether it is Reserve Bank of India or the Union Government which has more expertises in the Banking Sector. We do not know anything. We are not aware except the village life but this law was necessitated because the ownership were taken over by the Union Government from the Reserve Bank of India. Hence, this Bill has been brought. Earlier, Finance Minister appointed a Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India's Governor became a Minister and later on the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister still

continues to be in the same position. This has been a part of history in the past and therefore.

The Reserve Bank of India is under the Union Government. When the Union Government is having the ownership my first question is addressed to our leftist friends that there was a nation-wide Bank strike on 5th of this month why didn't you raise this question? Why was the strike organised? They have brought in this Bill in accordance with your law of 2007. They claimed that it has been brought in the year 2011 because the law was enacted in the year 2007. These is a delay of four years. There was a nation-wide bank strike. How much loss was caused due to it. what were their demands? Today after 6 days we are discussing the Banking Bill. The first question is what were their demands? Why the strike was organised and what was the total loss suffered by the country and its business and trade? Kindly reply to the same...(Interruptions) Today we got the chance, this is related to a law of 2007, we are speaking only after six days...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, please address the chair.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, now my question number two.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How far will you go?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I will not ask more than four questions. As per the provisions of this Bill for appointment of a Managing Director now has come under jurisdiction of the government. Recently 50 management Executives and 100 Probationary officers were appointed in this State Bank. There is a competition for appointment of Probationary officers, Management Executives were appointed after competition. The probation period of PO is of two years i.e. 730 days. As many as 100 POs and similarly Management Executives were sacked from their posts on the 729th day. This incident occurred a few days ago only. Their probation period is one year but they were sacked on 364th day. The government is aware of this, now it is your responsibility to reinstate them. Had they completed one year they would have got the right, you know more about law. They have the right to act according to their wish. They were sacked on 364th day in place of 365th day by a simple order. What was their fault? I want justice. I want justice by sharing this information with the House. They say that jobs should be given, there is shortage of employees and are opposing outsourcing. Contrary to this, they have sacked the person appointed through competition in an arbitrary manner. They all have gone to the courts and

are running from pillar to post. All those brilliant candidates appointed as Management Executives and POs, nearly 150 of them were sacked. My next question is whether the government is aware of it? what justice has been delivered to them, what was the fault on their part that in place of 365th day they were sacked on 364th day? They said that they have the power to sack them within a year. What is this law? What kind of justice is this? What kind of democracy is this? Where is democracy? Where is constitution? This is gross injustice. My second specific question is whether the government is aware of this or not? ...*(Interruptions)* This is second question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three is total.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we don't want a categorical answer, but we want action to reinstate them. Why were they sacked? If they were at fault, then I will not ask for it. If there had been any discrepancy or irregularity, then I would not have asked for it. Without any discrepancy without any fault, without any show-cause notice, without any enquiry 100 POs and 500 executive management officers, which are of higher rank than POs, were sacked. They were sacked on 364th day before completing their 365 days. They were sacked on 729 day before completing their 730 days. I have never seen or heard such anarchy. I am deeply hurt, I am astonished but angry also. The government should give a clarification why did it happen? They need to rectify the wrong decision and will have to reply in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The persons, who have been terminated illegally should be reinstated. Otherwise the poor youth will go to the court. It is a matter of unemployment. They are brilliant candidates. They got through competition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude after raising the third point.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: My third point is that villages are not covered by banks. Most of the banks do not want to open their branches in rural areas. The base of the banks is shrinking. A lot has been claimed. There are no adequate number of banks branches in the rural areas and only 7 per cent of the loan is disbursed in rural areas. People of semi-urban and urban areas get 92 per cent loans out of the total loan distributed by the banks. What does it mean? Where are you leading the country to? They say that villagers do not require banks. They are still leading a traditional and old fashioned life even now. Banks are turning into

money lenders, now. They do not want to open their branches in rural areas. Recently there has been an uproar involving the manager of Sarmaspur branch of Muzaffarpur Zila Grameen Bank under Barun police station. Agitation is still continuing, officers and employees of Grameen Bank. ...*(Interruptions)* The issue of opening of bank branches in rural areas has troubled them. Population of rural areas is 72 per cent but the share of loan is 7 per cent. If you are not providing loans, one should forget to get employment. Sir, this is the condition of villagers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I was telling here that the Manager of Sarmaspur village branch under Barun Police Station had refused to come into the grip of the agent. He was hanged to death and locked the door of the House from outside, and fled away. After a few days when a foul smell spread, people went there. Union of Grameen bank is demanding CBI enquiry the local police has not been able to trace out a single clue as yet. They are demanding employment for a dependent of the deceased. How family of the deceased will survive? He was working in a rural branch of a bank he was therefore murdered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He was murdered. People of the union are struggling. I want to ask third question from the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Reply of the third question has been given.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Employment should be given to his dependent and after conducting CBI enquiry, people involved in his murder should be arrested. At last I want to say that question of Muzaffarpur Bank is specific. There was a regional office of the Canara Bank in Muzaffarpur and the said office has been shifted. Regional office of Bank of Baroda was deserving to be opened. Officials of all the banks came to me and they wanted that their problems should be attended. You know that in Bihar after Patna, Muzaffarpur is political capital of Bihar. The number of bank branches are increasing every where but the number of bank branches is reducing here. There are no branches in rural areas. Regional office of Canara Bank and Bank of Baroda should be opened in Muzaffarpur.

Poverty cannot be eradicated without banks. There are 20 lac crore rupees deposited by the people in

various banks. Poor people deposit their hard earned money in the banks. ...*(Interruptions)* but they will not get loan. Other people will get loan ...*(Interruptions)* These people were talking about NPA repeatedly. NPA should be investigated ...*(Interruptions)* That assets are no assets which do not perform? It is cleverness. It is a wrong policy which takes non-performances into account ...*(Interruptions)* Big people have embezzled huge amount of bank.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, I am calling the name of another hon'ble Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: All are crying about NPA. ...*(Interruptions)* Rich people are not repaying the money ...*(Interruptions)* Calculation should be made as to what percentage of amount of loan taken away by the poor people and the rich people out of the total amount. People are manipulating here, it is not right...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now what Shri Semmalai says, will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to take part in the discussion. Many Members have expressed their views on the prevailing banking system in our country. I restrict my speech only in respect of the proposed amendments because it is an amending Bill.

The proposed Bill is aimed at conferring power on the Central Government, instead of the Reserve Bank of India and putting the Central Government in the place of RBI. What I understood on studying the proposed Bill is that the ownership of the State Bank passes on to the Central Government from RBI and the control of the State of India is being shifted from RBI to the Central Government. This Bill proposes to amend the provisions that earlier dealt with approvals and consultations with RBI on a number of administrative and technical issues. Now, through this proposed Bill the words 'approval and consultation with the Central Government' are incorporated. Technically it may be good and correct.

This august House should consider the status of RBI. RBI is an autonomous body and a very responsible

body of the Central Government. It is also an expert body on all banking matters, and there is no doubt that the Reserve Bank of India is the foundation of the Indian economy. The Ministry may or may not have an expert head; but RBI must necessarily have an expert head.

In the present system there is efficiency in the RBI. The Finance Minister also knows this full well. The Government has full faith in the expert management of the RBI. Apparently even now it is not out of control of the Central Government also. Than what is the need of amending the provision? My apprehension is that if the Central Government, through the Ministry of Finance, is inducted to exercise day-to-day control in the working of the State Bank, it would certainly bring an element of political interference in the running of the State Bank and its subsidiaries.

Of course whatever reasons are stated in the Statement of Object and Reasons, political interference will definitely weaken the system and shake the basic structure of the institution. It will also certainly reduce the efficiency as we cannot expect the same efficiency if it is done. I also apprehend that the management of the State Bank of India will fail in the future.

I would like to make a suggestion here. If the Government is very particular in passing the amendment, then a provision should also be made to make the consultancy or recommendations of the RBI binding in all matters when the Central Government has to accord its final approval. If my suggestion is incorporated or taken into consideration, then normalcy of the RBI will continue and the basic structure will not be affected. I sincerely believe that the hon. Finance Minister will consider this suggestion of mine.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, I take the floor to oppose the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2009. From our very childhood, we have been knowing that the Reserve Bank of India and the Central Government are one and the same thing. Though RBI has some kind of identity and autonomy, this Bill proposes, "confer power on the Central Government instead of the Reserve Bank, but after consultation with the Reserve Bank"—it means that the Government wants to usurp all powers of the RBI. The reason is that in this age of globalization the Government thinks it to be its bounden duty to pave the way for foreign commercial banks. We have nationalized banks, private banks, foreign banks and several other smaller banks in our country. The subsidiary banks function on regional basis and they

*Not recorded.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

really contribute a lot towards the economic development of their respective regions. These banks have been merged earlier also and even now the policy of merger is underway. Be it the Bank of Indore or the Bank of Surat, not much has been done for the prosperity of these institutions. The promises which were made for the benefit of the employees have not been fulfilled. Now the Government is trying to control the functioning of all these small entities. This is the reason why I am opposing this Bill and this was why the strike of bank employee was held on 5th August. It was a very successful strike which opposed the Government policy of hitting the banking sector hard. We all know that for economic prosperity of the nation, rural economy must be developed. Thus banks must be opened in the far-flung rural areas. There are 6 lacs villages in India. It was declared in the Budget speech that 73,000 branches of banks will be opened in the villages where the farming population is two thousand or more. But the ground reality is something different State Bank has huge premises to operate from but the poor farmers do not get loans from SBI. When they go to SBI for education loan, health loan or home loan, they have to run from pillar to post to get these sanctioned or are outright denied the facility. Only the well to do people are able to get credit from big public sector banks. Thus I want to say that this Bill is not for the benefit of the ordinary citizens of the country.

However the banking sector must be strengthened for steady progress of the country's economy. For that we need village based banks which are rarely to be found. The banks in the villages do not have adequate number of employees. There is acute staff crunch which forces one or two employee to run the organisation with great difficulty. In this age of progress, this kind of situation cannot be allowed to continue.

Moreover, due to this legislation, there will be some legal complications. It means that if the powers of RBI are entrusted with the Central Government in consultation with the RBI then there will be dual authority which will lead to problems while fixing accountability. Therefore my suggestion is that in the rural areas, the local people should be involved more and more in the day to day functioning of the banks. In this way the banks will also learn to act responsibly and in the interest of its customers.

It is not that there rural banks are not doing anything at all. They are contributing to the well-being to the poor, common people no doubt, but the scope of their work must be expanded more so that people get the benefit of the banking system of the country. It is evident

that the Government of India is highly in favour of foreign retail investments which may actually choke the small, indigenous, local traders to death. Be it Walmart, or Reliance or any other foreign companies - they are being invited to spread their network in India which will harm the interests of our business communities. The role of the banks is also dubious in this regard. So my point is that the Bill which is being discussed here is not beneficial to the people of our country. The regional banks must also be given the right to thrive and prosper and with these words I thank you for allowing me to speak on this subject and conclude my speech.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the chance to participate in the discussion relating to this legislation on the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banking Laws) Bill.

Many hon. Members have discussed about various aspects of the legislation. I rise to oppose the Bill.

There are some points which I would like mention here. The State Bank of India is a large institution, but the infrastructure of this institution in most of the rural areas in our country is not up to the expected level. Therefore, the State Bank of India has to develop its infrastructure in the rural areas keeping the welfare of the poor and common people in mind.

In the districts, there are only a few branches of the State Bank of India. There are no branches in most of the rural areas. In my district, Purulia, most of the blocks do not have the branches of the State Bank of India. Wherever the branches of the State Bank of India are there, they do not fulfill the demands of the people. There is not sufficient staff to take care of the welfare of the poor people.

We have seen a number of vacancies being created and the same being advertised. However, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not being appointed for a long time in the vacant posts.

While developing the infrastructure of the State Bank of India, in the rural areas where the welfare of the people should be given priority, it is not going on properly. In the last Budget, our Finance Minister had assured that more branches of the State Bank of India will be opened, but till today not a single branch of the State Bank of India has been opened in my district.

A few days back, on the 5th of August, the employees of the State Bank of India and all other banks have gone on strike against misappropriation and

deficiencies of the Government, and it has been completely successful. Whatever the Government has assured, they must do it.

I am of the opinion that the Government is declining educational loans to the youth. There are many norms. People go to the bank for educational loans. A very few of them go regularly but the loans are not sanctioned. They are returned by mentioning some decision of the bank. Banks must endorse the social responsibility towards the common people of our country. The State Bank of India is not fulfilling the hundred per cent social responsibility of the country. That is my humble submission to you. This legislation will not ultimately render proper welfare of the common people of the rural areas. That is why, I again say that I oppose this Bill.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Sir, it is an opportunity given to me to speak on the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2009. It is an important Bill. I support the Government regarding this Amendment Bill.

A sound financial management is essential for the development of a nation. 'Money is the pivot around which the economic science clusters.' This a Marshallian quotation. Our banking system is a very fine system and it is a world class system. It is because of that our Madam Shrimati Indiraji during 1969 nationalised 14 commercial banks. Our Communist Member, Shri Sampath has said that he has some apprehension as to whether it is going to be privatized. There is no need for this. Let him not be afraid of this. Let him not send this type of message among the people. Madam Indira Gandhi nationalized all the banks and we had a tremendous growth in the banking sector in our country. It is not only that. There are about ten lakh workers who are working there. The Communist people are not at all talking about the employees. They have forgotten it completely. We have given all the opportunity including the salary and other things.

We are having a financial crisis, the world over. Even in this crisis situation, our bank is standing high. We have faced the crisis. How? It is because of our banking system or the RBI system. We are having an apex bank the RBI. It is controlling all the nationalized banks. It is controlling it systematically. We are having an able Finance Minister in our country. We are having an apex bank, that is, the Reserve Bank. It is a controlling weapon. Monetary weapons are there to control not only all the commercial banks but the private banks, the foreign banks etc. All these are controlled by our banking system. It is properly being done. That is why, we are facing the crisis nowadays.

I want to say one more thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since he is not yielding, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: I am not yielding. I am telling the fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the speech of Shri Ramasubbu would go on record and nothing else.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Sir, nowadays we have to face the competition of foreign banks. We need a fast, commercial bank with sound capital. In this regard, we should merge all the subsidiary banks of the State Bank with the State Bank of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Ramasubbu says.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: The rate of interest is very low and it is fixed by the RBI. Some provision should be there to have the differential interest rates. I would like to say that our Finance Minister should be cautious because he is fixing the interest rates. We are fixing the rate of interest; the RBI is controlling the rate of interest of the subsidiary banks. These interest rates should not be different for different banks. We have to be cautious. Some banks may fix higher rate of interest, and some may do it with a profit motive and fix such a rate. But we have to unanimously fix the interest rate; this is my suggestion here.

I want to say one more thing. All the Members were talking about NPA. Our Finance Minister says that the NPA is at the minimum level and there is no more NPA. But the credit should not be affected.

I want to tell one *thing* regarding NPA to our Finance Minister. It is a very important point. In the small scale industries, the banks are giving loans. The bank officers are doing assessments. The loans are given partially for the small scale industries - they give loans only for the

*Not recorded.

machineries or for the buildings, but not for the vehicles. Some vehicles and trucks are necessary for the business. So, loans should be given in full; partial loans should not be given - loans for all the infrastructural facilities should be given; then only, it will be successful. This is the cause for the NPA. This is essential. The RBI should insist that all the banks have to properly follow this.

