

Thursday, March 22, 2012
Chaitra 2, 1934 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 22, 2012/Chaitra 2, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 121, Shri Inder Singh Namdhari.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam, 2G scam involved two lakh crore rupees. ...(Interruptions) This scam involves 12 lakh crore rupees. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now leave this issue aside. Let the Question Hour run. We will take up this issue during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Madam Speaker, Q. No. 121 ...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Kaushalendra Kumar and some other hon. Members come and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

11.0¹/₄ hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 121, Sh. Inder Singh Namdhari.

Quality of Drinking Water

*121. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial and technical assistance to the States including Jharkhand for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance, including testing and cleanliness of drinking water;

(b) if so, the details of funds made available and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year. State-wise;

(c) the number of water testing laboratories set up/ upgraded at different levels during the said period;

(d) whether any mechanism exists for monitoring the utilization of funds released under the schemes including National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[*Translation*]

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

Statement

(a) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments, including Jharkhand, with technical and financial assistance for provision of safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 62% of funds released to them for coverage and tackling water quality problems by providing safe and clean drinking water facilities. Under NRDWP, 5% of the allocation is available to take up Support activities like awareness generation (IEC). capacity building and training of State officials and Panchayat members. Management Information System, Research & Development and Water Quality

Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S) activities. With effect from the current financial year 2011-12, the NRDWP-Support funds have been enhanced from 5% to 8% with the additional 3% earmarked for WQM&S activities. The Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities inter alia include testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, setting up of new district and sub-district water quality testing laboratories and upgrading of existing laboratories.

(b) The details of total Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)/NRDWP and NRDWP (WQM and S) funds allocated and released for WQMS activities during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 State-wise is given at Annexure-I.

(c) The number of water quality testing laboratories set up/upgraded at different levels during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, State-wise is given at Annexure-II.

(d) and (e) For monitoring the utilization of funds released to States under NRDWP, an online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) has been developed on which States have to enter monthly progress data. This database is transparent and is in the public domain. Since 2010-11, all States have been asked to submit their Annual Action Plans (AAP) containing 19 formats for the succeeding year which is discussed with officers of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Progress on the AAP is monitored with the help of physical and financial progress data entered by the State Governments into the online IMIS. In addition, the physical and financial performance of various components of NRDWP viz.. Coverage and Quality, Sustainability, Operation & Maintenance, Support activities, WQMS funds are monitored at regular intervals through video-conferencing. National and State level Workshops/meetings. Further, Senior Officers/Area Officers/Technical Officers tour the States to monitor the implementation of the programme.

Annexure I

State-wise and year-wise details of allocation and release made under ARWSP/NRDWP and NRDWP (WQM&S) during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11				2011-12 (As on 14.3.2012)			
		Total Under ARWSP		Release under WQMS	Total Under NRDWF		Of which NROWP-Support Release	Total Under NRDWP		Of which NRDWP-Support		Total Under NRDWP		Of which NRDWP-WQMS	
		Allocation	Release		Allocation	Release		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	334.33	395.05	1.62	437.09	537.37	3.00	491.02	558.74	24.55	12.31	479.51	377.91	21.57	8.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.12	162.46	0.00	180.00	178.20	1.80	123.35	199.99	6.17	3.08	116.48	182.21	5.81	2.24
3.	Assam	246.44	187.57	0.83	301.60	323.50	3.00	449.64	487.48	22.48	10.32	421.90	418.54	19.49	7.52
4.	Bihar	135.38	452.38	0.00	372.21	186.11	3.00	341.46	170.73	17.07	8.54	379.59	205.42	16.05	6.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.42	125.26	0.00	11601	128.22	1.10	130.27	122.01	6.51	3.26	145.67	126.75	5.90	2.29
6.	Goa	3.98	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	1.00	5.34	0.00	0.27	0.00	5.22	2.88	0.25	0.10
7.	Gujarat	314.44	369.44	1.05	482.75	482.75	5.25	542.67	609.10	27.13	13.57	484.66	423.04	15.94	8.51
8.	Haryana	117.29	117.29	0.00	207.89	206.89	1.00	233.69	276.90	11.68	5.84	211.52	168.34	5.25	3.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.51	141.51	0.00	138.52	182.85	1.39	133.71	194.37	6.69	3.34	132.30	94.75	6.03	2.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397.86	396.49	0.00	44/ 74	402.51	3.00	449.22	468.91	22.46	0.00	438.13	320.19	20.36	8.19
11.	Jharkhand	160.67	80.33	0.00	149.29	111 31	1.49	165.93	129.95	8.30	0.00	163.33	111.95	7.79	3.03
12.	Karnataka	477 19	477.35	0 00	573.6/	637 86	3.00	644.92	703.80	32.25	16 12	715.12	667.78	20 54	10.03
13.	Kerala	103 33	106 97	0.00	152 77	151 89	1.53	144 28	159.33	7 21	3.61	145.36	113.33	6 78	2.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	370.47	380 47	2 43	36/ 66	379 66	3.00	399.04	388 33	19.95	9.98	374 32	292 78	17 50	6.80
15.	Maharashtra	572.57	648 24	0 00	652.43	647 81	3.00	733.27	718.42	36 66	18.33	737.56	535 81	30.99	12.05
16.	Manipur	50 16	45 23	0.00	61 60	38.57	1,00	54.61	52 77	2 73	1.37	51 58	39 17	2 58	1.00
17.	Meghalaya	57 79	63.38	0.00	R0.40	79 40	1.00	63.48	84 88	3.17	1 57	59.59	64 39	2.97	1 15
18.	Mizoram	41.44	54 19	0 00	50.40	55.26	1.00	46.00	61 58	2.30	1.88	38.49	36 35	1 69	0.65
19.	Nagaland	A? 53	42 53	0 00	↳2.00	47 06	1.00	79.s1	77 52	3.98	1.99	79 97	79.81	244	0.94
20.	Odisha	298.68	29s.68	0.00	187.13	226 66	1.87	204 88	294 76	10.24	5.12	207 99	171.05	9.62	3 74
21.	Punjab	86.56	86.56	0.00	81.17	88 81	1 00	82 21	106.59	4.11	3.49	89.16	123.44	3 72	1 45
22.	Rajasthan	970 13	971.83	0 00	1036 46	1012.16	3 00	1165 44	1099 48	58.27	29 14	1087.41	1153 76	32 34	20 20
23.	Sikkim	1/45	32.45	0.00	21.60	20 60	1.00	26.24	23.20	1 31	0.66	27 59	63 11	0 73	0 28
24.	Tamil Nadu	241 .82	287.82	1 71	320 43	317 95	2 48	316.91	393.53	15.85	13.47	337 1 7	319.11	11 94	4 64
25.	Tripura	51.25	41.01	0.00	62 40	77 40	1 00	57 17	74 66	2.86	1.35	54.41	83.86	2 54	0.98
26.	Jttar Pradesh	533 74	615.78	0.00	959 12	956 36	3.00	699 12	848 68	44 96	22 48	860.63	783.60	31 14	1211
27.	Uttarakhand	107.58	85 87	0.00	126.16	124 90	1.26	133 39	136 41	6 97	0 00	137 23	75.57	6.54	2 54
28.	West Bengal	389 39	389.39	0.00	372 29	394.30	2.99	41803	499 19	20.90	10.45	348 11	242 03	14.51	5 64
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	1.01	0 00	0 05	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	1.09	0 00	0 05	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.61	0oo	0 03	0 00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0 00
32.	Delhi	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00	4 31	0 00	0 22	0oo.	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 24	0 00	0 01	0 00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.d0	0.08	0.00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 40	0.00	0 02	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0.00
Total		6896.72	7056.02	7.66	7386.43	7989.72	6.72	8550.00	8941.81	427.49	201 27	8330.00	7276.99	323.01	140.23

Annexure II

State-wise and year-wise details of drinking water testing laboratories set up during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl.No.	State Name	Number of drinking water testing laboratories set up during the year			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	27	0
2.	Bihar	1	1	1	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	4	0	11
6.	Haryana	1	2	10	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	4	18
9.	Jharkhand	0	1	4	0
10.	Karnataka	43	16	10	1
11.	Kerala	0	15	1	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	9	55	37
13.	Maharashtra	9	2	0	1
14.	Odisha	1	0	3	17
15.	Punjab	2	0	22	0
16.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	30	8	44	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	3	3
19.	Uttarakhand	0	1	1	12
20.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	32	0
22.	Assam	0	0	10	5
23.	Manipur	0	0	10	1
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0	10	7
26.	Nagaland	0	4	9	0
27.	Sikkim	0	1	1	1
28.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		91	64	257	123

*As reported into IMIS as on 16.3.2012.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pending Criminal Cases

122. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the large number of criminal cases pending in various courts including the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details of various cases pending for more than five years in various High Courts and the Supreme Court, court-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take appropriate action, for speedier disposal of such cases, including Fast Track Courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to improve delivery and administration of criminal justice system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The data on institution, disposal and pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information published by the Supreme Court in the Court News (Vol. VI, issue No. 1), there were a total of 2,08,45,353 criminal cases pending in various courts in the country including the Supreme Court as on 31.12.2010. Of them, 10,370 criminal cases were pending in the Supreme Court.

The enclosed Statement gives the High Court-wise details of cases both civil and criminal, pending as on 31.12.2010 for more than five years and above. As for the Supreme Court, 702 criminal matters are pending for more than five years as per the latest information made available.

(c) to (e) Fast Track Courts were set up on the recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission for expeditious disposal of long pending sessions cases. 1192 Fast Track Courts were functioning in the country till 31.03.2011. Nearly 33 lakh cases were disposed of by the Fast Track Courts over a period of 11 years. The 13th Finance Commission has allocated a sum of Rs.5000 crores to be given as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for reducing pendencies and improving justice delivery. Out of these grants Rs. 2500 crores have been allocated for morning / evening / shift / special courts, Rs. 750 crores for Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centres, Rs. 300 crores for Lok Adalats and Legal Aid, Rs.400 crore for training of judicial officers and public prosecutors and Rs. 300 crore for appointment of court managers. An amount of Rs. 1353.62 crore has been released to the States from the allocations made by the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Several other steps have also been taken by the Government for reducing pendency and improving justice delivery which are detailed as under:

- (i) A National Mission for justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been set up with the twin objects of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission will pursue a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration.
- (ii) Special drive was undertaken between 1st July, 2011 to 31st December, 2011 for early disposal of cases relating to marginalized group and undertrials.
- (iii) In order to improve the infrastructure in courts, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments.
- (iv) The Central Government is providing assistance to States for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas for delivery of justice to citizens at their door steps. Under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, the Gram Nyayalayas shall exercise both civil and criminal jurisdictions and follow summary trial procedure in the manner and to the extent provided under the Act.
- (v) Computerization of District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) has been taken up under a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective of enhancing judicial productivity and making justice delivery system more affordable and cost effective.

Statement*Statement indicating age-wise pendency in the High Courts as on 31.12.2010*

Sl. No.	High Court	Type of Cases	Years		Total
			5-10	10-15 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	Civil	165439	224131	658892
		Criminal	65246	61205	309018
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Civil	42590	7426	157596
		Criminal	3304	13	25949
3.	Bombay	Civil	68000	66428	305697
		Criminal	11788	4976	45600
4.	Calcutta	Civil	35995	77661	211972
		Criminal	6371	16192	39209
5.	Delhi	Civil	8770	2834	48555
		Criminal	2877	947	11499
6.	Gujarat	Civil	16649	15414	71905
		Criminal	5813	3657-	25210
7.	Gauhati	Civil	7030	198	44766
		Criminal	1501	2	9167
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Civil	30136	30136	120544
		Criminal	3060	3060	12240
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil	11215	211	60515
		Criminal	133	20	3005
10.	Karnataka	Civil	6557	136	94795
		Criminal	1065	12	12461
11.	Kerala	Civil	10954	2392	92741
		Criminal	5656	2	30245

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madras	Civil	57982	9484	245349
		Criminal	2983	101	11741
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Civil	19795	3960	109891
		Criminal	15397	6485	54073
14.	Odisha	Civil	96601	21111	251656
		Criminal	4760	2570	26635
15.	Patna	Civil	5247	10842	55550
		Criminal	5303	4589	31583
16.	Punjab & Haryana	Civil	46120	56901	186412
		Criminal	10416	858	46507
17.	Rajasthan	Civil	62333	22321	181307
		Criminal	16084	10108	53012
18.	Sikkim	Civil	0	0	13
		Criminal	0	0	11
19.	Uttarakhand	Civil	1938	714	11384
		Criminal	1517	447	6473 *
20.	Chhattisgarh	Civil	11551	4294	28220]
		Criminal	5036	4015	14100
21.	Jharkhand	Civil	5545	2039	31358
		Criminal	8468	3114	30300
Total			887225	681006	373S204

Rake Points in the Country

affected;

123. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(c) the steps being taken to provide rake points at important locations in the country, particularly in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; and

(a) whether the Railways are aware that due to non-availability of rake points at various locations in the country, the supply of commodities/fertilizers etc. has been

(d) the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Development of freight terminals including provision of rake points is a continuous process. 148 number of freight terminal works including improvement of existing terminals and construction of new terminals

are sanctioned and are in progress over Indian Railways. Out of these, 16 works are for Madhya Pradesh and 6 are for Gujarat. The Railways have also introduced a new Policy called the Private Freight Terminal Scheme in which freight terminals are being developed with the participation of the private sector.