Then, I come to the education loan. It is very important because human resource development is essential for the development of the nation. Our Congress led-UPA Government is giving this loan facility to the students; it is a very important loan; most of the lower income people are getting this loan and are studying. Nowadays, easy education loan is given. The RBI should insist and say that this loan should be given to the lower income people easily.

Regarding recruitment of staff members, Khandelwal Committee has recommended this - 'outsourcing of bank employees is not acceptable'. It says that outsourcing of bank employees should not be there. It is because we are sound; our banks are profitable; our staff members are doing devoted service; all the staff members of the bank are working very well. So, we have to recruit the staff members, even on compassionate ground. There are so many people who are waiting to get appointed. We have to give appointments on compassionate grounds also. We have to give opportunities to rural people to work in the banks. We have to give advance to the agricultural people also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, totally 13 hon. Members participated in the debate; and I am thankful to them for taking keen interest in the functioning of SBI and its subsidiary banks. I am grateful to them for their observations and valuable suggestions. I have taken note of the inputs which will be useful in improving the operational efficiency of the SBI group.

Before I respond to the main issues raised by the hon. Members, I would like to state that the consequential amendments under consideration today will confer powers on the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India to approve increase or reduce of the authorised capital of the subsidiary bank, fixation of the issued capital of subsidiary banks by SBI, raising of issued capital by preferential allotment or private placements or public issue by the subsidiary banks, issuing the bonus shares to the existing equity shareholders, permitting the Chairman of the SBI to nominate the Chairman of the Board of subsidiary bank, appointments of the Managing Directors, etc.

All the above measures will improve the functioning and increase the efficiency of the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India.

Now, I would like to respond to some of the main issues raised by the hon. Members. Several Members, including S/Shri Nishikant Dubey, Mahtab, Mazumdar, Sampath and Mandal, have raised the issue about the Government's policy on bank mergers and consolidation. Here I would like to tell the hon. Members and the House that the current policy of the Government on consolidation leaves the initiative for consolidation to come from the management of the banks themselves with the Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder. No directive on consolidation is being issued by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India. Thereafter, the Government takes a decision in consultation with the RBI.

Sir, consolidation and merger is an on-going process. Here I would like to inform the House that there were 35 bank mergers since nationalisation of banks in 1969. Out of these, there were 25 bank mergers where the public sector banks have acquired the private sector banks. In two cases the public sector banks have acquired public sector banks and in eight instances private sector banks have acquired private sector banks.

Members, S/Shri Dubey, Mandal, Sampath and Mahtab, have also raised the issue about the experience of merger of Saurashtra Bank and Indore Bank. Sir, the experience of the bank has been satisfactory in both the cases. A large number of employees working in the administrative offices of the subsidiary banks have been redeployed in business development areas. Employees of these two merged banks have benefited from the improved superannuation benefits.

Shri Nishikant Dubey has raised a vital point about the autonomy of the subsidiary banks. Sir, I would like to inform him that all the associated banks have full autonomy in their day-to-day operations to conduct the business of banking in areas such as to sanction and disburse loans and advances subject to prudential limits set by the RBI in this regard and in the matters of investment, opening of branches, launching of new products suitable to their areas of operation and recruitment of staff.

A large number of Members have highlighted the asset quality or the Non Performing Assets of SBI and its subsidiaries. Sir, there has been an increase in the NBAs over the last two years. However, the Members will agree with me that there were some pressing reasons for this.

Due to the impact of the global economic crises and the indifferent monsoon, increasing levels of strain have been felt by the different segments of the Indian economy since September/October, 2008. During the global financial crises, public sector banks did a commendable job in meeting the credit requirements of the economy at a time when the private sector banks and foreign banks had practically stopped extending credit. During 2008-09, the advances of public sector banks increased to over 25 per cent as against 10 per cent by private sector banks and around four per cent by foreign banks.

During the financial year, 2010-11, major causes of increase in NPAs of SBI were slippages in agriculture and corporate sector. Further, there were slippages in the restructured accounts also. But the NPAs are being closely monitored. Immediately upon an account turning NPA, the prospects of rehabilitation and restructuring the dues is looked at. In cases where rehabilitation is not possible, actions are initiated, such as, action under SARFAESI Act; action under DRT or civil suits in civil courts; close follow up for recovery of dues including recovery under one time settlement or compromise; and follow up with the BIFR/DRT etc. for expeditious disposals.

Sir, Mr. Nishikant Dubey has raised an issue about non-implementation of some provisions of the State Bank of India Act, amendment of 2007. The amendments were made in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 in the year 2007. Pursuant to the said amendments in the Act, the regulations were required to be amended. The amended regulations were forwarded to the RBI for its prior approval. However, the RBI has advised that consequential amendments which are being taken up today are under consideration of the Parliament and therefore it would be proper to wait for the amendments to be passed before the regulations can be framed.

Several Members have referred to the performance of the SBI. I would like to tell some of the performance parameters of the bank. It has a total number of 13698 branches with all of them under the CBS platform, all are 100 per cent computerised. The total rural branches as on 31st March, 2011 are 4973. An important statistics is that of the total 21646 rural branches of public sector banks and private sector banks, almost 23 per cent are SBI branches. You will find that every fourth bank in the rural areas is a State Bank of India branch. It means that roughly every fourth rural branch is an SBI branch in the rural areas. Members will agree with me that the commercial viability in rural areas is less as compared to cities.

The priority sector advances of the State Bank of India have been 42 per cent against the target of 40 per cent which has been given to banks.

Sir, few Members have raised the question about the vacancy position and recruitment of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe communities. The good news for them is that—I would like to tell Shri Mahato and Shri Sampat, since they have asked this question specifically—the backlog for SC, ST and OBC and persons with disabilities identified up to 31.12.2009 is nil in State Bank of India. Regarding the vacancies I would like to submit, yes, there are vacancies. In the clerical cadre the vacancies are 5500 and in officers cadre the vacancy position is 2007. The recruitment is already underway and I would like to assure them that the reservation policy of Government of India for recruitment of SC, ST and OBC will be complied with and all banks will do the required formalities.

Sir, regarding the profitability of the bank, the net profit of state Bank of India has been rs. 8265 crore in the year 2010-11. Shri Dubey and Shri Mahtab had asked about pension. Amendment to the SBI Pension Rules has been framed and the concurrence of the RBI has been taken. The rules are now under consideration and examination of the Government. After concurrence, the Government rules will be notified by the SBI.

Shri Rao has raised the question as to why the banks do not lend directly to the priority sector borrowers at a regulated rate of interest rather than through micro finance institutions. As per the new RBI guideline only specified and regulated lending to MFI would be allowed as priority sector lending. The conditions include amount of loan and the rate of interest. The SBI lending direct to Self-help Groups was Rs. 13,496 crore whereas to MFIs was Rs. 1,878 crore. He again raised the point that the banks should be well capitalised so that the loans are given to poor. To ensure that the public sector banks are adequately capitalised, the Government has recently provided capital infusion to some of our banks.

Shri Mahtab raised a question whether the retired employees of the State Bank of India, State Bank of Saurashtra and the State Bank of Indore are covered under the new pension rules. Retired employees of State Bank of Saurashtra and the State Bank of Indore will also be covered by the pension rules. The Government has already approved the amendments to the SBI pension rules. This will be notified by the State Bank of India.

Shri Panda raised the point that this Bill will open way for privatisation. This Bill is not concerned with

privatisation. The provisions of the Bill are merely consequential amendments due to change in ownership of SBI from RBI to the Central Government. I would like to clarify that the Government does not intend to privatise our Public Sector Banks.

[Translation]

Shailendra Kumar Ji, Panda Ji, Raghuvansh Prasad Ji and many other hon'ble Members talked about the financial inclusion. I would like to say that hon'ble Finance Minister has mentioned in his last speech that there are 73000 such villages in the country having population of 2000 or more people. We shall provide Banking facilities there in one or other form like business correspondence by March 2012. 29 thousand villages have been covered till date this year and Banks have assured us that Banking facilities through Business correspondence shall reach in 73 thousand villages by March, 2012.

16.00 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

Loans of minorities was also mentioned. 15 percent target has been fixed for weaker sections out of the total loans. We have reviewed it, minorities are given 14.6 percent now. Hon'ble Finance Minister has issued directions to the CMDs of all Banks to achieve the 15 percent in this financial year.

In respect of questions raised by Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Ji and other hon'ble Members...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The target fixed for the minorities is not yet achieved.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: In respect of minorities I have said that target has been achieved upto the level of 14.16 percent and the target fixed at 15 percent will be achieved in this financial year. Earlier it was 9 and 10 percent, but it reached upto the level of 15 percent I assure you that it will be achieved by the orders we have received by the Government...*(Interruptions)* The target fixed at the level of 15 percent will be achieved.

As far as education loan is concerned the same is being provided. We have provided around 41 thousand crore rupees as education loan. Mahtab Ji and Panda Sahab also said that majority of our population is excluded from the Banking network, I agree with it. Therefore, the Government of India has started "Swabhiman Abhiyan". Hon'ble Sonia Ji launched it in the month of February. It means it should reach to the maximum number of people.

And bank accounts will be opened for every household. One crore no frill accounts have been opened by State Bank of India alone. Earlier Banks used to insist for depositing Rupees five hundred or one thousand while opening an account because it is the cost of opening an account. Therefore, people used to deposit the same. But now R.B.I. has liberalised the directions that open no frill accounts and also open account at zero balance. I have the information regarding State bank of India alone that it alone has opened on crore accounts...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I have received complaints that many of the Banks are not opening accounts despite the guidelines of R.B.I. I have many reports.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: If accounts are not being opened, then please ask specifically. R.B.I. has issued directions to open account for everybody.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, please do not cross Vjiiitftalk address to the chair, Hon'ble minister, you also address the chair.

[English]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Instructions have been given to all the banks. If there is any complaint, kindly bring it to my notice and we will again give instructions of all the banks.

[Translation]

I think, we almost answered all the questions of all the hon'ble Members. Many points have been raised and the points which improve our efficiency will be considered by the Government.

[English]

With these words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No questions are allowed.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam Chairman, we are not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. We are against this Bill. So, in protest, we are walking out of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

16.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Prabodh Panda, Dr.Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and some other hon. Members left the House.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

Amendment of Section 10

Amendment made:

Page 2, for lines 1 1 to 13, substitute -

‘(b) in sub-section (3), —

(i) for the words “with the approval of the State Bank and the Reserve Bank”, the words “with the approval of the State Bank and the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “public issue”, the words “public issue or rights issue” shall be substituted;’. (3)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Amendment of Section 7

Amendment made:

Page 2, for lines 3 1 to 33, substitute -

‘(b) in sub-section (4), —

(i) for the words “with the approval of the State Bank and the Reserve Bank”, the words “with the approval of the State Bank and the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “public issue”, the words “public issue or rights issue” shall be substituted;’. (4)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10

Amendment of Section 63—Power of Subsidiary Banks to make Regulations

Amendment made:

Page 3, for lines 42 to 49, substitute -

10. For section 63 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

“63.(1) The Board of Directors of a subsidiary bank se may, after consultation with the State Bank and the Reserve Bank and with the previous approval of the Central Government, By Notification in the official Gazette, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the powers and duties of the managing director of the subsidiary Bank;

(b) the fees and allowances which may be paid to directors or others for attending any meetings of the board of Directors or of its committees (including the executive committee) or other committees or for attending to any other work of the subsidiary bank;

(c) the time and place at which, and the manner in which the business of the Board of Directors of the subsidiary bank shall be transacted and the procedure to be followed at the meetings thereof;

(d) the constitution of the executive committee of the subsidiary bank and the conditions and limitations subject to which the executive committee may exercise its powers and the procedure to be followed at the meetings thereof;

(e) the formation of any other committees, whether of the Board of Directors of the subsidiary bank or otherwise, and The delegation of powers and functions of the Board to such Committees and the conduct of business in such committees;

(f) the nature of shares of the subsidiary bank, the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, shares may be held and transferred and generally all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders;

(g) the procedure for issuing the certificates of shares;

(h) the procedure with respect to increase, whether by public issue or rights issue or by preferential allotment or private placement, the issued capital by issue of equity or preference shares;

(i) the manner of acceptance of share money in instalments, the manner of making calls and the manner of forfeiture of unpaid shares and their re-issue;

(j) the maintenance of share registers, and the particulars to be entered in such registers in addition to those specified in sub-section (1) of section 21, the safeguards to be observed in the maintenance of the register of shareholders on computer floppies or diskettes or any other electronic form, the

inspection and closure of the registers and all other matters connected therewith;

(k) the manner in which every individual registered shareholder nominate, and individual to whom all his rights in the shares shall vest in the event of this death under sub-section (1) of section ISA;

(l) the manner in which, the joint holders may nominate an individual to whom all their rights in the shares shall vest in the death of all the joint holders under sub-section (2) of section ISA;

(m) the manner in which nomination is varied or cancelled under sub-section (3) of the section ISA;

(n) the manner in which every individual registered as the holder of the shares to make nomination where nominee is a minor to appoint, any person to become entitled to the shares in the event of his death during the minority of the nominee under sub-section (4) of section 18A;

(o) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act and the final determination of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections;

(p) the manner in which general meeting shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which voting rights may be exercised;

(q) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the subsidiary bank upon shareholders or other persons;

(r) the payment of dividends including interim dividends;

(s) the delegation of powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the subsidiary bank to the managing director or directors or officers or other employees of that bank;

(t) the conditions and limitations subject to which the subsidiary bank may appoint officers, advisers and other employees and fix their remuneration and other terms and conditions of service;

(u) the duties and conduct of officers, advisers and other employees of the subsidiary bank;

(v) the establishment and maintenance of superannuation, pension, provident or other funds for the benefit of the officers or employees of the subsidiary bank or of the dependants of such officers

or employees or for the purposes of the subsidiary bank, and the granting of superannuation allowances, annuities and pensions payable out of any such fund;

(w) the conduct and defence of legal proceedings by or against the subsidiary bank and the manner of signing pleadings;

(x) the provision of a seal for the subsidiary bank and the manner and effect of its use;

(y) the form and manner in which contracts binding on the subsidiary bank may be executed;

(z) the conditions and requirements subject to which loans or advances may be made or bills may be discounted or purchased by the subsidiary bank;

(za) the conditions subject to which loans or advances may be made by the subsidiary bank to its directors or officers or the relatives of such directors or officers or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors or officers or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders or otherwise;

(zb) the persons or authorities who shall administer any pension, provident or other fund constituted for the benefit of the officers or employees of the subsidiary bank or their dependants or for the purpose of that bank;

(zc) the circumstances in which the specific approval of the State Bank shall be required to the grant of loans and advances or investment of funds by the subsidiary bank or to any contract, arrangement or proposal entered into or proposed to be entered into by the subsidiary bank;

(zd) the preparation and submission to the State Bank and the Reserve Bank of statements of programmes of activities and financial statements of the subsidiary bank and the periods for which, and the time within which such statements and estimates are to be prepared and submitted;

(ze) the person or persons in the State Bank by whom any powers, duties or functions conferred, imposed or entrusted on or to the State Bank under this Act may be exercised or performed;

(zf) generally, for the efficient conduct of the affairs of the subsidiary bank.