(d) State-wise details of the identified locations are provided in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	No. of location	Name of location
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	Kantakapalli, Vishakhapatnam
2.	Assam	2	Digaru, Pathsala
3.	Bihar	12	Saharasa, Betia, Bapudhammotihari, Chakia, Lehriasarai, Raxul, Narayanpur anant, Sasaram, Anugrahanarayan Rd, Danapur, Mirzacheoki, Sabour
4.	Chhattisgarh	13	Jagdapur, Uslapur, Belpahar, Dadhapara, Jairamnagar, Raipur, Kharsia, Bishrampur, Durg, Mandhar, Akaltara, belha, Tilda
5.	Delhi	1	Holmbikalan
6.	Gujarat	6	Chirai, Navlakhi, Bhimsar, Gandhidham, Maliya Miyana, Windmill
7.	Haryana	5	Faridabad, Rewari, Chandigarh, Barwala, Narnaul,
8.	Jharkhand	4	Madhupur, Karampada, Namkom, Tata
9.	Karnataka	6	Doda Ballarpur, Munirabad, Navalur, Sanvordem, Sasalu, Raybag
10.	Kerala	3	West Hill, Nilambur Rd, Kazhakuttam,
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16	Rairu, Dabra, Murena, Rupaund, Dundi, Powerkheda, Satna, Harda, Shivpuri, Guna, SukhiSewania, Saugor, Dewas, Lakshmibainagar, Mangaliyagaon, Meghnanagar
12.	Maharashtra	17	New Mulund, Niphad, Kurla, Sangli, Ramtekdi, Solapur, Jalgaon, Nandgaon, Turbhe, Butibori, Sasvad, Kalamboli, Daulatabad, Ramtek, Boisar, Chalthan, Bale
13.	Odisha	22	Bargarh, Cuttack, Jajpur Keonjhar Rd, Jeypur, Nergundi, Kaplias Rd, Sukinda, Naranpur, Nayagarh, Porjanpur, Koraput, Mancheswar, Tomka, Kesinga, Bhadrak, Himgir, Kumarmunda, Barbil, Jharsuguda, Noamundi, Balasore, Kalunga

1	2	3	4
14.	Punjab	8	Kapurthala, Fazilka, Tarantaran, Patti, Beas, Jandiala, Bhaktanwala, Mandigovindgarh
15.	Rajasthan	2	Kanakpura, Kota,
16.	Tamil Nadu	5	Tondiarpet, Erode, Salem Market, Kavaripeetai, Korukkupet,
17.	Uttar Pradesh	14	Gaziabad, Barabanki, Akabarpur, Roza, Muzaffarnagar, Basti, Gonda, Nakha Jungle, Rudrapur city, Deoriasadar, Kashipur, Farukkabad, Haldi Rd, Katra
18.	West Bengal	10	Aranghata, Asansol, Dankuni, Durgapur, Pakur, Tilvita, Kotlapukur, New Jalpaiguri, Sankrail, Barachak
Total		148	

Sabour in Bihar, Mandhar in Chhattisgarh, Rairu in Madhya Pradesh, Ramtekdi in Maharashtra and Sankrail in West Bengal are new works and remaining are for improvement to the existing goods sheds.

[English]

Ethanol Blended Petrol

*124. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government for introduction of bio-fuels such as ethanol blended petrol and blended bio-diesel as a suitable alternative to petroleum products;

(b) the details of achievements made in this regard as compared to other countries;

(c) whether the efforts made by the Government in this regard have not yielded the desired results; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to improve the working of agencies involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) A National Policy on Bio-fuels has been notified by the Government in December 2009,

to bring about accelerated development and promotion of the cultivation, production and use of bio-fuels to increasingly substitute Petrol and Diesel for transport and be also used in stationary and other applications. The Policy envisages blending of Ethanol with Petrol and Bio-diesel with Diesel.

(b) Some countries such as Brazil, which have had abundant production of Ethanol from sugarcane etc., are leaders in the use of Ethanol and Ethanol-blended Gasoline in motor engines. Of late, however, worldwide there is a debate on the issue of 'food security vs. fuel security' since the production of bio-fuels such as Ethanol from agricultural crops requires a shift away from food crops to cash crops, thus impacting a country's food security.

Even prior to the National Policy on Bio-fuels, Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme was implemented in the entire country with effect from 1.11.2006, except the north-eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep. Presently, the programme is running in 13 States due to the insufficient availability of Ethanol and due to the restrictions imposed/non-issuance of the requisite licenses and clearances by some States Governments.

As regards Bio-diesel, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy effective from 1.1.2006 envisaging Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to purchase Bio-diesel for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) from identified purchase centres across the country.

(c) and (d) On 16.08.2010, the Government has decided that the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) would purchase the entire quantity of Ethanol made available by domestic manufacturers of Ethanol at a price to be decided by the Government. In pursuance of this decision, OMCs are implementing the 5% EBP Programme by procuring the entire quantity of Ethanol made available by domestic suppliers at the adhoc ex-factory price of Rs. 27/litre, as decided by the Government. However, due to restrictions imposed by some State Governments on inter-state movement of Ethanol and/or refusal to issue storage and blending licences/other clearances and taxation issues, the programme has faced constraints in the field.

In order to help OMCs achieve their targets under the EBP Programme, State Governments have been requested to simplify procedures and expedite clearances related to the roll out of the EBP Programme.

Sanitation Facilities

*125. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides assistance for baseline survey in rural areas for preparation of district projects under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken/proposes to undertake any study to review the existing sanitation projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the habitations/villages covered under TSC, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to improve the sanitation condition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) There is provision for Start-up activities under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) that includes conducting a Baseline Survey (BLS). The cost of Start-up activities are met fully by the Government of India assistance and form a part of total project outlay. Total assistance provided to the States under TSC as against the approved central share during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is at Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) TSC is project based programme taking district as a unit. State-wise details of physical and financial outlay sanctioned indicating the number of districts covered in each State is at Statement-II.

(e) The total budgetary allocation for the programme has since been increased from Rs. 1500.00 crore during 2011-12 to Rs. 3500.00 crore during the year 2012-13. To accelerate the sanitation coverage in rural areas, the Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD), the key components to generate and meet demand for sanitation have been strengthened. In addition, regular reviews are held with the State Governments, State level workshops are held to give district officials more exposure to good practices and encouragement to increased involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in implementation of TSC.

Statement I

State-wise Central Share released during last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto Feb, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	11078.44	14218.46	9657.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	404.97	119.26	102.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	8310.66	6729.84	9437.36	6125.59
4.	Bihar	7150.57	9046.72	11259.76	17219.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	5018.42	5479.58	2702.42
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
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	332.9	2792.51	967.95
12.	Jharkhand	3188.2	3941.66	5466.98	3632.46
13.	Karnataka	3176.18	5571	4458.66	4354.64
14.	Kerala	388.99	975.45	2286.34	158.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	9987.48	14402.6	150.76
16.	Maharashtra	3526.29	9894.05	12911.7	5799.94
17.	Manipur	99.83	1177.54	80.3	698.5
18.	Meghalaya	578.3	1378.78	3105.23	557.86
19.	Mizoram	694.27	412.98	653.4	31.38
20.	Nagaland	99.78	1059.27	1229.45	174.06
21.	Odisha	7204.33	5031.55	6836.73	11171.7
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	223.18	116.02	1116.39	283.18
24.	Rajasthan	2516.85	4352.64	5670.74	3443.79
25.	Sikkim	254.86	0	112.86	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	473.31	6166.18	7794.35	7662.06
27.	Tripura	158.76	836.66	925.14	133.92
28.	Uttar Pradesh	38284.24	11579.77	22594	16920.72
29.	Uttarakhand	861.89	773.98	1707.61	402.38
30.	West Bengal	3047.06	3246.26	8327.5	14124.34
	Total	98013.97	103885.36	152980.54	124359.72