(3) All regulations made under this section shall have effect. From such earlier or later date as may be specified in the Regulations.

(4) Every regulation shall, as soon as may be after it is made under this section by the Board of Directors of a subsidiary Bank, be forwarded to the Central Government and that Government shall cause a copy of the same to be laid before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the regulation or both Houses agree that the regulation should not be made, the regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that regulation." (5)

(Shri Namoo Narain Meena)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short Title and Commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 5,—

for "2009"

substitute "2011". (2)

(Shri Namoo Narain Meena)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

[English]

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, —

for "Sixtieth"

substitute "Sixty-second". (1)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The long Title was added to the Bill.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I am not satisfied with the reply of the Hon'ble Minister and it seems as if these lines of Saint Kabir are fit here: "dekh parayi choopadi, mat lalchaye jeebh, rookhi sookhi khaye ke, thanda paani pee." i.e., do not get tempted to other's riches and be content with what you have. You have said a lot about NPAs and I believe that due to some accounting-error, it is calculated at 72-75 thousand crore rupees but actually, it is than Rs. 1.5 lakh crore rupees. I did point out that your move to increase the interest-rate would only further accumulate NPAs.

May I ask you what the Government has advised the State Bank of India in this regard and what efforts are being taken by the Government to check the NPAs. Please reply.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: The policy is same for all the banks. A separate order cannot be given only for the State Bank of India. As I have said earlier, the Minister of Finance has also directed the CMDs of all the banks and the RBI has also given some instructions to all the banks to reduce their NPAs. They are making all-out efforts to reduce their NPAs. I told you also in my reply as to what were the reasons of increase of NPAs. I also told in an earlier question in this very House that the gross NPA is less than three per cent which is acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble Minister has made it clear.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The Deputy Governor of RBI Mr. Chakraborty himself says that the hike of interest-rate will increase NPAs.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.12 hrs.

**TRANSPLANTATION OF HUMAN ORGANS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009**

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Item No. 18. Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 be taken into consideration."

The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 came into force in February, 1995 in the States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra and all the Union Territories. Thereafter, it has been adopted by all the

States except the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh which have enacted their own laws to regulate transplantation of human organs. The main purpose of the Act is to regulate the removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs.

It has been observed that despite having put into place a regulatory mechanism for transplantation of human organs, there has been a spate of reports in the print and electronic media about thriving human organ trade in India and the consequential exploitation of economically weaker sections of the society.

The Ministry constituted a Review Committee to examine the lacunae in the Act. The recommendations of the Committee and wide consultations with the stakeholders were taken into account while formulating the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2009. I will highlight some of the important amendments proposed in this Bill.

1. The present law regulates transplantation of only human organs. This Bill seeks to include tissues also.
2. The definition of 'near relative' is proposed to be expanded in order to include the grandparents and grandchildren as 'near relative'. There was no provision for grandparents and grandchildren.
3. This Bill seeks to make it mandatory for the Intensive Care Unit or Treating Medical Staff of the hospital to request relatives of brain dead patients for organ donation.

Four, it is proposed to provide for the enucleating of corneas by a trained technician.

Five, further it is proposed to include a surgeon or a physician and an anaesthetist or intensivist, Specialist Physician working in the ICU, in the medical board in the event of non-availability of a neurosurgeon/neurologist for certification of 'brain death'.

Six, this Bill seeks to regulate the transplantation of organs for foreign nationals, to prevent the exploitation of minors, to provide for Swap Donations of organs, to empower the Central Government to prescribe the composition of Authorisation Committees and to empower

the State Governments and the Union Territories to set up the Authorisation Committees.

Seven, the Advisory Committees are being proposed to advise and support the Appropriate Authorities, notified by the State Governments to implement the laws.

Eight, The Appropriate Authorities are being empowered further to summon persons, seek production of documents, and issue search warrants. This has been done to them. Otherwise, these powers were earlier with the lower courts and, as a result of which, we have cases pending for decades together and no action has been taken. To see that immediate action is taken, these powers have now been given to the appropriate Authorised Authorities which would be constituted by the State Governments. Of course, there is the provision who will be the Appropriate Authority.

Nine, it is proposed to establish a National Organ and Tissues Removal and Storage Network to enhance the availability of organs and tissues.

Ten, this Bill also seeks to establish and maintain a National Registry of Donors and Recipients.

Eleven, it is also proposed to appoint a "Transplant Coordinator" in all hospitals registered for organ retrieval and transplantation; and to provide for the registration of Non-Government Organisations working in the field of organ retrieval and transplantation.

Twelve, the penalties provided under the law are proposed to be enhanced to make them more deterrent.

The Bill was referred to the Departmentally-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on 22nd January, 2010 for examination and report. The Committee submitted its Report on 4th of August, 2010.

The Standing Committee has made 43 recommendations and observations in the Report. This Ministry has accepted all the recommendations and observations made by the Standing Committee. Seven of these recommendations would require the amendments in the Act; seventeen would require amendments in the Rules and six would be implemented through Government Instructions. The remaining thirteen recommendations and observations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee reiterate the proposals of the Ministry in the Bill. Accordingly, I will be moving official amendments to the Bill, which have already been circulated to the hon. Members.

These official amendments will be as follows:

Definition of 'Tissue Bank' is included in the Bill.

Separate provisions are being made for regulating Tissue Banks.

Definition of 'Human Organ Retrieval Centre' is included.

Interest of 'Mentally Challenged Persons' is being safeguarded.

The task of making 'required request' is being assigned to the Treating Doctor.

This request would be made by the Treating Doctor in consultation with the Transplant Coordinator. Unregistered hospitals would be permitted to carry out organ and tissue retrieval from the bodies of the dead persons by a team of doctors from a registered and authorized hospital.

The Authorisation Committee would be made more inclusive by inclusion of experts and NGOs.

Penal provisions are made more stringent for illegal activity relating to retrieval and transplantation of human organs, particularly in cases of commercial dealings. Separate but less stringent penal provisions have been made for contravention of legal provisions of the Act in relation to human tissues. 4c3A620/cpr mm)

All other recommendations of the Standing Committee, as I said earlier, will be implemented by making appropriate amendments in the Rules and through Executive orders to be issued by the Government. I am giving enough materials for those who have not read.

The proposed amendments would help the country immensely by increasing the organ and tissue availability for the needy; curbing illegal and commercial dealings through stiffer penalties; liberalizing some provisions like expanding the definition of near relatives, and allowing swap donations; streamlining the regulatory framework for vulnerable sections of the society like minor and mentally challenged; regulating the Non-Governmental Organizations working in the area of organ and tissue transplantation; putting in place institutional mechanisms like the National Organ and Tissues Removal and Storage Network; and National Registry of Donors and Recipients for better monitoring and coordination.

I would like to inform this august House that in spite of various constraints, India currently performs approximately 5000 kidney transplants, 300 liver transplants and 25,000 corneal transplants per year.

I would like to record my gratitude to the hon. Members of the Standing Committee who have made very useful and constructive suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Chairman, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

Madam, this very House passed a bill in the year 1994 which bill came into effect in February 1995. Yet, as the hon'ble Minister was just telling us, the practice of commercial trade of human organs has not stopped and to stop, it is the object of this Bill. Earlier, when this Bill came in 1994, the object was the same, *i.e.* to address the malpractice of commercially trading the human organs. We had this issue before. Why us that time as to why the human kidney was sold? Why is there a nexus of doctors, hospital, and kidney-seller? Why and how such a nexus is created? Today, this bill has been introduced in a wider perspective and we welcome it. Yet, several things need to be included in this.

I want to remind the hon'ble Members through you that this Act came into effect in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Union territories on 4 February, 1995 whereas all other states were left to self-regulation in this regard. Whether this time too, the remaining states are to be left to self-regulate is an issue to be discussed here. Some of the shortcomings of this Legislation are *i.e.* like, compelling the poor for organ-donation, very low conviction-rate even after prosecution of malpractitioner etc When this Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee, it made 43 recommendations. Wherein the mention of tissues apart from human-organs was also made, as the hon'ble Minister was just telling us. The definition of 'relatives' was expanded also to include grandfather, grandmother, grandson and granddaughter. Yet, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to why the committee's recommendation to include uncle and aunty in one's close relatives is not considered?

I want to stress this point because the more the purview of the Act, the more its aim is obtained and the object met. This Act primarily aims to check human organs trafficking and also strongly punish the malafied donors and receivers. The government has proposed to constitute a competent authority and an advisory body in the states in this regard and the penalty stands increased. But, the punishment thereof is not intensified i.g. earlier, the penalty and punishment for unauthorisedly removing any human organ was Rs. 10,000 and 5 years, respectively. Now, it is Rs. 5 lac and 10 years. Earlier the punishment to human organ supplier was 2 to 7 years and the penalty ten to twenty thousand rupees. Now, it is proposed at 5 to 10 years of punishment and a penalty of Rs. 5 to 20 lacs. So, we see only penalty increase in this.

Madam Chairman, may I ask here as to why the trade of human organs happens at all? In my view, the reason is that the rich wants to live longer despite failing body-organs but the poor is compelled to sell out his body organs due to economic hardships. This is the reason why this trade goes on. One having all resources has no health to enjoy them and the other having health has no resources. So, this paradox of life needs to be tackled.

Let me inform the hon'ble Minister about the other recommendations of the Standing Committee which are of advisory nature. You will have to change the syllabus of schools and colleges accordingly. We will have to see why people hesitate to donate their body and organs. I have a Report revealing such status in India. The hon'ble Minister was just discussing demand and supply of human organs. The demand for kidney approximately stands at one lac in India. Some people evaluate it between 1-1.5 lac. But, the supply is only 5000. What a big gap! The demand is 1-15 lac and supply is only 5000. Similarly, the demand for liver is 50,000 but the supply is only 200 to 250. Demand for heart is 5000 while only 4 or 5 hearts are supplied. Demand for eyes is around one lac while its supply is only 25000-40000. why it is so, it is important to know. Eye-donation can improve but what are the reasons discouraging it? Many learned men of our country have always venerated eyes in our body e.g. Guru Nanak Devji says, "deh nain bina, rain chandra bina, dharti megh bina." A body without eyes is handicapped. The demand supply gap in eye donation can only be reduced through awakening a sense of charity among masses. When a persons is made to feel that his or her eyes may alter the life of a blind after the former's death, then eye-donation may increase. So, the hon'ble Minister have to accept this very recommendation of advisory nature.

Now, I come to the Bill about which I would like to speak a few things. My simple question to the hon'ble Minister is that if the donor and the receiver are from different states, then whom, *i.e.* which competent authority should they approach for permission. You have said here that such permission will have to be taken from the competent authority of the state concerned. But, say, if the donor and the receiver are from two different states, then whom will they have to go for permission is not quite clear. So, it is necessary to clarify this.

Both parties will be prosecuted if it is found to be commercial trade. Poor man does not to make complaints and we have to consider this point that if they do not make complaint then how the offender be punished. When the 1994 Act came into force, the conviction rate was the lowest. I extend my thanks to the print and electronic media for their promptness to expose the cases occurred in Gurgaon, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh resulting in the creation of such an atmosphere which helped to raise an awareness regarding to bring about an amendment in the 1994 Act because such illegal trade is on rise and there is no control over it.

Madam Chairman, the hon'ble Minister was telling now that the government had accepted all the 43 recommendations. I want to remind the hon. Minister that he has added the clause '4' in it. Tissues of human body along with human organs have been included and this is a good step and also an opportune demand. While the Standing committee had suggested for specific provision in place of general provision. Why was this suggestion ignored? You have included the general provision, but ignored the specific provision regarding tissues while the Standing committee had suggested for it in detail. I want to ask this question. In clause 5, which I have already mentioned, what will be the problem if you add uncle and aunty due to a gap in demand and supply? Previously there was no mention of grandmother and grandson were not there but son and daughter were there. You included this suggestion of the Standing Committee. You accepted the former portion of the suggestion and ignored the later portion. If you add this suggestion also, the Act will help reduce the gap between demand and supply.

Madam Chairman, I have already said that only increase in the penalty will not help. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the question no. 889 dated 12 November, 2010. Hon'ble Minister had replied the question. The question was concerned with the illegal trade of kidney. The reply of the Minister pained me a lot. The question was

[English]

“whether the Government had received complaints regarding illegal trade of human organs, such as kidney, etc. during the last three years.”

[Translation]

He did not supplied the data of last three year. He said that the government did not maintain such data. At the level of Union government he said that the government did not maintain such data. Even though the government has received reports from few states and the Minister submitted them before the House. He submitted the report of five states only. There are 35 states including Union territories? Hon. Minister gave reports of MCD Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gurgaon, Haryana, Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh. One case of CBI was in limelight. They reported as

[English]

“Other status/Union Territories have not reported any commercial sale of organs.”

[Translation]

This is not so. I belong to Rajasthan, Madam Chairman, you also do such incidents happened at many places. Why do the states not inform the Union Government? Can the Union Government not ask the states to submit reports? How does the Centre fail to do its duty? When even the question was asked in the House, there would have been 25-30 days. With the Centre to ask the states to submit reports. Medical Health Department has maintained a register. The problem cannot be resolved with such casual attitude.

The matter should be taken up seriously. This is a trade of human organs. If a rich man falls ill and needs to be transplanted a human organ, then his wife too does not want to offer her organs. That is why he seeks a poor man for organ. The poor men are forced to sell his valuable organs due to his poverty and hospitals and doctors collude in it. The medical profession is a noble one. All the doctors are not such, but few doctors do this work leads to a rise in this trade. If a Minister gives a reply in this House that only six states have given reports and the remaining other states have not. This does not show the seriousness of the Centre towards this matter. I am of view that we will have to be serious and the Centre will have to strength its monitoring system. We

have to constitute a specific cell that will monitor round the clock. We have to instruct the States to form a specific cell in their medical health department and appoint a doctor in this cell, who will monitor and report the Central Government. We have to take steps to improve conviction rate. Then the problem can be solved.

I, through you, want to say something more. As the hon. Minister said that there was a provision of a transplant coordination in clause ‘2’. But Mr. Minister, there is no mention of his qualification. He will be an important person. This transplant coordination will be a specialized person. Then we have to mention his qualification, otherwise the purpose will be defeated.

In this Act, you have honoured all unidentified dead bodies. We welcome this step. In the State which I belong a news was published in the newspaper and I want to cite here.

I restrain taking name but a Doctor, who was the principal of S.M.S. Hospital Jaipur, pledged to donate his body as he found during his service that there is severe dearth of dead body. Therefore, he decided to donate his body but his body was eaten by rodents. This news made the Headline. According to an MCI report a medical student require 10 dead bodies for detailed study. The Principal of Medical College donated his body for this purpose but it was reported that the body was eaten up by rodents. How come we are going to overcome this problem? In such case it is the bounden duty of the concerned authority to keep his body at mortuary which must be safe on last rite is important ritual in Indian culture. But when the relatives go to see the body thus donated they find that it was eaten by the rodent. This hurt them so much so that they stated that nobody should donate her body. Such type of incidents should be prevented. Only then people will be inspired to donate body.

Anatomy department of the Medical College always demands dead bodies for studies by students. This problem will continue so long medical colleges do not make proper arrangements to keep dead bodies safe. Only then we can bring improvement.

I would conclude after speaking on the suggestions given by the Committee. You have included brain dead person also in this. The Committee has suggested that there should be Trauma Centre at national Highways. How it would be ensured that there will be Trauma Centre on each National Highway? Secondly, the Committee have

suggested that this should be advertised through I.F.C. People do not donate body due to lack of awareness as it is not advertised. On T.V. and Radio a person is declared brain dead once he slips into coma due to serious accident. There is need to promote and motivate people to donate body. Organ of the brain dead person can be used. This should be included in the Bill. I would like to know as to how you will incorporate this in the act.

The Committee has given an important recommendation as below:-

[English]

“In order to promote organ donation, the children and youth of the nation need to be made aware about the issues related with it from the beginning. Therefore, the Department in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resource Development can start compulsory educational material in the curriculum of schools and universities.”

[Translation]

I think this is a very important suggestion. If these suggestions are implemented this will bridge the gap in its demand and supply. The committee has further recommended that the Department should start a toll-free helpline along with a dedicated website in order to keep the people absent of knowledge.

There is one more recommendation made by the Committee and I quote:-

[English]

“A National Organ Donation Day may be declared. This would help in generating awareness among people about organ donation. Special functions and camps may be organised to celebrate the day.”

[Translation]

There is also a suggestion that National Organ Donation Day should be observed. Such suggestions of committee should be accepted.

Lastly, I would like to submit that process involved is highly complex. I would like to say that authorization committee, advisory committee and other procedure should not be cumbersome so that the donor is harassed then it will be difficult to implement the Act. An issue of Post-Mortem came up during discussion. Post-Mortems are

not conducted after the Sunset. After the death the tissue degenerate in dead body. Can Post-Mortem be allowed at night? Whether donation and Post-Mortem can be conducted at the same time? When the issue was brought before the standing committee, the Government said that it is related to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I know the ground reality. The Doctors ignores the message to conduct Post-Mortem when sun is setting. He deliberately kills time so the sun sets. Then whole night passes. Then again in the morning policeman does not visit and sometimes the superintendent is not present. He wants to come back after being fresh and then it is too late. This is about organ donation. Some organs can be extracted even after death. There is a time 753 limit for that also. After that, they are not fit for use. My suggestion is that there is a need to amend the procedure for carrying out post mortem. Secondly, the doctors deployed for conducting post-mortem, should not think that if they do so, they will have to stand as witness in the court. Hence, the doctors are not easily available for conducting post-mortem. We will have to make suitable arrangement in the hospitals so as to ensure and facilitate extraction of organs of the donor and to carry out the post-mortem of the dead body brought as the appropriate time.

I would like to say in this regard that hon. Minister has also set up fund for this. You have mentioned one thing there in.

[English]

The Central Government may establish a National Human Organs and Tissues Removal and Storage Network at any place. A sum of Rs. 5 crore has been allocated in the Financial Memorandum.

[Translation]

Hon. Minister, Sir, it is a matter concerned with the whole country. What can be done with the allocation of meager amount of Rs. five crores? It may be a beginning. But more funds should be allocated in the beginning itself so that people may be motivated.

Since, it is an important Bill, therefore, so we support it. But character of the doctor, who is the pivot of hospital, is also built in the school itself. Only after getting educated from the school, one becomes a doctor. This will not be so significance if doctors, surgeons and traders do not have character, morality and honesty. Hon'ble Minister, I urge upon you to please include my suggestions therein. Madam Chairman, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. Winston Churchill had once said,

[*English*]

"We are making a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give."

[*Translation*]

I think, it proved to be totally true when we talk about organ donation. The Speaker earlier said to me and the hon. Minister have just now told about the major changes and amendments proposed in the Bill. I welcome all of them. Hon. Minister has told that tissues have been added in it. Arjun Singh ji had said that it was mentioned in the recommendations of the Standing Committee to specify the tissues separately, which can be easily done under the rules. The committee has given several suggestions which can be easily incorporated. Tissues have been defined. Tissue bank has been defined. It is true that grandfather, grandmother and grand children have been included in this list of near relatives. It was the recommendation of the committee that nearest relatives like maternal uncle-aunties and paternal uncle-aunties should be included in the list, so that trade can be minimized. Whenever you talk about organs and if these are not available in the market, then illicit trade takes place. There are many good provisions in the Bill to check it. I will come to that point also. If the definition of near relative relation can be expanded a little bit, then perhaps it will be better for including and benefitting more people from it. Discussions on Transport Co-ordinator and its qualifications were held, it will be more likely similar to administrative work. It has been mentioned under its broad definition that as will be prescribed, rules and guidelines can be formulated for the same. ICU staff will be trained, so that they can do counseling, if, under counseling, is any critically ill patient has a near relative, this organ can be timely retrieved. It is a good suggestion and utilized.

Second issue was regarding appropriate authority. Method for selection thereof will be that Central Government or State Government will select the appropriate authority. State Government will select the appropriate authority for State and Central Government for Union Territory. An advisory body will do the work of advising that authority. The good thing in it is that under advisory role, an NGO and an organ expert has been included, so as to remove the apprehensions of the hon. Members that only poor people donate organs and rich people take organs.

Most of the newspapers highlight these things, but organ-failure occurs both in the poor and the rich alike. And the treatment after organ-transplant is also complicated; one has to depend upon the medicines for amino-suppression which cost more. So, even if you perform organ-transplant on a poor one, he can hardly afford the post-operation treatment for the rest of life due to poverty.

I am also a member of the Standing Committee being mentioned of here. At that time, Amar Singh ji happened to be the Chairman of this Standing Committee. Since he himself was suffering from a similar medical problem, he took much interest in this. So, the Committee made their recommendations with much effort and I am pleased to see that most of the recommendations made by the Committee have been included in this Bill.

Everyone is concerned here to see how the illegal organ trade may be curbed and this Bill has better provisions for this. If you are a foreign national, then you cannot be the recipient. If any of the donor or the recipient is a near-relative to a foreign national, then the transplant is withheld until it gets approval of the authorization committee. So, in such an event, you cannot be a donor or a recipient.

The third provision regards to no organ-donating from a minor. There are very valid exceptions in the Bill regarding this. They state that if you do not find an adult compatible donor, you can have regenerative tissues and there is an exception of minor identical twins in this regard because in such a case, amino-suppression is not required. So, this Bill has better provisions because we gave our recommendations after much thought. This Bill also protects the mentally-challenged who could be exploited for such purposes.

There is one more very important issue. Sometimes, we have two such donor and recipient pairs who are near-relatives but have no compatibility for transplantation. Now, they can swap their organs although it has much complexity involved. You will have to take approval from the authorization committee and ensure the procedure to be performed in such a specialized facility wherein four organ-transplants may be undertaken simultaneously. Now, there are only a few facilities to undertake such a procedure, yet such provision equips you with some flexibility at least.

I would like to say something about the issue of penalty by the appropriate authority. Arjun ji was very apprehensive about this but I feel this provision is good

and such penalty would prove to be a deterrent. So, whether the transplant is done by a hospital or a doctors' team, it is there and even if a donor or one's near relative provide wrong information by submitting an affidavit, then the Bill does have a penalty clause for the same.

Arjun ji has also raised the point as to why we have not adequate convictions in such cases under grievance redressal and why the states have not registered their complaints with the centre in this regard. Let me say since there was no such provision so far but now the appropriate authority has been given powers equivalent to civil courts. Now, they will have access to the different regions. So, Arjun ji, these apprehensions that there would be no grievance redressal mechanism for the illegal affairs or complaints will have no validity at the stage when these appropriate authority will take place of authorization committees. Apart from that, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister towards one more thing. Generally, whenever some legislation is enacted, the House takes a long time to revisit it. Take for example, this very Bill. It was enacted in 1994 and after a gap of 17 years, we are discussing it. We should try to review the shortcomings of an act as also incorporate the suggestions readily so that such an opportunity to amend a Bill and make it meet its objects may be utilized fully.

Madam Chairman, now, I would like to attract the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards a few important points and I feel that if the same are incorporated, the Act will prove to be a meaningful one. It has a provision regarding lawful possession of body. Let me clear that I am not touching those parts. Whereby the recommendations could be addressed through issuance of guidelines, rules or official circulars, but I am talking about those suggestions which if incorporated in the Act itself, may prove to be fruitful.

Among such provisions, the first such provision is about the lawful possession of a dead body. In this amendment, this issue becomes very ambiguous. If you see its parallel laws either of UK or in USA, they have specified it and relatives have been given priority in this. They say that the first priority would be given to the spouse in such a case, and thereafter to parents, wards, nieces or nephews or step-father and step-mother. We should also prioritize the same for one's will to donate organs. I think to specify it within the Act itself would be good.

Madam, my second recommendation is that a registry of donors or potential donors who have pledged to donate their organs should be maintained. Maintenance of a

National Registry of such kind has been mentioned in this amendment. But such registry should be maintained in a way to avail certain priority to the donor who has pledged for donating one's organs because sometimes after the death or critical medical condition of the donor, one may refuse to donate pledged organs. So, some provision to honor one's last wish be made therein and there should be a mechanism within the Act itself to retrieve the pledged organs of the donor.

The third issue is very important, upon which the Ministry officials agreed while witnessing before the committee. There should be a provision of maintenance in the payment related section K(l). Suppose, if the body of the deceased or a brain-dead client is not preserved, which can be done preferably in an ICU-type facility, you cannot retrieve the organs. Such preservation in ICU costs Rs. 75,000- 1 lakh per day. Now, see the definition of payment in section 2, K(1):-

[English]

(K) comes first- "The cost of removing, transporting or preserving the human organ or tissue or both to be supplied..."

[Translation]

You should add 'maintenance' word here, in this portion. If you do not preserve the human body, you cannot use it and such cost of preservation should be reimbursed either by the recipient who utilizes the organ or by the hospitals who take donation for such organ-banking.

16.58 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

The committee also agreed upon this point at that time, but the word 'maintenance' could not be inserted therein.

Another important issue is related to jurisdiction. There will be an authorization committee, say, a state body; but who will have the jurisdiction there? The Committee had made a recommendation in this regard that the authorization committee of the venue of transplantation should be given jurisdiction in this regard so that the ambiguity may end and the procedure may become more simplified and facilitated.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji raised one more issue related to post-mortem. It is true that many of the relatives of the deceased want to donate the organs of their near

and dear ones but they hesitate as it becomes a media-legal case or a post-mortem case. For this, the first process is of retrieving the organs and then a post-mortem is also conducted.

17.00 hrs.

All this procedure gets complete within, say, 48 hours, then it is bearable for the relatives but if it delays more than that, then they became impatient and harassed and prefer to go out of all this with their kin's body. Now, we may have some kind of intervention of the Home Ministry in all this. You cannot retrieve the organs in the mortuary, so if we may have a provision of conducting simultaneously post-mortem in the operation theatre itself, that will be better. Besides, there was a recommendation in the old act which provided the utilization of the organs from a human body with the permission of appropriate authority in the event of lying unclaimed for in jail or in a hospital for two days. We all know that if a lifeless body is not duly preserved, then after 48 hours, no organs including the bones, tendon, blood vessels or cornea can be utilized for transplantation. So, this is a redundant clause and I do not see any practical value thereof. Moreover, it will be unethical in the event of someone in jail. So, better you remove this provision during the amendment; it will be only good for the Bill.

Further, there was a point to include this subject in the school-curriculum and to create public awareness about it. Arjun ji, this is the country of great organ-donors like, Maharshi Dadhichi and King Shivi, so if we, the public representatives sitting in this very House, resolve to make aware and encourage the people about it. I do not think there can ever be a shortage of organs for transplantation in this country with a 121 crore population. The fault lies with our very system and I know it by experience. I myself am an alumni of the SMS medical college and I still painfully remember the course of events after the death of our Principal who had resolved to give away his organs. Such incidents always deter the kith and kin of the deceased who resolves to give away his body after death for organ-donation or for the sake of science. Come to think of it if such a donated body is left for the rats to feed upon. Such incidents work as a deterrent. It would be an important step if some special provisions are made or guidelines are issued to ensure that honour and dignity of the person who has donated his body or his organs, is fully upheld.

Our Government is always concerned about the common man. You know that there was Raj Kapoor in the film industry to play the important role of a common man

and there was a singer among common man who used to sing songs picturised on Raj Kapoor. His name was Mukesh. Sometimes of his heart-touching moving song were — Eik din bik jayega, maati ke mol, jag men rah janyenge pyare tere bol. In the same song he sung — Dujhe ke hothon ko dekar apne geet, koi nishani chhod phir duniya se dol. Therefore, I request the hon'ble Minister to incorporate the suggestions given therein as to make this law meaningful.

With these words, I conclude my speech. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman Sir, Shri Ramkishunji was to speak on behalf of my party but due to some reason he could not come.

I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Hon'ble Health Minister is sitting here. Sitting behind him is Shri Sudip Bandopadhyay ji who earlier was the Chief Whip of Trinmool Congress and used to sit with us. I would like to thank him that after assuming charge of this Ministry today, he is present here with this Bill. I would also like to congratulate him.

A debate on the Transplantation of Human organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 is going on in the House. The atmosphere was very pleasant as Madam Chairperson who comes from Rajasthan was in the Chair and Arjun ji commenced the debate, now an hon'ble Member from other side, who also belongs to Rajasthan has just spoken. I was listening to them all, they have presented good ideas and suggestion in the House.

If we consider the matter of organs transplantation, it is an achievement of the modern system of medicine and science not only in India but in the whole world also. Earlier, when if any finger or hand of any person lost, specially in rural areas, it used to be thrown out by treating the same as a waste. But now modern system of medicine has so developed that a finger or hand get stitched immediately in the hospital. Many such organs have been stitched in the city hospital, Allahabad. One of the reasons to introduce this Bill by the hon'ble Minister is to promote organ donations also. There is awareness among people in India about eye donation only so far, but now we also hear about organs-transplantation. Now ten lacs of people are waiting for cornea transplantation in our country, only 38,000 are getting this treatment.

Similarly, kidneys of one and a half lacs of people in the country do not function every year, only 5000 kidneys are transplanted. Provision of opening 15 new organ donation centres has been made in this Bill. During the initial year, I observed that two to four centres have already been opened. If we go by the data, there is a need for organ transplantation of two lacs of people every year in the country. A new beginning has been made through this Bill to infuse a fresh chance of life in those who have lost the interest in life and whose organs have become useless and who presume that they will live in this world no more. We welcome this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want that there is a need to create awareness among the people about it by launching awareness campaign at rural as well as urban level. There is a need to check the trade of illicit transplant of organs going on in the country, as has been said by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji also in this speech. The amount of penalty has been increased in this regard. I request the hon. Minister to mention in his reply to what extent it has been increased. Along with it, provision of punishment has also been made.