Statement II*State-wise details of Projects Sanctioned*

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Project Sanctioned	Project Cost (In Lakhs)	Approved Share (Rs. in Lakhs)			Components Sanctioned (Units)						
				Central	State	Beneficiary	IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL Total	SCW	School Toilets	Anganwadi 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	19579.8	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	92814.8	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	80.69	0	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	41025.7	15942.19	8953.78	2046857	3331630	5378487	1671	28617	23460	168
9.	Haryana	20	23087.84	13922.67	5687	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
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	36414.52	14782.75	3623439	6104904	9728343	8210	87452	60076	355
17.	Manipur	9	11274.03	7908.73	2579.5	785.8	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	89903	18975	108878	560	3219	1543	20
20.	Nagaland	11	7957.58	5607.04	1759.75	590.79	180092	31254	211346	275	2972	1302	29
21.	Odisha	30	156204.83	104509.1	37841.95	13853.78	4485050	2571598	7056648	818	70663	25160	289
22.	Puducherry	1	572.56	481.72	0	90.84	18000	0	18000	0	26	16	3
23.	Punjab	20	24134.47	15139.89	6532.4	2462.18	623198	5443701	167568	411	7464	3274	81
24.	Rajasthan	32	95210.03	64174.8	23651.23	7384	1960903	5023430	6984333	1544	68134	21198	317

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Sikkim	4	2053.82	1338.56	440.74	274.52	51302	35712	87014	789	1604	340	M2
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	2400.5	1317.78	454757	169017	623774	226	6833	6024	35
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71	294726	192171.8	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	2202262	1442583	539443.7	220235.1	61838909	63887805	125726714	33684	1314636	506968	4634

Oil Exploration in Iran

126. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the Indian oil companies, both in the Government and private sectors, which have been allocated oil sectors in Iran, sector-wise, alongwith the nature of exploration work being undertaken by them;

(b) the adverse effects likely on ONGC Videsh's plans on oil exploration in Iran due to the ongoing sanctions imposed by the United States of America and other European countries;

(c) the details of ONGC Videsh's planning in Iran, including production or exploration blocks involving Master Development Plan;

(d) the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure safe development work of ONGC Videsh's plans in Iran; and

(e) the details of production alongwith the amount of investment made by the Indian companies in Iran and the time frame by which production is likely to be started 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) ONGC Videsh Limited.(OVL) along with consortium partners Indian Oil Corporation

Limited(IOCL) and Oil India Limited(OIL) had earlier carried out exploration work in Farsi offshore Block in Iran under a contract signed during December, 2002.

In so far as private companies are concerned, Ministry does not compile information in this regard.

(b) The United States (US) and European Union (UN) sanctions on Iran make various services including technical and financial required for oil exploration extremely difficult.

(c) to (e) OVL consortium had earlier carried out the exploration work in the Farsi Block. Thereafter, no further contract has been entered into.

Import of Petroleum Products

*127. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) the current demand of various petroleum products in the country, product-wise alongwith the quantum of imported petroleum products during each of the last three years indicating the names of the countries from where they were imported;

(b) the expenditure incurred on import of various petroleum products during the corresponding period;

(c) the quantum of indigenous production of petroleum products in the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) the price differential between indigenously produced and imported petroleum products, if any, alongwith the reasons for such price difference; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for identification of new crude oil reserves in the country to meet the scarcity of petroleum products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) (a) and (b) The product-wise demand of various petroleum products in the country alongwith the quantum of imported petroleum products and expenditure incurred on their import since 2008-09 is given at Statements-I and II products, being commercial information, is not maintained by the Ministry.

(c) The production of petroleum products in the country since 2008-09 is given at Statement-III. These products are produced in the 21 refineries in the country. The State-wise location of the refinery alongwith their present capacity is at Statement-IV.

(d) Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through numerous processing units such as Crude Distillation Unit (CDU), Vacuum Distillation Unit (VDU), Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU), Hydro Cracker Unit, Lube Unit etc. each of these units produce intermediate products streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. Petroleum products are processed from blend of various intermediate streams.

The blending of intermediate products streams from various units for making finished petroleum products results in difficulty in allotting the total joint cost to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product wise costs are not identifiable separately.

The oil marketing companies pay trade parity price for Petrol and Diesel and import parity price for Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene when they purchase from refineries.

(e) Several measures have been taken by the Government for identification of new crude oil reserves, etc. to meet the scarcity of petroleum products in the country, which include the following:-

- (i) Carving out more areas of exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy.
- (ii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (iii) Acquisition of exploration acreages and producing properties overseas to bring in equity oil.
- (iv) Substitution of all through use of alternate/non-conventional sources of energy such as Bio-Diesel, Ethanol-blended Petrol.

Statement I

Demand of petroleum products since 2008-09 is given in the table below

(Figures in Thousand Metric Tonne)

Products	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Apr.-Jan.) (P)
1	2	3	4	5
LPG	12191	13135	14332	12677
MS	11258	12818	14192	12350
NAPHTHA/NGL	13911	10134	10676	9504
ATF	4423	4627	5079	4601

1	2	3	4	5
SKO	9303	9304	8928	6891
HSD	51710	56242	60071	53261
LDO	552	457	455	351
LUBES	2000	2539	2429	1983
FO/LSHS	12588	11629	10789	7718
BITUMEN	4747	4934	4538	3506
OTHERS	10916	11987	9552	9134
Total	133599	137806	141041	121976

Statement II*Import of Petroleum products 2008-09 to 2011-12*

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11(P)		2011-12(P) (Apr-Jan)	
	Qty. in TMT	Rs. in Crore	Qty. in TMT	Rs. in Crore	Qty. in TMT	Rs. in Crore	Qty. in TMT	Rs. in Crore
LPG	2,423	8,072	2,718	8,329	4,484	15,888	3,844	17,054
NAPHTHA	5,023	17,409	1,734	4,942	2,063	6,853	1,567	5,766
PETROL	397	1,553	385	1,264	1702	6,427	618	3,091
KEROSENE	1,448	6,583	985	2,909	1,381	4,939	564	2,702
DIESEL	2,742	9,774	2,531	6,390	1,996	6,969	979	4,573
LUBES	986	4,552	1,419	3,518	1291	4,093	1,115	545
FUEL OIL	2,760	7,729	896	1,935	1013	2,455	738	2,213
BITUMEN	105	207	69	138	98	210	79	181
PET COKE	1769.5	2059,6	2698.8	1274.1	2178	5073	1,876	823
OTHERS	932	3,217	1,229	3,101	1,174	3,092	909	2,300
Total	18,586	61,156	14,665	33,800	17,380	55,997	12,288	39,248

Source: Oil companies and DGCIS. *provisional data

Note: 2011-12 data includes estimated data for some refineries.

2011-12 Private Market Supplier (PMS) and DGCIS data have been estimated.