One of my colleague has said that people living below poverty line, who belong to nomadic community, are often seen involved in sale of their blood to earn their livelihood. In Allahabad, a number of such cases came into light, where people were compelled to do so. Just now, one of my colleague was telling that a case where an accident victim was admitted in the hospital by his family members. But after two-three days when doctors asked them that blood is needed for the patient, then the family members got scared and left the place. It is because that there is still a fallacy among the people in the rural areas that a person falls sick or becomes weak by donating the blood. The main cause there of is that there is illiteracy and lack of awareness. It is the need of the hour to publicize about this in the PHCs and CHCs located in the villages. According to the figures a person undergoes organ transplant in every three minutes in the country. Similarly, around 20,000 people are waiting for liver transplant in India. If this Bill is passed to make donation of organs uncomplicated for the people who do so, then it would be very beneficial for them. In this era of medical science, one cannot talk about rebirth, but to remain free from many disorders would be easier because donation of organs is considered as a noble cause.

It is also described in Purans and many Spiritual books. Such as Rishi Dadhichee's tale has been

mentioned. I think it proper to make a mention about him here. Making provisions for family members of two generations for organs donations is really praiseworthy. In Delhi, the capital of the country, the Apollo hospital has a very good record in this regard. Similarly, may it be a government or private hospital, persons should be made in AIIMS, Ram Manohar Lohia, G.B. Pant and in all other hospitals too.

Just now, as Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji was saying that blood relations such as Mother-Father, daughter, Husband-wife, brother-sister etc. are included in it. Along with them you have also included therein relatives like grandmother-grandfather and maternal and paternal uncle-aunt. Sir, if some improvements are made in the Bill by classifying about such relations, like paternal uncle can be included in paternal relatives, then I think it would be very good and will strengthen the Bill. If you look at the figures, then you will find that nearly five lakh people are dying every year due to malfunctioning of heart-kidney-liver. The science has made a lot of progress in this direction also, but we have so far been able to make provisions for transplant. You have also mentioned in this Bill that the people who donate the organs out of love and affection are also often being misused. You have made provisions in it and I don't want to go into that.

More than one lakh people suffer from kidney diseases every year in India, but only three thousand lucky people are able to get kidneys for transplant. A mention of illicit trade of human organs has also been made in it. The illicit trade of human organs is being carried out by kidnapping and killing the children in the age group of 15-16 years. The hon. Minister should look into it. There is a survey, which includes the name of India also in human trafficking. We should keep a vigil on the people who are involved, indulging in this illegal trade and should tighten the noose on them.

It would be better if you could encourage such people, who donate human organs. If you could provide some monetary benefit to the people who are in need, would donate organ for the sake of money. Earlier, this was being done secretly, but if the Government would provide them some monetary benefit, then it would be beneficial for the people who wish to do so voluntarily.

Secondly, there are so many highways in the country. Some norms were prescribed with regard to speed that certain length of road is crossed within certain time-limit but those norms are still not being followed due to which

often accidents are taking place. I am talking about this because a provision was made that trauma centre and ambulance would be made available, but it has not been materialized so far and the people are dying on the spot in such accident. Hospitals are located far away from place of accident and victim dies on the way while traveling to the hospitals. In foreign countries it is widely publicized and people are encouraged to donate the organs, but in India, people hesitate in donating organs as well as their transplant due to prevalence of many superstitions. Lot of awareness is required to be created in this regard. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude myself by emphasizing on this Bill.

One more thing which was mentioned very significantly is about the recovery of unclaimed bodips. If we make some provisions for them, then we can get a large number of organs. In our country people donate their eyes, but in foreign countries they have the provisions for donating even brain, kidneys, lungs, liver and in total around 37 organs. We have to make such a provision in our country also. With these words, I would like to conclude.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. As this Bill has come through standing committee, so, its major parts would have already undergone threadbare analysis. There is no doubt that this Bill has been brought after a thorough examination. I want to say about some words. The long title has been shortened in para-2. The long title was—Regulation of removal, preservation, and transplantation of human organs for medical purposes and prevention of commercial dealings for human organs. The name of the Bill has been shortened to—Regularization of the human organs and tissues- the expel, storage and regularization of removal, preservation and transplantation for medical purposes and prevention of commercial dealings for human organs and tissues. I don't think that the second one is smaller than the first one. The second thing in this Bill is donation. We are bringing this Bill for organ donation and the term donation has often been mentioned in it. I have objection to it also. The third thing is that the word 'removal' has been used in this Bill at many places. This word in itself does not empower this Bill. There is a big difference in the meaning of 'removal' and taking. The meaning of removal is like the food of buffet system which we take out and eat. We are taking the donation of organs and using the word 'removal'. It would be a respectful address to organs donor and organ recipient if

we will use a proper word, therefore, I have objection to this word. The word 'taking' should be used in place of 'removal' in this Bill.

Sir, it has three important parties. The first one is the donor, second one is the recipient and third important one is the person who carries out the entire process. Three types of persons can donate their organs so far—a person who is alive, can donate his liver and kidney. If a person is brain dead, he can donate. A person can donate in normal circumstances and in an accident. These six aspects definitely merit attention. One question is about the donor. We will have to understand the condition of the 'donor' but it is even more important to understand the financial condition of the recipient of the donated organ. Very few people can afford organ donation and transplantation cost. That is why, 40 percent people of India do not prefer this. They are not able to bear such huge expenses. I think that forty percent population of the country living below the poverty line is about forty crore. They do not prefer it, so they cannot become donors. Persons from BPL category can become a donor only when they start starving, start facing problems due to the impending marriage of their daughter or when bad habits ruin them. Under such circumstances, they become a donor and might sell their kidney. But the recipient of must be financially strong to the organ buy it from the market, whether he takes organs from his father, mother, brother, uncle, aunt or not.

It happens in today's society that a brother is brother in childhood days, but after separation, they cannot donate organs to each other but his friend or any other persons can save his life by donating his organs. Who is this third person to save his life? The third person is the one who carries out the entire process. Who will carry out this work? It will be carried out by the expert doctors. We can neither take nor transplant any organ without a doctor. This important task needs to be done by the expert doctors. We have seen that many big incidents occurred in the name of organ transplantation under which trafficking of human organs took place and livers were sold. Trafficking of organs took place in this country. Why is it happening? I want to correlate this matter to business and I mean to say that your factory collapses if you do not earn Rs. 10 lakh with the investment of one lakh rupees. You leave that business. We will have to think about the doctors, the amount required to be spent on making a doctor. Parents have to spend ten-twenty lac rupees for the education of their children to make them doctor and he will not be satisfied to earn a thousand

rupees. If he gets an opportunity, he can indulge in trafficking of the human organs. Hence, the cost of making a doctor should be borne by the Government so that the donor may believe that the organs donated by him will not be misused in lieu of the expenditure borne by the Government. The amount of Rs. 50,000 required for the process will be reduced to Rs. 5000. I conclude my speech with the words that the intent of the Bill should go in the right direction.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister for introducing a very good bill namely, the Transplantation of Human organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009. It will stop previous practice of smuggling of kidney, liver etc. by doctors. The points that were not included in the bill introduced in 1994 have also been included by making amendment in it during 2009. I want that Uniform process must be followed in all the states of the country, only then this bill will be proved successful. I see that some provisions like awarding of punishment of imprisonment have been made in it. It has also been enhanced. Those found involved in it would be awarded more punishment. Introduction of penalty upto Rs. 5 lakhs is a good move. But I was listening what the speaker earlier to me was saying that rich people purchase the human organs and poor people sell them. It is not so. Today the situation is so that poor people are more prone to diseases. Especially in Bihar you will find that there is more sale of medicines here as the spread of diseases is more here. I would like that facilities of transplantation of kidney, liver and lungs should be extended to the poor also as an aid, as envisaged in the bill.

Trauma centres have been opened. Shailendra Ji was telling that there are so many SHs and NHs and in absence of speed limit causes death due to road accidents. There should be provision of trauma centers at such place so that dead bodies of the deceased person can be brought there and after extraction organs can be donated. There is a provision of providing Rs. 30,000 for poor people through smart card, out of which expenses of transplantation can be made. But it can not be paid out of it as it costs two or three lacs. It has also been found that sometimes operation is performed of some organ whereas some other organ is extracted. The person operated upon comes to know about this only after two or three years. These type of business are flourishing/ Poor people are being affected. So, there must be some provisions in the law to stop this practice.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): In the beginning, I would like to express my gratitude for the Chair for allowing me to speak on this most important Bill.

Health care is the fundamental right of every citizen of the country and it should be accessed by all. It is well known that organ transplantation is a boon to the medical services of the world and it has helped in saving the lives of many.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to set up monitoring cells to ensure that donations between the related donors and recipients are streamlined. In case, if they are not matched, they should opt for matching with other similar donors and recipients. Definition of 'near relative' should include grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter or any other relative who is close to the donor so that unnecessary hurdles are removed when a donor comes to donate his organ for transplantation. It should be ensured that National Organ and Tissues Removal and Storage Network is run on a systematic and scientific manner leaving no room for misuse by moneyed people.

It is stated in the Bill that a Medical Board will be there including neuro-physician, neuro-surgeon, anesthetist and incentivist. In the absence of a neuro-physician and neuro-surgeon, physician and a surgeon will be included. I am afraid that the goodness of the Government may be exploited by medical industrialists and opportunists. It is not a hard task to find a neuro-physician and a neuro-surgeon to declare one a brain dead. It will not only maintain the transparency of organ transplantation, but the relatives will also be satisfied. So, the Ministry may take efforts in this regard. Other than the medical colleges and the Government hospitals, the registration of the NGOs, who are performing the transplantation job, should renew their licenses every six months.

Even after having awareness of donating human organs particularly of those who are brain dead or those who wanted to really donate organs after their death, most of the times, we miss human organ transplantation to get the request from the relatives because of the trauma at the loss of the dear ones, or just before they breath their last.

There has been a huge rush for transplantation of organs from foreign nations. It should be streamlined.

Another important aspect of this whole human organ transplantation is timely transplantation. In spite of the vast growth in the health sector, both hospital officials and relatives fail to arrange for timely transplantation of human organs. This aspect should be seriously looked into in order to find a lasting solution so that every willing donor of human organ, either by himself or by his relative is informed of the timely transplantation arrangement at the nearby hospitals.

In this regard, the ICUs of major and minor hospitals of the country, both in the metros and rural areas should be instructed by way of sending an advisory to ensure that a request be made to relatives for organ donation when they unfortunately die in the ICUs. Retrieval of organs for transplantation in the ICUs or in the major hospitals should be available 24 hours.

Some reports of minors indulging in donation of organs have come to light. This should be taken seriously. Data concerning human organ transplantation should be monitored at the Ministry level so that we actually know as to how many organ transplantations have taken place in a particular period or over the years.

Illegal trade of human organs too is the cause for concern, A number of such incidents concerning trade of kidney have come to light through newspaper reports. Though sale and purchase of human organs are banned under the provisions of Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 still we find such cases. Stringent action should be taken against those indulged in illegal trade of human organs.

Sir, transplantation of human organ is very costly and so is the post-transplantation treatment. So, I would urge the Minister to make efforts in this regard.

It is true that there is a gap between the demand and supply of the organs but how many of us have given consent for donation of our eyes or other parts of our body after our death?

In the end, I would appreciate the hon. Minister for bringing this important Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 before this august House for consideration and passing.

*SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI (Thoothukkudi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

I welcome the move of the Government to bring about certain changes in the legislation that was made in 1994. Now the transplantation of human organs would become legally streamlined, medically facilitated, and humanely implemented one. Taking up the guidelines given by the World Health Organisation and the recommendations made by Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, this Bill provides a human touch and more transparency with enough of monitoring mechanism to the existing Act. When brain death occurs to people when they meet with some accidents or such things, the certification for organ donation was to be obtained from neuro-surgeons. This Bill provides for setting up of a Medical Board in the absence of a neuro-surgeon involving doctors and surgeons of other branches. This seeks to simplify the procedure thereby ushering in a silent revolution in the field of health care.

Avoiding exploitation of minors, providing for exchange of organs by the donors, and regulating human organ transplantation on foreign nationals are taken care of in this Bill. This legislation also provides for setting up of Advisory Committees in every State and Union Territories. Considering the fact that human organ transplantation is required at a critical stage on an urgent basis, it must be ensured that no further delay is caused by way of referring this procedure to various committees.

This piece of legislation also gives extensive definitions of various human organs allowed to be donated and transplanted. I welcome the move of the Government to widen the ambit of the words, 'near relatives' so that it may include grand parents and grand children too along with parents and siblings. All I would like to impress upon the Government at this juncture is that the already time consuming process of getting the legal consent for human organ transplantation even when donors are available must not be delayed further.

Commercialisation of donating human organs and exploitation of innocent poor at the hands of the dacoits of the medical world and under world can be stemmed. Already we come across several instances of kidneys being removed from the gullible poor. This legislation seeks to evolve a registry and monitoring mechanism for transplantation of human organs. Henceforth, this will become a welcome transparent process.

This Bill provides for a national network and a national registry. In this computer age, much of information would be available to all making it a

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

transparent one. I also welcome the move of the Government to appoint a Transplant Coordinator in every hospital approved human organ transplantation in the country. Non-Governmental Organisations will also be permitted to carry out storage, donation, and transplantation after formally registering themselves with suitable bodies to be created for this purpose. Both the world of medicine and the public would welcome the process of the Government to give teeth to the 1994 Act through this Amendment Bill. The penalty for those who violate the law would be increased further. This will desist the illegal ones to quite the field.

At this juncture, I would like to point out to the health awareness created by the erstwhile governance in Tamilnadu provided by our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi through the effective implementation of Kalaignar Insurance Scheme, now shelved, and still '108-Ambulance Scheme'.

I urge upon the Union Government to extend this service made available especially to the patients going in for transplantation of human organs also as they have to be attended to on an emergency basis without any further loss of time.

By extending my support and that of my party, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to this amendment Bill, I would like to conclude my speech.

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA (Bardhaman East): Sir, thank you for giving me a chance to speak on this important Bill.

We all know that transplantation of human organs is vital to prolong the lives of many, but at present, we see that it is very difficult to get a donor and there is also commercialization and criminalization of organ transplantation.

The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009, seeks to strengthen provisions to prevent commercialization of human organs as well as facilitating organ transplantation for needy patients. So, I welcome the Bill. However, I have some observation.

I welcome the move to make attending physician/surgeon and other medical practitioners in case of absence of neurologist or neurosurgeon eligible to declare brain death, as there is paucity of neurologist or neurosurgeon in this country.

However, there should be a rule that these doctors should not be from the transplant team; thus it will become a safeguard to the conflict of interests. They should be from the select panel made by the appropriate authority.

I wish the Government to make arrangement for establishing centres for organ retrieval within a radius of 50-75 kilometres in our country.

Instead of having a general provision for inclusion of tissues along with human organs in the entire Act, specific provisions relating to tissues, keeping in view the characteristics of tissues different from organs, may be incorporated in this Act.

Full protection needs to be provided to the most vulnerable section of the society. Accordingly, exceptional circumstances necessitating organ donation by minor and mentally challenged persons need to be enumerated in the Act itself. There should be stringent vigilance against organ trafficking and severe punishment for illegal activities. Only law making is not sufficient and there should be sufficient and strict vigilance for implementation of this law. I welcome the expansion of the definition of near relatives as well as the concept of swap donations with the approval of the appropriate authority.

We are concerned about too much involvement of the Central Government in deciding the composition of the Authorisation Committee. It should be entirely left to the discretion of the States/Union Territories.

There is need to cut down the time taken between the post-mortem and organ retrieval. Hence, there should be provision of post-mortem in the retrieval centre. So, different Ministries should be consulted to make it possible.

The trauma centres where large number of brain-dead patients come, may be utilized as centres of organ retrieval. We should also encourage cadaveric organ transplantation.

As there is lack of awareness regarding organ donation in our country, the Ministry may please undertake an intensive publicity through different forms and media. Knowledge of organ donation should be included in curriculum of schools and universities. Otherwise, supply of organ will always be lacking the demand.

With these words, I welcome this amendment Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since we have finish before 6 o'clock, I would request all other Members to be very brief.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, we are dealing with human organ transplantation and I understand your predicament.

This is an Amendment Bill which is getting support invariably cutting across party lines. But the basic problem is that organ transplant is an area fraught with individual inefficiency in our country, so much so that even when the Transplantation of Human Organs Act came into force in 1995, it proved ineffective either in coming down on the booming black market or in streamlining the process.

This new Bill addresses the scarcity of organs for transplant in imaginary ways. This Bill proposes not only the creation of a registry of those who have undergone transplant but also an ambitious nation-wide network that would incorporate transplant centres, retrieval centres and patients awaiting transplants. Much actually depends on the Government's commitment to follow through these proposals and on making it a viable, accessible data base that could make life easier for patients waiting for transplants of lungs, hearts, livers, pancreata and cornea.

The Central Government, specially the Ministry of Health, has for the first time initiated a procedure to harvest, if I may use that word, organs and reduce reliance on living donations through cadaver, or the dead human body organ donation programme through an e-network of all hospitals. In our country availability of medical transplants is lower than the requirement. For example, an estimated of 1.5 lakh people are diagnosed with kidney failure every year, while about two to four thousand transplants are carried out every year. Most donations also occur in a few States such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Delhi.

Sir, it was in 1994 that the Transplantation of Human Organ Act was initiated at the request of the States of Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Goa and was subsequently adopted by all States except the States of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir which have enacted their own Acts. Despite a regulatory framework, cases of commercial dealings in human organs were reported.

The key objective of this Bill is to strengthen provisions to curb commercial trade in human organs while facilitating organ transplantation for needy patients. Yet, it is not clear, I would like to get a response from the Government, how effective the measures would be in curbing such commercial trade? It is mentioned that both the donor and the recipient would be penalised if convicted of commercial trade in human organs. Penalising donors who may be forced to sell organs due to financial need may deter them from complaining against commercial trade. Organ donation from a person who is not 'near relative' requires permission of the State Authorisation Committee. Which is the State Authorisation Committee?

The Bill provides for establishment of an Advisory Committee. But it does not list its functions. What for have you an Advisory Committee if you do not specify its functions? In the Bill it is mentioned that Central Government and the State Government, as the case may be, by notification shall constitute an Advisory Committee for a period of two years to aid and advise the appropriate authority to discharge its functions. I would be happy if it is incorporated in the Bill.

Sir, I would insist that the definition of Tissue Bank should be included in the Bill. It would be small step that could be a game changer in the creation of a post of Transplant Co-ordinator. In this, the Government has followed the successful experiment in Tamil Nadu where the trained Transplant Co-ordinators counsels the relatives of a person, who is brain dead, is convinced of the need to gift organs and take them gently through a process. A country that often balks at the very suggestion of a cadaver donation needs a hand-holder like that.

Sir, health care is a fundamental right of every citizen of this country. Today when we compare the scene with the past, one can very well say that the rich have come to have better access to the latest medical care and the poor still continue to remain where they were nearly two decades ago in terms of access. One is surprised no doubt to find a figure, though dubious, which states that over one lakh road accidents occur every year. Brain death is the irreversible end of all brain activities due to loss of blood flow. The patient is clinically dead. Through this Bill a record of such brain deaths can be kept while families will be encouraged to donate organs of the brain dead patients.

I am informed that the Planning Commission has already approved Rs. 15 crore for Model Organ Procurement and Distribution Organisation to be set up

as a nodal agency to execute the task under the Directorate-General of Health Services of the Ministry of Health for which posts are being created.

I would look forward to a time when the practice of organ donation after death is harvested by offering a number of incentives and poor do not fall prey to clandestine organ trade cartel.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my feet to speak in support of the transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009. Supporting the Bill, I would like to quote its statement of objects and reasons as given in para 2:-

"I has been observed that despite having put into place a regulatory mechanism for transplantation of human organs, there has been a spate of reports in the print and electronic media about thriving human organ trade in India and the consequential exploitation of economically weaker sections of the society. There has, therefore, been an increasing perception in civil society that the said Act has not been effective in curbing commercial transactions in organ transplant and thwarted genuine cases due to the complicated and long drawn process of organ donation."

I have read this as I am satisfied that the Government is serious on this matter and is also concerned in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Maharashtra had first demanded a legislation for the trade in human organs and which was enacted in 1994. It had received severe criticism then. Even today, the human organs trade is being severely criticised in the newspapers and its real cause is petro dollar. Even today, human organs are being traded in Mumbai or metro cities in the country and human organs are being transplanted illegally and the Government is concerned about it. hospitals have specially been built in Mi raj in Maharashtra and in Mumbai for this purpose here such illegal transplantation particularly kidney transplantations are taking place in large numbers. Those selling their kidneys are poor. The main reason behind this problem is poverty and unemployment. Due to our

rising population people hailing from rural areas from different parts of the country and living in metro cities are involved in such illegal trade due to the poverty and unemployment. They are forced to sell their organs and because of this stern law is needed. Therefore, this reform has made stricter. I support this but our problem will not be solved just by making this laws stricter. There is need to implement this stricter law strongly. If we implement it strongly then we can definitely check the illegal trade in human organs. We have such a huge population that human organ are not available in the country is accordance with the demand as per the latest figures. There are many such poor whose kidney fails them and even their close relatives are willing to donate their kidneys but they are unable to do so as the expenditure on transplantation is too high. Deaths are occurring only because of kidney failure and it is a fact even today.

Therefore, through you, I would like to give a suggestion to the hon. Minister that there is a need setting up of a Relief Fund by the Health Ministry on the lines of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund from which financial assistance is provided to the poor so that economic assistance could be provided to the poor people and those living below the poverty line. We are enriching a law. Illegal transplantation can be checked through law. We can check the human organs trade with the help of law. But, at the same time the poor, farmers and workers in the country need human organs and their close relative, are even willing to donate their organs to them but the transplantation has become so costly that they are unable of afford it. The Government should therefore, definitely set up a similar Relief Fund so that the common man, poor and people belonging to BPL category could get relief. Transplantation of organs is a gift of life. We provide gift of life to the sufferer, therefore, this work should be done by the Government. I would like to thank the Government for bringing this bill. Stringent laws have been proposed in it but there is a need for implementation of all of them. Appreciating the intention of the Government bringing the bill, I support the Bill.

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009. The transplantation of human organs is a medical marvel of the 20th century. It is noteworthy that the first kidney transplant in India was done in Mumbai at King Edward Hospital. Also, the

second successful liver transplant was done in India at the Government Stanley Hospital, Chennai.

There are two types of transplants depending on the donor. One is taking the organ from live donor. For example, taking the kidney from the mother and transplanting into a child. The other is taking organ from a person who is brain dead and whose heart is beating. This is called Cadaveric Transplant and most of the donors are accident victims. To control the menace of paid live transplant, the Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994 was promulgated. Now, the new Amendment Bill is being introduced to overcome the deficiencies in the 1994 THO Act.

However, the original Act and the proposed Amendment Bill are not meeting the objectives. Why? It is well-known that many patients suffering from renal failure are poor and cannot afford transplantation. The Bill should have proposed a plan by which at least one medical college in every State should be supported to become a cadaver transplant centre so that the poorest of the poor will be able to undergo transplantation free of cost.

It is noteworthy that the AIADMK Government had established a Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation in the year 1994 which procures high quality drugs at an affordable cost. From 2002, the then AIADMK Government headed by our beloved Amma, hon. Chief Minister, J. Jayalalithaa, made free supply of costly immunosuppression medications like cyclosporine, tacrolimus and mycophenolate free of cost to all the economically weaker transplant patients irrespective of whether they have undergone transplantation in Government or in private hospitals. The goal should be to support all transplant recipients with required drugs. When Tamil Nadu Government can supply free medicines, why not the rest of India?

The hon. Member has already mentioned about not having sufficient donors. My question is, why are we not having sufficient cadavers as donors? The most important reason is we do not have a good trauma care. To qualify as brain dead from whom organs can be harvested, the brain dead person should be on a ventilator. Now, where are the ventilators and the staff to man the ventilators? Provision of proper care in the golden first hour will save many accident victims. Incidentally, we will also get more cadavers, because of ventilator availability.

The Human Organ (Amendment) Bill in the present form fails to address the coordination to save trauma victims, which by itself will save many accident victims and incidentally also increase the supply of cadaveric donors. At present there is no law other than the THO Act to define brain death. As such the brain death is an incidental unfortunate occurrence in some trauma victims. Since brain death declaration is not clarified, many patients continue to be on ventilator. This will lead to private hospitals over charging brain death individuals by keeping them on ventilator. In public hospitals, ventilator service will be wasted on brain death individuals, who will never recover, instead of being used for more needy patients.

This amendment should have included the clause, that the certificate of brain death by the attending registered medical practitioner should be sufficient for ventilator disconnection, though not for organ transplantation. Whenever organ donation is planned, the brain death has to be certified mandatorily. *...(Interruptions)* If the hon. Chairman permits, I just want to go through the Act. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am above. When I am sitting here in the Chair, I cannot distinguish any Party.

...(Interruptions)

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Whenever organ donation is planned, the brain death has to be certified mandatorily by two specialists under section 3 sub-section (6), clause (ii) and (iii) of THO Act, 1994. The drawback is that all the specialists should have been pre-approved by the appropriate authority. This is totally impractical. This should be amended to permit any doctor who is qualified in the speciality with a degree recognized by MCI in that speciality to certify brain death.

The THO Act, 1994 does not differentiate between hospitals doing transplants and hospitals who are not ready to do transplants but get many brain dead victims. For example, specialist trauma and neurosurgery hospitals which have all facilities for ventilatory care may not be interested in doing organ transplants.

The Act should specifically make a provision that any hospital with at least 25 beds with a good theatre should be automatically allowed without need for

registration by the appropriate authority to retrieve the organs for transplant. This will avoid unnecessary transport of brain dead individuals to transplant approved hospitals solely for the purpose of organ retrieval.

Almost all brain dead donors are accident victims. The interface between an accident case, the transplant team, the police and the forensic expert is not defined at all in the Act. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Even the Standing Committee has pointed out this lapse and advised the Ministry of Health to coordinate with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sadly this has not been done. Unless this is clarified, it will become very difficult to do cadaver transplants. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: The Standing Committee has reported that Organ Retrieval Banking Organization (ORBO) formed to coordinate organ transplant across India has been a failure. So, what do you do? Instead of disbanding ORBO, you create another agency in "National and Regional Network for Human Organs and Tissues" by allocating Rupees five crore. One has to realize the ORBO model is a bureaucratic top down approach and such efforts will not succeed. Instead a decentralized approach giving support to the State Governments to have their own cadaver distribution priority rules and coordination for organ transplant is need of the hour. . *(Interruptions)* Sir, please give me one minute more. This is very important. It is not realized by the framers that buildings are built from foundation and not from top floor. Once a network of cadaver distribution is in place in at least a few States, then and then only an apex national and regional distribution network can be thought of.

The Advisory Committee envisaged in the amendment Bill consists of

- a. Secretary to State Government
- b. Two Medical Expert
- c. One Joint Director of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (designated as Member Secretary)
- d. Two Social Workers and

- e. One legal expert. These are busy high level officials who often have no idea about transplants.

It is essential that a police officer of at least DIG rank, who will coordinate inquest, post mortem, etc. and transplant doctors, hospitals, coordinators and NGOs active in the field of transplant and others should be part of the Advisory Committee. ...*(Interruptions)* Also, the amendment does not talk about swap donation which is between two sets of willing but incompatible near relative donors.

Sir, before I conclude, this Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 to the THO Act requires a thorough scrutiny and overhaul to achieve all the objectives.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Sir, an hon. Member has already taken more than 15 minutes. A lot of other hon. Members have prepared their views on the Bill. So, I would request you to please extend the time of the House till all of them put their views. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already completed his speech. We are extending the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this bill has been brought to the House for amendment to a very necessary law. The question is - why was the need of this amendment felt after 17 years? Sir, a law was enacted in 1994 to regulate the organ transplantation and to discourage the commercial dealings in this process.

18.00 hrs.

In the wake of the introduction of this bill, what is being felt necessary is that organs will be made available only to the needy person. Two persons are required to make it happen. One who is alive and eager to donate his organ to save the life of his relative. The other one is cadaver whose organs can be used to save the lives of needy patients.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagadanand Singh, just wait for a minute.

Hon. Members, now it is Six of the Clock. I have a list of seven more Members who are yet to speak on the subject. Therefore, if the House agrees, we can extend the time of the House for some more time till the discussion is over. Afterwards, we have to take up the 'Zero Hour.'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The time of the House is extended for some more time.

Shri Jagdanand Singh, you can continue now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that the organs of the cadavers or those persons who are about to die, could be donated for saving life of other persons. Now-a-days the situation of the country is that the trade of organs are going on and it is necessary to curb this. This trade in India has earned disrepute. People from various corners of the world are coming here for organ transplant. The Organs of children are being extracted. Organs are being extracted out by the doctors from the persons who are visiting hospitals to get their medicines. There is a huge gap between the demand and availability of organs in this country. Today when this amendment has been brought in this House, the Government is constrained to think whether this will increase the organ donation and encourage the donors to donate their organs.

18.02 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

An important step has been taken by enlarging the List of relatives intending to donate organs for relatives. Relatives want to save the lives of relatives definitely and there should be nQ restriction on that. That has been extended right from grandfather to grandson. There is certainly a need to include paternal uncle's side's relatives. The living person should himself/herself donate his/her organ to save life of relative and such an act should be encouraged. I am coming to the other aspect — the availability of human organs. Those who have donated their organ in their life time itself, are good Samaritans. Various human organs are required to save the lives of more than 5 lac persons. There are 37 types of organs which can be donated or which can be removed from one person and transplanted into the other to save his

life. The organs of a person admitted in ICU due to accident or illness having no possibility of his survival can be taken out by the doctor with the permission of his close relatives.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say through you with utmost regard that the close relatives are required to be defined properly and carefully. In case of husband, priority should be given to the wife and in case of son, the permission should be taken from the father. If close relatives are comprehensively defined, such definition is likely to be misused thereby leading to the loss of somebody's life instead of saving in the process of organ donation. The life will be lost at the cost of saving other person's life at the possibility of saving one's life on the basis of other person's organ.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you want to say that transplant need of the poor is not being fulfilled even if their close relatives want to donate organs. I want to make a request to the Minister with regard that the Government of India should take this responsibility. When they want to donate their organs to save the life of their close relative. The Government of India provide assistance. If the Government of India moves ahead honestly in this direction, this law will have far-reaching impact. If the government concentrates only on checking the trade of organs, the result is going to be otherwise and instead it will facilitate the trade of human organs and more avenues will open up for the trade of human organs.