(P)-Provisional

Statement III*Product-wise details of petroleum products Production*

(Million Metric Tonne)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P) (Apr.-Jan.)
LPG	9.34	10.34	9.62	7.93
Naphtha	16.80	18.78	19.31	15.98
Petrol	16.37	22.55	25.80	22.58
ATF	8.36	9.30	9.82	8.65
Kerosene	8.46	8.83	7.90	6.58
Diesel	64.14	73.25	77.68	68.79
Light Diesel Oil	0.61	0.47	0.60	0.42
Lubes	0.87	0.95	0.94	0.83
Fuel Oil	14.71	15.26	18.67	15.02
LSHS	3.05	2.63	1.98	1.44
Bitumen	4.62	4.87	4.45	3.63
Pet Coke	4.24	3.92	2.77	3.82
Others	5.93	12.80	16.25	13.93
Total	157.48	185.00	195.79	169.59

ATF = Aviation Turbine Fuel, LSHS = Low Sulphur Heavy Stock

(P)-Provisional

Statement IV*Refinery-wise capacity*

(Capacity in MMTPA)

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Location of the Refinery	Present Capacity
1	2	3	4
(A) Public Sector			
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Guwahati	1.00
2.	IOCL	Barauni	6.00
3.	IOCL	Koyali	13.70

1	2	3	4
4.	IOCL	Haldia	7.50
5.	IOCL	Mathura	8.00
6.	IOCL	Digboi	0.65
7.	IOCL	Panipat	15.00
8.	IOCL	Bongaigaon	2.35
9.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Murnbai	6,50
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Visakhapatnam	8.30
11.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	12.00
12.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Kochi	9.50
13.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Manali	10.50
14.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Nagapattinam	1.00
15.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	Numaligarh	3.00
16.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Mangalore	11.82
17.	Tatipaka Refinery (ONGC)	Andhra Pradesh	0.066
		Total (A)	116.886
(B) Joint Venture			
18.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company, a joint venture	Bina	6.00
		Total (B)	6.00
(C) Private Sector			
19.	Reliance Industries Ltd. (Domestic)	Mothikhavdi, Jamnagar	33.00
20.	Reliance Petroleum Ltd. (SEZ)	Jamnagar	27.00
21.	Essar Oil Limited	Vadinar	10.50
		TOTAL (C)	70.50
Grand Total (A+B+C)			193.386

Supply of Cheaper Gas

*128. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has opposed the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas's move to snap supply of cheaper gas from RIL's Andhra offshore field to those units manufacturing potassic and phosphatic fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether any resultant reduction in production of fertilizers will make the country much more vulnerable to the vagaries of rising international prices;

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

(d) whether such move would lead to more imports or result in increase retail price for farmers; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has requested Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to continue supply of domestic gas including KG-D6 gas to potassic and phosphatic fertilizers. DoF has stated that in case expensive gas is used by these units, it may result in production of expensive ammonia, cost of which sometimes may be higher than the import price forcing these units to import Ammonia and ultimately making them import dependent. Therefore, Department of Fertilizers has proposed that all gains due to usage of natural gas for purposes other than urea will be calculated by DoF, based on either imported ammonia or any other benchmark, which will be recovered from these units. Specific guidelines will be framed by DoF in this regard.

(c) to (e) Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has directed that the proposal to suspend the supply of KG-D6 gas to P and K plants (Deepak, GSFC and RCF) including the proposal to restrict future supply only to Urea fertilizer plants be kept in abeyance till 24-05-2012, during which time, the Department of Fertilizers will

finalize the guidelines mentioned above and thereafter the matter will be placed before the EGoM.

[*Translation*]

Oil Refineries

*129. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the number of oil refineries both in the Government and private sectors in the country along with their locations, company-wise and capacity-wise;

(b) the mechanism in place to monitor the refining capacity of the private refineries in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more refineries in the country during the coming years and if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof;

(d) the assistance likely to be granted to the States for setting up of refineries including the Barmer refinery; and

(e) the status of setting up of Paradeep refinery in Odisha along with the reasons for the delay in completion of the project, if any, and the likely time frame stipulated for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details are given as under:

(Capacity in MTPA)

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Location of the Refinery	Present Capacity
1	2	3	4
(A) Public Sector			
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Guwahati	1.00
2.	IOCL	Barauni	6.00
3.	IOCL	Koyali	13.70

1	2	3	4
4.	IOCL	Haldia	7.50
5.	IOCL	Mathura	8.00
6.	IOCL	Digboi	0.65
7.	IOCL	Panipat	15.00
8.	IOCL	Bongaigaon	2.35
9.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Murnbai	6,50
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Visakhapatnam	8.30
11.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	12.00
12.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Kochi	9.50
13.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Manali	10.50
14.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Nagapattinam	1.00
15.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	Numaligarh	3.00
16.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Mangalore	11.82
17.	Tatipaka Refinery (ONGC)	Andhra Pradesh	0.066
		Total (A)	116.886
(B) Joint Venture			
18.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company, a joint venture	Bina	6.00
		Total (B)	6.00
(C) Private Sector			
19.	Reliance Industries Ltd. (Domestic)	Mothikhavdi, Jamnagar	33.00
20.	Reliance Petroleum Ltd. (SEZ)	Jamnagar	27.00
21.	Essar Oil Limited	Vadinar	10.50
		TOTAL (C)	70.50
Grand Total (A+B+C)			193.386

(b) Consequent to de-licensing of the refinery sector since June, 1998 the Government does not monitor private sector refineries.

(c) Consequent to de-licensing of refinery sector since June, 1998, a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a private or public sector company depending on its techno-commercial viability. A Joint Venture of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Mittal Energy Investments Pte. Ltd. is setting up a 9 MMTPA refinery at Bathinda, Punjab and Indian Oil Corporation Limited is setting up a 15 MMTPA refinery at Paradip, Odisha.

(d) The Central Government does not give direct assistance to the States for setting up refineries.

(e) As per IOCL, on 29.02.2012, approximately Rs. 13,743 crore expenditure has been incurred and total financial commitment of approximately Rs. 28,943 crore made for the Paradip Refinery Project. Overall progress of 76.6% has been achieved by IOCL. The anticipated commissioning of the project is delayed to September, 2013 due to the following reasons:-

- (i) Delay in Engineering and procurement activities by consultants. Subsequent to the investment approval in February, 2009 Joint Venture (JV) with Tata Power (for feeding dedicated power to PDRP) did not materialise due to uncertainties related to land acquisition, environment clearance and coal linkage. Subsequently, it was decided to have a Captive Power Plant (CPP) constructed through Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) on a Lump Sum Turn Key contract (LSTK) basis, which was awarded one year after the commencement of the project.
- (ii) Law and Order issues resulting in shortage of skilled man power at site.
- (iii) Since July, 2011 High Court of Odisha had imposed an interim stay on construction at Hadia Patha Area on Mahanadi River, affecting construction activities of Raw water intake facility. Only recently, the Court has granted conditional vacation.
- (iv) Non availability of timely clearance for the Right of Way for laying raw water lines from Mahanadi River at Cuttack to Paradip site.

(v) Delay in start of work on South Jetty due to backing out of Paradip Port Trust (PPT) to build South Jetty.

(vi) Encroachment at Sandhkuda Basti affecting transportation of Over Dimensional Consignment (ODC) from Paradip Port to refinery site, laying of pipelines from South Jetty to refinery and transportation of Pet Coke during refinery operation.

[*English*]

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

*130. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) is under implementation at present;

(b) the details of the projects implemented and the areas of wasteland brought under cultivation indicating the funds sanctioned/released and incurred thereon, during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make wasteland more cultivable particularly in the coastal areas of the country;

(d) whether wasteland development is providing considerable employment opportunities in rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Projects under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) have been sanctioned in all the 28 States of the country, since 1995-96 till 2006-07. IWDP along with two other area development programmes viz., Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), has been consolidated and integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from

26.02.2009. No new projects under IWDP have been sanctioned since 2007-08. However, state-wise details of funds released and utilised during the last three years for the ongoing projects under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) are at Statement-I. The Statewise details of total wasteland and degraded land developed under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) during each of the last three years is at Statement-II.