If the cooperation is extended, probably there will be no need to amend the bill to increase the trade. With due respect, I would like to say that why there is similar penalty for buyer and seller both? If there will be similar penalty for both the parties, then the poor people i.e. seller of his organ will not dare to make complaint of selling his organs to the buyer *i.e.*, the rich people. Undoubtedly, buyer is the biggest guilty. In the whole process because he is rich and has easy access to and influence over the poor person. The rich who use his body, his labour can try to use even his organs. Certainly, it should be discouraged. The imprisonment should be for longer period. A rich person, who buys the poor's organs, should be punished for a longer period. He should be fined as well.

Through this House, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether any rich man in this country has ever donated his organs to any person. Whether the government has even conducted any study of the donating

organs by the Millionaire to a poor person? Probably, we may not get such an example. But transplantation of human organs is going on unchecked. The poor men are selling their valuable organs risking their own life. So, I will conclude by raising my last point.

When the hon'ble Minister has introduced this amendment, he should be honest in his steps and the provision should be made to the effect that the government of India should take the responsibility by helping the poor person to get human organ sum his relatives for transplantation of transplanting operation, otherwise the selling of human organs will continue illegally. If you want to stop the illicit trade of human organs, definitely there should be stringent provisions for punishing its buyers, as there could no other heinous crime than this in the world if provision of 10 years of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 lakh is made, then the poor person, who sell his organs for his family members or any other unavoidable reasons will not be ready to accept that he sold his organs. So, if the provision of fine is not changed, the organs of poor man will be sold out unhindered and the purpose of this bill will not be fulfilled. Selling and trading of human organs should be checked in this country.

I feel that the illicit trade of human organs is being encouraged by pushing forward the provision of penalty and consent in ICU. I think the transplantation of Human Organs Bill, 2009 is a pious move and I support this bill. But I have also warned about the ensuing threats therein. I urge upon the hon'ble Minister to be cautious, otherwise the illegal trade of human organs will flourish and organs of the poor man will continue to be sold and the number of voluntary donations will reduce and the very purpose of introducing the bill will be forfeited.

Sir, with these words I conclude by thanking you.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

Sir, it is revealed that the availability of medical transplants is lower than the requirement. So there is a mismatch between the demand and supply. It is estimated that nearly 1.5 lakh people are diagnosed with kidney failure every year while only about 2,000 to 4,000 kidney transplants are carried out every year. There are many

complaints and it is revealed that a commercial trade in human organs is going on. In this situation, this sort of a Bill is a welcome step. This Bill seeks to amend the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 which regulates removal, storage and transplantation of human organs. In addition to human organs, the Bill seeks to regulate transplantation of tissues of the human body.

The Act permits donation from living persons who are near relatives and it extends the definition of near relatives to include grand parents, grand children, in addition to parents, children, brothers, sisters and spouses. So, it is welcome. The Bill enhances the penalty for unauthorised removal of human organs and for receiving and making payment for human organs. All these are welcome.

But I would like to seek some clarifications and explanation from the hon. Minister in this regard. Firstly, the Bill seeks to strengthen provisions to curb commercial trade in human organs while facilitating organ transplantation for needy patients. It is not clear how effective such measures would be in curbing the commercial trade. How has it been done? It is not clear. The hon. Minister may kindly clear this aspect.

Secondly, both the donor and the recipient shall be penalised if convicted of commercial trade in human organs. Penalising donors who may be forced to sell organs due to financial needs may deter them from complaining against commercial trades. So, how would the hon. Minister address this problem?

Thirdly, the organ donation from a person who is not a near relative requires permission of the State Authorisation Committee. It is not clear which State Authorisation Committee will have this jurisdiction if the donor or recipient belong to different States. Who is the authority? It is under whose jurisdiction? It is not possible that the donor and the recipient belong to the same State. So, if they belong to different States, then who will be the authority; under whose jurisdiction it will come?

The Bill provides establishment of Advisory Committees. What would be the function of the Advisory Committees? So, I think, the hon. Minister, while replying to this debate, may kindly clear all these things and I seek clarifications in this regard.

I also want to say that due to this commercial trade in human organs, in most cases, the unemployed youth and poor people are the victims. So, how would he address this problem? This is the main thing.

Lastly, I want to say that in case of the transplantation of the human organs of the poor people, the economically weaker sections of the society, the Government should, at least, provide some sort of financial assistance or make a provision so that this can be carried out with moderate charges to help the poor people, the weaker sections of the society.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we will wind up the discussion and we will continue it tomorrow. Now the House shall take up 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, UP): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Officers of the Armed Forces have been facing step-motherly treatment for the last six decades. It is a matter of serious concern. Officials of the Armed Forces and Civil Services are selected by the Union Public Service Commission. Both are having equivalent qualifications. The officers of the Armed Forces have to go to their respective academia for their training like officers of the Army have to go to the IMA, Naval officers to the Naval Academy, Kozhikode and the officers of Air Force have to go to the Air Force Academy, Hyderabad. They are not paid salaries during this period, whereas the officers of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Foreign Service and the officers of other services are paid salaries from the first day itself.

This practice is being followed since the British rule. It is a matter of great concern. One of the main reasons therefor is that almost 10 to 12 officers are discharged on the advice of the Medical Board every year as they become handicapped during their training. Under such a situation, when they do not get salaries, they search for another job for their livelihood. Therefore, from the very first day, I have been raising demand for this. I, through you, would now like to draw the attention of the House to the discrepancy prevailing with regard to the officers of the Indian Armed Forces. They are now being paid stipend for the last 4-5 years. Earlier, they were not getting even this. Provisions to pay salaries to the officers of the Armed Forces from the first day itself should be made

alike the officers of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Foreign Service and other Services. There is a shortage of nearly 15 thousand officers in the Armed Forces. As a result thereof, training of the Indian Armed Forces and Civil Service officers starts at the same time in two different academia but the officers of the Armed Forces become one year junior to the IAS officers, as Armed Forces officers are appointed to their post after the completion of their training. This anomaly needs to be removed. Therefore, I request the Government to pay attention towards this issue and take necessary action to remove this anomaly.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. The drinking water being supplied to the people of Delhi is getting mixed with the sewer pipeline. This fact has come up in a survey conducted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The sewer mixed water is being supplied to the people of Delhi for drinking. On one hand, the people are suffering from the diseases like Dengue, Chikangunya, Malaria, Jaundice, Typhoid whereas on the other, they are getting contaminated water for drinking. The supply of medicine by the Government Department to control these diseases is only on the paper. Several water pipelines in Delhi are nearly 70 years old. Out of them, leakage in 23 lines has been found due to which sewage water has been mixed with drinking water and contaminated water is being supplied to the households. The public health is on stake in Delhi. The diseases like diarrhoea, Hepatitis, Cholera, Typhoid are spreading very fast. Concrete measures should be taken to protect people from such diseases and to stop supply of contaminated water to them. I raise this strong demand in public interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji, please associate yourself with the issue raised by Shri Harsh Vardhan ji.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for permitting me to bring an important public issue pertaining to my home town to the notice of the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways.

Salem is one of the fast developing two-tier cities in Tamil Nadu. Three major National Highways, namely, NH 7, NH 47, and NH 68 pass through the city. These three National Highways carry heavy traffic and the existing roads passing through Salem are heavily

congeted. These three National Highways bisect Salem city at more than 12 important points and also in number of places feeder roads are cutting.

In order to ease the traffic congestion on the NH 7 connecting NH 47 and NH 68, a proposal to construct an elevated express carriageway, that is flyover bridge, is under consideration. The elevation starts from km. 196 on the NH 7 and ends at km. 207.6 at the intersection of NH 68 with an exist at km. 204.5 to connect NH 47, which has an existing flyover on NH 47. This will provide smooth flow of traffic on the NH 7, NH 47 and NH 68.

So considering the importance of the proposal, the Ministry may be pleased to expedite the said proposal to sanction the same at the earliest.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the Government about energy drinks and their effect on health. Due to this, it is necessary to check the consumption of these energy drinks in the country. In our country, we are blindly copying foreign products, hence they are getting big market share. The main reason behind it is our youth population. That's why, all products eye Indian market. Energy drink has been the favorite drink of our youth due to attractive advertisements and skilled marketing. There is one more reason for adopting this drink. Drink manufacturers claim that one feels fresh after having these drinks. Today, as per one estimate, the market of energy drinks is nearly three hundred crore rupees and it is increasing rapidly.

These energy drinks have raised several serious questions. Whether this drink is really a healthy drink? Whether these have no side effects? Various researches have been conducted on energy drinks in the world. Most of the researches have shown that energy drinks are not really healthy. Actually, these drinks have caffeine and their excessive use is harmful for health. There is a dispute regarding the amount of caffeine these drinks should have. Researches show that one litre of energy drink has upto 320 milligrams of caffeine. The more amount of caffeine is also necessary because caffeine develops stimulation. Continuous use of caffeine is fatal and it causes blood pressure, heart diseases and affects brain. There have been complaints against few drinks for

using excessive sugar and due to this, it causes dehydration. Due to this, many countries have started the process of banning these energy drinks.

Though Food Safety and Standard Authority has taken some steps but these are not sufficient. I urge the Government to consider seriously about the impact of energy drinks on health and strict norms should be applied on these products.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister. I represent Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency. A large number of trains passes through Dharangaon, Amalner, Pachora and Chaalisgaon in my Parliamentary Constituency but since there is no stoppage at these places, we do not get their benefit. We have been demanding stoppages at these places since many years. But we haven't received anything so far from the Railways. Around four months back, Sachkhand Express and Geetanjali Express have got stoppages here. I want to thank hon. Minister for providing two stoppages at Jalgaon. And due to this, all the people in the Parliamentary Constituency are happy. But today, when people go to get ticket, then they don't get the ticket even for the month of September. This indicates that these stoppages will not start from September. If this stoppage is not continued, then the people of the Parliamentary Constituency will feel very unhappy. This may lead to a big agitation against the Railways and the same may cause losses to the railways and Government. Hence, through you, I urge that kindly continue the given stoppages and the demands of the Parliamentary Constituency may be fulfilled.

[English]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, in Tamil Nadu there is only one Regional Office of ESI and four Sub-Regional Offices at Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Tirunelveli. My parliamentary constituency, Tiruchirappalli is surrounded by nine districts namely, Dindigul, Pudukottai, Karur, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Perambalur and Ariyalur. There are 24 ESI Dispensaries functioning in the abovementioned districts.

There are a huge number of ESI beneficiaries in those districts, and there is an urgent need for setting up one Sub-Regional Office of ESI at Tiruchirappalli to cater to their needs. Now, one Branch Office of ESI is functioning in Tiruchirappalli. There is a long pending

demand from the people of Tiruchirappalli for upgradation of the Branch Office of ESI into Sub-Regional Office to facilitate those ESI functionaries.

I would, on behalf of the people, request the Government to consider this long pending demand and to upgrade the Branch Office of ESI at Tiruchirappalli as Sub-Regional Office.

[*Translation*]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very serious matter in the House. Our Government of India and State Governments have provision for providing pension to our old persons, widows or handicapped persons. People who are in jobs, get pension in the ratio of Rs. 10 thousand, 20 thousand and 40 thousand after retirement but the laborers who work hard even at the cost of their health in their prime and live in poverty get pension Rs. 200 in old age. I would like to know whether this Rs. 200 is enough to make their both ends meet? Will they able to get medicine as per need? This will neither fulfill their requirements for food nor for clothes. This is nothing but sheer injustice to the old people.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I, therefore request the Government that fair treatment be meted out to the old people and they should be provided minimum Rs. 100 per day. This amounts to Rs. 3000 per month. The old man used to live with dignity in his young age but now has been rendered helpless in his old age. Even his children leaves him in lurch. All the honorable members have to reach this stage and a few of them have already reached this stage. Even they are neglected. The honorable members got pensions but what happens to those who do not get pension. The old people who are well-to-do but do not get pension, are neglected by their children. Therefore, I request you to provide the old age pension at least 3000 rupees a month. The old, the widow and the handicapped-three of all deserve special attention.

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I would like to draw your attention and also the attention of the Union Government to a very important matter of public importance.

Sir, across the country the farmers are agitating against the forcible land acquisitions. In several places -

whether in Jagatsinghpur district, Orissa or in Jaitapur, Maharashtra or in NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh or in other places - the farmers are coming on the streets, and the Governments are patronizing the corporate sector and other sectors. Even the Government itself is going against the farmers. *Lathi* charge is going on. Even in Pune, Maharashtra, Police opened firing and three persons were killed. *Lathi* charge is going on in different places of Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, on the one hand, the Union Governemnt has released the new Draft Bill, namely, the Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill and put it in the public domain for discussion and on the other hand, the forcible occupation and eviction of land is going on. So, this double role is being played by both the Union Government and the State Governments across the country.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to please stop this kind of playing the double role. The new Draft Bill is already in the public domain and under discussion. In this new Draft Bill, it is already there that the land will not be transferred untill the rehabilitation and resettlement is completed. So, please stop the forcible land acquisition process. Do not attack the farmers. Stop the land acquisition process till the disposal of this sort of legislation. This is not a simple thing.

I hope the Government of the day will read what is written on the wall; and will see the mood of the farmers across the country.

I would, therefore, earnestly request the Union Governemnt to instruct all the State Governments and all concerned to immediately stop the land acquisition process till this sort of newly Draft Bill gets disposed of.

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Sir, I, through you, would like to draw, the attention of the House to an important issue. You would have come to know through newspapers and television that a ship named MB Rack sank near Mumbai a few days ago and due to the incident more than 60,000 tons of coal and 350 tons of oil spilled into the sea and oil spread from Gujarat to Goa which is your Parliamentary Constituency; Chairman Sir. Samples from different places have also been collected. I heard the statement of the Minister of Environment and Forest two days ago that an inquiry is going on in this regard.

I would like to bring it into his notice that the same kind of incident had occurred last year also but no action was taken by the Government which resulted into recurrence of the same incident this year also. Lakhs of fishermen sail in the sea. These days, fish eggs are laid at the sea coast. We are afraid that as a result of that, lakhs of fish can die. I would like to request the Government that as Shri Jairam Ramesh himself had given statement in the House last year, in the same way Minister of Environment and Forest should give statement in the House this time.

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY (Barmer): Sir, I, through you, want to express my concern in the House over the out breaking of riots Britain. I came to know through newspapers today that three people of Asian origin were trampled to death by car in Britain. I, through you, want to appeal in the House that safety and security of Indian's such incidents of riots should be ensured by the Government of India. The statement of British Prime Minister given in the British Parliament today about cultural change raises cause of concern for whole world and we were discussing about the same in the morning. I want to quote his statement.

[English]

The British Prime Minister says: "The rioting that has gripped the country for much of the past week is not about politics or protest, but is the result of a culture that 'glorifies violence'".

[Translation]

We belong to the country of Mahatma Gandhi, we had shown the path of non-violence to the whole world. I want to tell the whole world that solution of all problems can be sought out following the path of non-violence shown by Mahatma Gandhi. Our own country has witnessed the era of glorified violence and faced the consequences thereof. I want to bring it to the notice of House, so that future generation may not have to face such situation.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House a very important point. Madhya Pradesh is one of the largest agrarian states. During the Kharif crop season, the State Government had made a demand of chemical fertilizer to the Central Government and we were allotted less than 40 per cent thereof. Madhya Pradesh has witnessed good rains this year and agricultural area under Rabi crops will

also increase. The State Government has made a demand for supply of Urea, DAP and NKP fertilizers in adequate quantity to the Central Government. Our Chief Minister Sh. Shivraj Singh Ji and I myself also had met the Minister concerned and assured for supply of adequate quantity of fertilizers to the State. But we have not succeeded in that. The Central Government has been constantly stating that Madhya Pradesh should import fertilizers. Madhya Pradesh is located in the mid India and there is no port around it. When we will import fertilizers, it would be so costly that we will that we will not be able to supply it to farmers at cheaper rates. Farmers are already suffering due to higher price of fertilizers. The state is making good progress in the field of agriculture. Minister himself has admitted that Madhya Pradesh is an agrarian state. The production as also consumption of fertilizers in the state has considerably increased during the recent years. Therefore, demand from the Central Government to supply adequate quantity of fertilizers to Madhya Pradesh, so that agricultural production can be increased further.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can send your slips.

Shri Rakesh Singh, Shri Gobind Prasad Mishra, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal are also allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your due permission, I want to bring a matter of public importance into the notice of Government of India. When we Members of Parliament visit our constituency, hundreds of people come to meet us. Eighty per cent people from rural areas demand electricity from the Members of Parliament. The Government of India had introduced the Rajeev Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme for the electrification of unelectrified villages in the year 2005. Villages and hamlets of different states having population of more than 100 people were covered under the scheme. Many villages and hamlets of Uttar Pradesh were covered in the main scheme during the year 2004. The Government Uttar Pradesh had sent a scheme of Rs. 12367 crores for the electrification of 1,38,373 hamlets having populate of more than one hundred persons. A sum of Rs. 453 crores has been sanctioned for Raebareli and Sultanpur

and rest of the amount is still pending. The Government of India says that states have been asked to submit proposals for electrification of the villages having population of more than three hundred people, the Government of India had promised to provide electricity of each and every household by the year 2012. But when this scheme is not sanctioned, how the work of electrification will be completed. I demand from Government of India to release funds immediately for electrification scheme of hamlets of Uttar Pradesh pending with it, so that we can fulfil the demand of electricity of the people from backward areas from where we have been elected. Electricity is the basic need of the country.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, want to draw the attention of Ministry of Defence to a very serious issue. Indian military is doing its duty to check cross border border infiltration of terrorists in Kupwada in Kashmir. Terrorists from Pakistan beheaded two personnels of 19, Rajput Regiment namely Jaypal Singh, Havildar and Devendra Singh, Lance Nayak and their heads were demonstrated in Pakistan in ungraceful manner. It was more painful that dead body of these personnels had been cremated instead of handing them over to their kith and kin. These all incidents were taking place, when External Affairs Minister of Pakistan, Hina Rabbani Khar was negotiating peace process with Government of India. Pakistan has been engaged in incidents of bomb blasts in many cities of our country and they have specifically targeted Mumbai city.

Is it right to hold peace talks with Pakistan so frequently. America and China have always shown concern towards ourance of such incidents and these countries have kept on admonishing the Government of Pakistan. I request to the Government not to consider holding peace talk with Pakistan again and be more accountable to the Army and Public of the country and give befitting reply to Pakistan by taking this incident seriously and avenge those soldiers.

SHRI RAVINDER KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government of India that 12 sub-castes are there under the OBC in the state of Jharkhand as on date. We also raised this point last time also and this time too I have got the opportunity to raise this point with your permission. Vaishya, Yadav, Mera-Mallah-Kushwatha etc. are the castes which are included in the OBC category in the state of Jharkhand but the same have been removed the list of

backward classes by the Union Government. I got this information when a girl came here from my constituency to appear in a Banking exam. She filled her form under the OBC and her name was there in the list, but she has been told here that the Barnwal community to which she belong is Vaishya Caste which is not covered under the OBC. People protested here at Jantar-Mantar and recommendations are also received from the State Government in this regard, through you, I would like to request that these castes may kindly be included in the Sub-Castes by Government of India.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman Sir, the discrimination being made in the reservation of government jobs for the S.C's and the S.T.'s as well as the OBC's is at present a very serious matter. Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. At present a conspiracy is being hatched and discrimination is being made against the constitutional right to get the jobs. A conspiracy is being hatched in the jobs right from appointment to promotion designed to create hurdles in promotion. Now the rules of reservation are being overlooked in the AIIMS of Delhi. It was mentioned in the prospectus for admission to BSc. and MSc. Nursing courses in the session of August 2011 that there shall be reservation of 15 percent and 7.5 percent for SC and ST respectively, but these rules have been avoided in the table shown regarding distribution of seats. AIIMS mentioned in its prospectus that there are 18 seats in the MSc. Nursing, but there is no reservation in it for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly number of seats of BSc Nursing honors is 60, only 7 seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste therein which is far lesser than the reserved seats.

Mr. Chairman, I demand and request that the Government may take action to fill up seats as per provisions of reservation in all the ministries, departments, undertakings, medical institutes, academic institutions of the Union Government including AIIMS. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Rawat Ji is present here in the House I would appreciate that he should assure us that this will not happen in the Government jobs.

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): In Karnataka, Hubli-Dharwad is the second largest city after Bangalore. It is also the educational hub of Karnataka. There is one small airport there and that airport is operating only small aircraft. In this context, I approached the Airports

Authority of India and requested them to upgrade and expand the airport. They said that if the State Government gives the land of around 500 acres free of cost, they are ready to upgrade and expand it. The State Government has acquired around 500 acres of land at a cost of around Rs.350 crore and is ready to hand it over to the Airports Authority of India. Many times we have requested the Airports Authority of India to take over the land and develop the airport. But, unfortunately it is not being done. They are not taking possession of the land and upgrading the airport.

Recently, machinery for Instrumental Landing System, DOR, has come to Hubli. For the installation of this machinery, civil work is being done. But, after construction of all the buildings and other things for the installation of the machinery, the Airport Authority of India in Delhi is asking them to shift it to some other city for some other airport.

Hence, through you, I urge the Central Government and the Airports Authority of India firstly to take possession of the land for Hubli airport immediately, upgrade it and secondly not to shift the Instrumental Landing System machinery, which have arrived at Hubli and are ready for installation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention towards a very important issue. At present, more or less the whole world is facing the unemployment and economic crisis. On the one hand population is increasing in the whole world, on the other hand the agricultural or industrial sectors are unable to generate employment. In such a scenario it is need of the hour that we get employment and the country also prospers. At present, tourism is emerging as a very potential sector where people shall have employment at a very large scale along with the prosperity.

Through you, I want to draw the kind attention of the Government towards the fact that our country has vast tourism potential. I come from Madhya Pradesh; wherein there are world famous marble — rocks at Jabalpur. It is a historic and beautiful tourist spot surrounded by other tourist places like Kanha Bandhavgarh Amarkantak

Chitrakoot etc. Jabalpur is the central point to visit all these places and there also lies Rani Durgawati's Samadhi and Memorial. On my request, the Madhya Pradesh Government has prepared a proposal and sent it to the Central Government for development and upgradation of such tourist places. I request the Government to kindly approve at the earliest so that such tourist places can be developed and upgraded to facilitate the youth of that area to get adequate opportunities of livelihood. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Sir, NH-7 from Banaras to Kanyakumari is in a dilapidated state at different sections in Madhya Pradesh nearby Shivni, Jabalpur, Katni, Reve etc. The condition of the road is very bad there.

The news report on Television was showing today big crater-sized pits on the road, deep enough to sink in cars even trucks and buses. May I request through you the hon'ble Minister of National Highways and the Union Government to look into this as this major National Highway No. 7 linking Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra and Karnataka upto Kanyakumari is in a very bad shape blocking smooth transportation due to laxity on party of the Union Government. Therefore, I request the Government to please immediately get this road repaired and facilitate transportation. Thank you.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Govind Prasad Mishra.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 12th August, 2011 at 11 a.m.

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 12, 2011/Sravana 21, 1933 (Saka).

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81.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	1863, 2041
82.	Dr. Joshi, Mahesh	1902, 2030
83.	Dr. Joshi, Murlī Manohar	1905, 1931, 2026
84.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	1889
85.	Dr. Jyoti Mirdha	1920
86.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	1908, 1959, 2027
87.	Shri Kashyap Virender	1873, 1917, 2046, 2065
88.	Shri Katti Ramesh Viswanath	1963, 2041, 2042
89.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1899, 2038
90.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	1959, 2011, 2018, 2050
91.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	1880
92.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	1932, 2070

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93.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	1897
94.	Shri Koda Madhu	1906, 1972
95.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	2021
96.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	1888
97.	Shri Kumar, P.	1849, 1922, 2025, 2070
98.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	1905
99.	Shri Kumar, V. Aruna	1939
100.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	1987, 1999, 2029
101.	Shri Lingam P.	2067
102.	Shri M. Krishnasswamy	2031
103.	Smt. Mahajan Sumitra	2002
104.	Shri Mahato, B.N. Prasad	1939, 1949
105.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	1905, 1923, 1937, 2032
106.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	1915, 1924
107.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	1922, 1946
108.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	1850, 2027, 2028
109.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	1952, 2070
110.	Shri Mani Jose K.	2012
111.	Shri Manjhi Hari	1903
112.	Shri Meena Raghuvir Singh	1917
113.	Shri Meghwal Arjun	1846, 1959, 2035, 2061
114.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	1916, 1974
115.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	1984, 1990
116.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	2008
117.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	1903, 1962, 2035
118.	Shri Mitra, Somen	1909
119.	Shri Mohan P.C.	1960

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120.	Shri Munde Gopinath	1903, 1996	147.	Shri Patil C.R.	1895, 1921
121.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	1908, 1986	148.	Shri Patil Rao Saheb Danve	1911
122.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	1952, 1976, 1994, 2069	149.	Shri Patil, B.B.	1918
123.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	2043	150.	Shri Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	1928
124.	Shri Namdhari Inder Singh	2028	151.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	1844, 2060
125.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	1921, 2041	152.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarnam	1919, 2067
126.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	1907	153.	Shri Pradhan Amarnath	1925
127.	Km. Natarajan Meenakshi	2016	154.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	2036
128.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	1930, 1972	155.	Shri Premchand Guddu	1962
129.	Shri Nishad (Capt.) Jai Naraian Prasad	2001	156.	Shri Premdas	1980
130.	Shri O.S. Manian	1860, 2025, 2057	157.	Shri Punia, P.L.	1912, 2033
131.	Shri Ola, Sis Ram	2006	158.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	1855, 2025, 2048
132.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	2063	159.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	1922
133.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	1936	160.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	1951, 1972, 2011
134.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	2009	161.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashanker	1887
135.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	1979, 2036	162.	Shri Rajendran, C.	1950
136.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2020, 2041, 2069	163.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	1901, 1959, 2044
137.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	1918, 1959, 2066	164.	Shri Ram Purnamasi	1907
138.	Shri Patel Devji M.	1885, 2049	165.	Prof. Ram Shankar	1995
139.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	1969	166.	Shri Ramkishun	1909
140.	Shri Patel, Jayshreeben	1852, 2052	167.	Shri Rana Kadir	1856, 2033
141.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	2003, 2069	168.	Dr. Rane, Nilesh Narayan	1898, 1922
142.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	1922, 1946	169.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	1977
143.	Shri Pathak Harin	1943	170.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	1852, 1943, 2005
144.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	1966, 2043	171.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	1939, 1952, 1985
145.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	1934	172.	Shri Ray Arjun	1905, 1931
146.	Smt. Gawali Bhavana Patil	2023, 2046	173.	Shri Reddy M.A. Sreenivasulu	1955, 1971, 2067

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174.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	1939, 2030, 2031, 2065
175.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	1933
176.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	1892, 1908, 2029, 2069
177.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	1905, 1923, 1937, 2032
178.	Shri S. Alagiri	1966
179.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	1881, 1996, 2038
180.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	2023, 2024, 2025, 2051
181.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	1872
182.	Shri Sardinha Francisco	1968
183.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	2047
184.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	1953
185.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	1877, 2047
186.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	1884, 1903, 1955, 1992, 2021
187.	Smt. Shantha, J.	1861, 1942, 2058, 2069
188.	Shri Shariq Shariefuddin	1984, 2019
189.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	1954, 2038
190.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	1972, 2040
191.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	1975, 2025
192.	Shri Shetti Raju	1984, 2029
193.	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	1983
194.	Shri Shukla Balkrishna K.	1882, 1932, 2041
195.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	1879
196.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	2046
197.	Shri Singh Ganesh	1952
198.	Shri Singh Ilyaraj	1908, 1966, 2022

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199.	Shri Singh Jagadanand	1952, 2070
200.	Shri Singh K.C. 'Baba'	2038
201.	Shri Singh Murari Lal	1854, 2053
202.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	2049
203.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	1942, 2069
204.	Dr. Singh Raghuavnsn Prasad	1959, 1988
205.	Shri Singh Rakesh	1896
206.	Shri Singh Ravneet	1857, 2055
207.	Shri Singh Uday	1851, 1908, 2041
208.	Shri Singh Yashvir	1959, 2040
209.	Shri Singh, Lal Chaudhary	1982
210.	Shri Singh Rewati Raman	2042
211.	Shri Singh Radhe Mohan	2019
212.	Shri Singh Rajiv Ranjan <i>Alias</i> Lalan	1914, 1931
213.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	1947, 2027, 2037
214.	Dr. Sinh, Sanjay	1926
215.	Shri Sinha Yashwant	2007
216.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	1939
217.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	1910, 1929, 1968
218.	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	1883
219.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	1874
220.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	1870, 2069
221.	Shri Sugumar, K.	1959, 2023
222.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	1843, 1972, 2011, 2054
223.	Dr. Sushant Rajan	1961
224.	Shri Swamy N. Chealuvaraya	1871, 1996
225.	Shri Tagore Manicka	1941
226.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	1868, 2043

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227.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	1882
228.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	1915
229.	Shri Tewari Manish	2064
230.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	1869, 1972
231.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	1917, 2046, 2065
232.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	1845, 1908, 2032
233.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	2024
234.	Shri Thomas P.T.	1913, 2038
235.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	1850, 2027, 2028
236.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shanker <i>Alias</i> Kushal	2026
237.	Shri Tomar Marendra Singh	1853
238.	Shri Tudu Laxman	1948
239.	Smt. Upadhyay Seema	2047
240.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	1931, 2044, 2069
241.	Shri Vasava, Mansukh Bhai D.	2029, 2048

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242.	Dr. Venugopal P.	1849, 1922, 2025, 2070
243.	Shri Verma Sajjan	1964, 2070
244.	Shri Viswanathan P.	1884, 1886, 1992
245.	Dr. Vyas Girija	1965
246.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausaheb Rajaram	1847
247.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	1991
248.	Shri Yadav Anjan Kumar M.	1866, 2049
249.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	1940, 1992, 2034, 2035
250.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	1931, 2046, 2069
251.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	1842
252.	Prof. Yadav Prof. Ranjan Prasad	1923, 2068
253.	Shri Yadav, Madhusudan	1890, 1974
254.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	1918, 2066
255.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	1915, 2039

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