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.

(c) The Department of Land Resources integrated the three area development programmes viz., DPAP, DDP and IWDP into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)' with effect from 26.02.2009. The main aims of IWMP are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded

natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods and increasing the household incomes. Under IWMP, the projects are selected based upon certain criteria for prioritization. They are:

Poverty index, 34 of SC/ST population, Actual wages, % of small and marginal farmers, Ground water status, Moisture index, Area under rain-fed agriculture, Drinking water, Degraded land, Productivity potential of the land, Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/treated and Cluster approach. Any area including coastal area, satisfying the above criteria of prioritization, qualifies for treatment under IWMP.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam a study on "Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed Programmes in India" by International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad has *inter alia* revealed that the mean additional annual employment generation in the watershed area on various activities and operations was about 154 person days per hectare per year.

Statement I

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	2.36	4.40	0.46
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							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.27	26.68	26.80	12.90	14.26	13.85
2.	Assam	38.93	21.52	13.36	0.72	0.65	0.55
3.	Manipur	11.18	10.97	15.43	11.13	14.69	7.75
4.	Meghalaya	9.42	15.95	25.80	11.65	17.31	24.06
5.	Mizoram	26.50	36.70	28.01	29.65	38.98	19.02
6.	Nagaland	27.53	7.50	0.44	25.20	9.98	0.99
7.	Sikkim	2.60	8.45	1.84	2.33	1.44	4.84
8.	Tripura	1.58	0.39	-	1.03	-	0.28
Total		670.82	465.91	325.74	569.28	537.37	37231

Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories

NR-Not reported

Statement II

State-wise details of total Wasteland and Degraded Land Developed under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) during each of the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Wasteland and Degraded Land Developed (lakh ha)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.43	4.71	7.24
2.	Bihar	0.90	0.94	0.88
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.40	0.34	0.18
4.	Goa	NR	NR	NR
5.	Gujarat	0.54	0.71	0.53
6.	Haryana	0.06	0.04	0.02
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43	0.39	0.37
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	0.12	0.14	0.13
10.	Karnataka	0.60	0.51	0.48
11.	Kerala	0.09	0.05	0.08
12.	Maharashtra	0.17	0.75	0.60
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.09	0.65	0.36
14.	Odisha	0.35	0.52	0.48
15.	Punjab	0.06	0.04	0.03
16.	Rajasthan	0.84	0.55	0.26
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.15	0.04	0.07
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.25	0.85	0.27
19.	Uttarakhand	0.32	0.33	0.25
20.	West Bengal	0.07	0.07	0.12
North Eastern States				
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.24	0.23
22.	Assam	NR	NR	NR
23.	Manipur	0.19	0.24	0.13

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Meghalaya	0.18	0.35	0.49
25.	Mizoram	0.01	0.004	0.002
26.	Nagaland	0.40	0.15	0.01
27.	Sikkim	0.03	0.02	0.07
28.	Tripura	0.01	0	0.004
	Total	14.91	12.634	13.286

Note: The programme is not operational in Union Territories
NR-Not reported

Investment in Fertilizer Sector

*131. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the fertilizer industry in the country is facing hardships due to non-availability of funds;

(b) if so, whether several fertilizer plants have become obsolete;

(c) whether the Government has initiated measures to attract fresh investment in the sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to make Indian fertilizer industry viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) and (b) Department of Fertilizers is not concerned with the financial management of fertilizer company. Payment of subsidy is released to fertilizer industry as per the procedure in vogue.

(c) to (e) Government is considering amendments to the existing New Investment Policy of 2008 in order to attract new investments in urea sector by Public/Private sector in Greenfield/Expansion/Revamp and also by revival of closed plants of Hindustan Fertilizers

Corporation limited (HFCL) and Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited (FCIL).

[*Translation*]

Restoration of Reservoirs

132. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the restoration and maintenance of reservoirs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the details of reservoirs drying up due to lack of maintenance, State-wise;

(c) the number and details of reservoirs, State-wise, particularly in Jharkhand and the purposes for which they are used;

(d) whether approval has been granted to the Kanhar reservoir scheme in Jharkhand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources has two state sector schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration(RRR) of water bodies, (i) one

with external assistance with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore and (ii) another with domestic support with an outlay of Rs. 1250 crore for implementation during XI Plan period. The scheme envisages comprehensive improvement of selected tank systems including restoration of water bodies, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, increase in storage capacity of water bodies, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture, horticulture productivity, development of tourism, cultural activities and increased availability of drinking water. The state governments are required to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for RRR of water bodies identified by them as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India in this regard. Under the scheme with domestic support, projects benefitting special category states of North Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha and drought prone/naxal affected/tribal areas of other states are eligible for 90% of the project cost as central assistance. Other projects are eligible for 25% of the project cost as central assistance. Under the scheme with external assistance, 25% of the project cost is taken as a loan from World Bank by the Government of India and passed on as Additional Central Assistance (100% grant) to the States, whereas 75% state share is borrowed from the World Bank by the concerned states.

There are 5.56 lakh water bodies identified in course of Minor Irrigation Census (2005) with the help of the state governments. The total number of water bodies not in use is 85,807. Out of 5.56 lakh water bodies, there are 2.39 lakh public owned water bodies. This includes 16,552 water bodies in Jharkhand. The state-wise details of public owned water bodies is enclosed as Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Kanhar Reservoir Project of Jharkhand has not been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources constituted for clearance of such projects as the issues relating to submergence due to this project in some areas of the State Government of Chhattisgarh could not be resolved and as the observations of Central Water Commission (CWC) on the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Kanhar Reservoir Project have not been complied with. Government of Jharkhand is also getting a feasibility study of a Barrage project instead of a Reservoir Project, done.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of Public owned Water Bodies
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67236
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	186
3.	Assam	170
4.	Bihar	12345
5.	Chhattisgarh	32486
6.	Goa	137
7.	Gujarat	2742
8.	Haryana	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	361
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	312
11.	Jharkhand	16552
12.	Karnataka	22582
13.	Kerala	2977
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7947
15.	Maharashtra	16429
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	87
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	18250
21.	Punjab	7
22.	Rajasthan	1844
23.	Sikkim	423
24.	Tamil Nadu	25107

1	2	3
25.	Tripura	122
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70
27.	Uttarakhand	5188
28.	West Bengal	5350
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12
32.	Delhi	0
33.	Puducherry	198
Total		239138

Railway Land on Lease

133. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of the vacant/unused land in the country under the Railways, zone-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose to give such land on lease;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the criteria adopted/ eligibility conditions laid down for the applicants for such lease;

(d) the details of such land given on lease during the last three years and the revenues earned therefrom, zone-wise; and

(e) the details of the other steps being taken by the Railways for commercial utilisation of such vacant/unused land in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) to (e) Indian Railways have approx 10.65 lakh acre of land. About 90% of this land is under railways operational and allied usages. The total vacant railway

land at present is about 1.13 lakh acre. Zone-wise details of vacant land are as shown below:

Railway	Vacant land (in acres)
Central	6188
Eastern	3792
East Central	8620
East Coast	4707
Northern	9489
North Central	1079
North Eastern	14352
Northeast Frontier	11718
North Western	5953
Southern	5673
South Central	5557
South Eastern	4467
Southeast Central	9659
South Western	2255
Western	17970
West Central	1458
Total	112937

The vacant land is mostly in the form of a narrow strips along track and is also essential for servicing and maintenance of track and other infrastructure. The vacant railway land is utilized for execution of various infrastructural projects for meeting future growth needs of Railways and include projects like doubling, traffic facilities, Rail Coach and Component factories, etc. The vacant land, which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational needs, is utilized for commercial development, wherever feasible, in order to mobilize additional financial resources through Rail Land Development Authority, set up through the Railway (Amendment) Act, 2005 to

undertake commercial development of that vacant railway land/air space subject to extant rules/instructions governing

such use, as amended from time to time. Earnings from leasing/licensing of land for last three years are as under:

Earnings from Land (figures in crore of Rs.)

S.No.	Railway	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto January 2012)
		Actual Achievement	Actual Achievement	Actual Achievement
1.	Central	25.43	41.97	32.20
2.	Eastern	19.42	19.00	23.87
3.	East Central	16.54	26.97	21.09
4.	East Coast	29.06	30.14	13.59
5.	Northern	133.86	196.51	134.85
6.	North Central	39.26	21.79	19.95
7.	North Eastern	16.28	32.45	21.4
8.	Northeast Frontier	27.17	11.15	13.43
9.	North Western	55.57	35.53	61.55
10.	Southern	77.7	84.30	361.64
11.	South Central	33.46	49.86	36.87
12.	South Eastern	33.43	42.36	71.73
13.	Southeast Central	15.56	16.64	19.35
14.	South Western	47.62	50.92	29.61
15.	Western	46.42	51.39	52.86
16.	West Central	30.36	21.40	18.74
17.	Metro	0	0	0
	Total	649.14	732.38	932.72

Total Earnings in last 3 years = Rs. 2314.24 crore.

[English]

Investment by PSUs

*134. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), especially in the mining sector to explore acquisition opportunities for overseas raw material assets and also to contribute more to the manufacturing sector and national GDP;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the move is expected to accelerate industrial growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the 'Policy for Acquisition of Raw Material Assets abroad by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)'. This policy is applicable to CPSEs in Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors having a three year record of making net profits.

(c) The availability of adequate quantities of raw materials is a prerequisite not only for the growth of the manufacturing sector in particular and the economy as a whole, but also from the strategic perspective. The Government has, therefore, in the long term interests of the country, enunciated the 'Policy for Acquisition of Raw Material Assets abroad by CPSEs', in order to convey the commitment of the Government to take all necessary measures towards acquisition of raw material assets abroad by CPSEs and also to put in place provisions for fast track decision making through a coordinating mechanism at the highest level which can be relied upon by the concerned CPSEs/Ministries, should the need arise.

[*Translation*]

Earthquake Prone Areas

135. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Meteorological Department has identified and mapped the earthquake prone zones in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of seismic tremors reported, in the country, along with their intensity during last three years and the current year;

(d) whether adequate steps have been taken to deal with earthquakes, including creating awareness amongst masses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Bureau of Indian Standards [IS-1893 (Part-1): 2002], based on the past seismic history, grouped the country into four seismic zones, *viz.* Zones-II, III, IV and V. Of these, Zone V is the most seismically active region, while zone II is the least. The Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity, which measures the impact of the earthquakes on the surface of the earth, broadly associated with various zones, is as follows:

Seismic Zone	Intensity on MM scale
II (Low intensity zone)	VI (or less)
III (Moderate intensity zone)	VII
IV (Severe intensity zone)	VIII
V (Very severe intensity zone)	IX (and above)

Broadly, Zone-V comprises entire northeastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, parts of North Bihar and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Zone-IV covers remaining parts of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, Union Territory of Delhi, Sikkim, northern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and small portions of Maharashtra near the west coast and Rajasthan. Zone-III comprises Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep islands, remaining parts of Uttar Pradesh,

Gujarat and West Bengal, parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. Zone-II covers remaining parts of the country.

(c) Details of the seismic tremors reported in the country, for the last 3-years and the current year, are presented in enclosed as Statement.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) Guidelines have also been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures to minimize the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes. Loss of life and damage to property due to earthquakes could be considerably reduced through proper planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster preparedness and management strategies by respective State and Central Government agencies in a coordinated manner following the above mentioned guidelines.

Further, as part of pre-disaster preparedness measure, Government of India has also completed seismic microzonation studies of some of the major cities in the country such as, Jabalpur, Guwahati, Bangalore, greater

Bharuch in Gujarat, Jammu in J & K, Shillong in Meghalaya, Chennai in Tamilnadu and Sikkim state. Such studies are under progress at urban centers viz. Vijayawada, Surat, Jalandhar, Jorhat, etc. These studies involving preparation of geological, geomorphological and land use maps followed by drilling, geological logging, standard penetration test and geophysical studies to demarcate the zones of least to most damage prone areas within the urban areas helps the respective town and country planning agencies to formulate perspective planning within the overall earthquake impact minimization efforts.

The Government has implemented various programmes to educate and raise awareness amongst school children and general public on various aspects of earthquakes, their impacts and measures to mitigate losses.

Statement

Earthquake data region Jan. 2009 to 15 March 2017

List of Earthquakes occurring between Latitude 8.00 Deg. N and Longitude 68.00 to 98.00 Deg. E (Covering Entire Country) For the Period (a) January 2009 to January 2011 and (b) February 2011 to 15 March, 2012

(a) January 2009 to January 2011:

yyyy	Date		O-Time (UTC)			Lat deg. N	Long deg. E	Depth Km-	Magnitude
	MM	DD	hh	mm	ss				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	1	1	16	37	22.3	25.07	92.11	39.	3.2
2009	1	1	19	59	48.5	31.36	83.40	10.	3.2
2009	1	1	21	56	56.1	28.97	76.95	10.	2.0
2009	1	2	6	25	57.5	27.98	76.57	19.	2.1
2009	1	3	13	9	55.4	30.57	79.25	10.	3.8
2009	1	3	20	23	19.1	36.50	70.76	197.	5.9
2009	1	4	5	20	6.4	21.57	75.31	10.	4.2
2009	1	4	23	12	58.0	36.33	70.59	188.	5.8
2009	1	5	7	4	15.3	23.51	88.43	33.	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	1	5	17	51	24.0	36.22	70.47	15.	4.1
2009	1	7	10	27	1.6	27.98	93.10	20.	4.7
2009	1	7	14	53	23.1	29.94	77.82	10.	2.6
2009	1	8	4	22	43.1	17.18	86.76	33.	3.2
2009	1	8	20	57	52.4	17.71	73.29	10.	2.6
2009	1	9	9	44	9.8	28.93	77.01	10.	2.1
2009	1	9	12	21	20.0	31.91	78.34	10.	3.0
2009	1	9	12	40	19.2	31.76	78.27	10.	4.2
2009	1	11	5	47	41.7	36.57	70.77	33.	3.5
2009	1	11	21	50	10.2	22.86	82.39	10.	2.2
2009	1	13	1	48	45.9	36.37	73.27	33.	4.6
2009	1	13	6	12	38.0	36.92	70.88	33.	3.6
2009	1	14	11	53	27.8	28.60	77.26	17.	2.3
2009	1	14	12	47	3.2	32.93	76.19	10.	2.8
2009	1	14	14	48	42.8	34.51	69.55	33.	3.5
2009	1	14	15	3	2.5	31.31	74.49	10.	2.8
2009	1	14	21	13	6.3	18.51	75.94	15.	2.4
2009	1	14	22	3	59.5	36.31	69.60	96.	4.2
2009	1	17	23	18	46.2	35.64	69.50	33.	4.7
2009	1	18	23	2	15.3	29.00	76.74	10.	2.1
2009	1	19	16	59	56.3	28.66	86.61	32.	4.1
2009	1	20	9	26	15.0	35.57	69.80	33.	5.4
2009	1	21	1	42	28.3	15.78	95.69	33.	4.7
2009	1	23	9	2	53.1	18.12	81.34	15.	2.6
2009	1	23	12	27	16.7	28.70	81.56	10.	4.2
2009	1	24	3	27	3.6	36.17	69.96	33.	4.0
2009	1	24	5	27	19.5	25.17	91.51	10.	3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	1	25	19	13	.0	36.75	71.03	96.	4.6
2009	1	26	16	0	30.9	32.99	75.97	10.	3.2
2009	1	26	17	50	42.1	33.95	76.20	10.	2.3
2009	1	27	1	2	52.7	35.20	81.84	10.	3.7
2009	1	27	6	6	10.6	36.09	76.68	33.	4.0
2009	1	27	7	8	25.1	30.10	75.55	14.	2.0
2009	1	28	15	18	42.9	36.10	70.43	33.	4.0
2009	1	28	20	29	58.4	13.78	92.67	33.	5.2
2009	1	29	0	35	2.1	23.70	88.17	10.3	3.7
2009	1	29	10	24	9.0	11.74	95.03	20.	4.5
2009	1	29	13	29	23.5	35.90	70.70	33.	4.5
2009	1	30	3	19	27.5	36.35	70.81	33.	3.6
2009	1	30	20	29	45.9	35.96	70.53	33.	3.7
2009	1	30	23	53	12.8	28.89	80.33	10.	2.6
2009	1	31	3	7	15.3	32.59	76.40	15.	3.8
2009	1	31	4	27	36.2	12.23	95.18	20.	5.2
2009	1	31	10	54.	.5	25.59	90.66	10.	3.7
2009	1	31	19	13	24.5	28.99	77.11	10.	2.2
2009	2	1	16	7	56.5	31.58	69.82	10.	3.4
2009	2	1	18	31	59.4	28.92	77.54	13.	2.6
2009	2	1	20	41	54.0	36.42	70.49	15.	3.3
2009	2	4	2	2	31.4	34.35	73.27	33	.4.1
2009	2	5	17	6	17.6	33.07	76.58	10.	3.1
2009	2	6	7	32	31.8	24.79	95.22	33.	4.2
2009	2	6	17	11	30.3	36.25	70.04	96.	4.4
2009	2	8	6	2	18.2	28.60	76.87	10.	2.1
2009	2	8	8	34	26.7	29.09	76.21	10.	2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	2	8	14	33	11.9	34.50	73.10	10.	4.4
2009	2	8	15	42	10.9	27.37	75.32	10.	2.9
2009	2	9	14	42	6.0	37.36	71.73	33.	4.3
2009	2	10	0	6	12.9	35.04	75.20	33.	3.0
2009	2	10	12	14	26.3	34.45	74.26	33.	3.7
2009	2	11	3	28	11.8	30.92	69.72	21.	4.0
2009	2	11	7	33	27.3	23.21	70.38	10.	3.4
2009	2	11	12	3	18.8	35.76	70.53	33.	3.5
2009	2	12	2	12	20.5	31.57	77.43	18.	3.2
2009	2	13	23	13	53.4	30.39	79.70	10.	3.1
2009	2	14	1	34	37.7	36.17	70.06	33.	3.9
2009	2	14	16	28	5.3	29.88	80.04	10.	3.4
2009	2	15	19	35	56.4	25.92	90.25	10.	4.3
2009	2	15	23	27	50.3	37.58	76.65	33.	3.5
2009	2	17	16	39	50.4	36.72	70.62	221.	4.7
2009	2	18	2	49	3.7	36.56	70.75	97.	4.4
2009	2	18	6	4	26.1	17.20	73.83	15.	2.6
2009	2	18	10	11	40.2	30.97	83.87	33.	4.3
2009	2	19	8	3	59.8	36.39	69.54	33.	4.6
2009	2	19	10	40	36.3	30.34	80.57	10.	3.1
2009	2	20	3	48	48.6	34.15	73.46	10.	5.4
2009	2	22	13	23	50.9	36.13	74.18	33.	3.9
2009	2	24	15	23	30.1	28.42	86.43	10.	3.9
2009	2	24	17	46	10.8	26.29	94.87	33.	4.8
2009	2	25	4	4	21.5	30.73	79.71	10.	3.5
2009	2	25	14	11	24.0	30.43	82.93	10.	3.3
2009	2	26	7	42	55.2	30.40	69.68	10.	3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	2	26	15	32	29.0	11.97	91.03	33.	4.4
2009	2	27	3	13	57.4	37.93	73.01	33.	3.5
2009	2	27	10	42	38.5	20.51	89.07	10.	4.9
2009	3	2	6	58	5.9	35.54	71.14	96.	3.3
2009	3	2	12	36	37.3	15.71	95.93	10.	4.6
2009	3	2	12	55	33.4	15.50	96.37	10.	4.3
2009	3	2	14	48	51.1	30.88	79.96	10.	2.9
2009	3	3	0	59	18.3	33.79	78.57	10.	3.0
2009	3	3	1	10	11.8	33.98	78.60	10.	3.2
2009	3	3	1	27	37.9	24.59	95.29	94.	4.8
2009	3	3	14	22	13.1	37.92	70.73	14.	4.9
2009	3	3	23	45	9.5	33.89	78.46	10.	3.3
2009	3	4	16	48	22.0	36.60	77.49	96.	3.7
2009	3	4	20	15	40.8	36.34	69.94	33.	3.4
2009	3	5	15	49	55.9	15.66	95.79	10.	5.3
2009	3	8	17	2	10.4	36.10	78.08	98.	4.6
2009	3	9	19	45	27.3	30.10	83.54	33.	3.1
2009	3	9	23	28	45.8	35.12	73.75	10.	2.9
2009	3	10	17	43	17.6	23.40	69.05	10.	3.1
2009	3	11	2	49	48.0	33.35	76.05	10.	2.9
2009	3	11	12	58	43.7	10.93	91.89	10.	5.1
2009	3	11	16	38	44.9	17.29	73.56	10.	2.5
2009	3	12	16	21	36.1	32.49	76.36	10.	3.6
2009	3	13	0	34	18.5	36.85	76.63	10.	3.4
2009	3	13	11	19	56.8	36.01	69.40	10.	3.8
2009	3	13	20	42	12.1	36.60	71.10	197.	4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	3	14	2	22	49.6	28.91	76.96	9.	2.7
2009	3	14	13	76	71.1	29.97	68.31	33.	4.9
2009	3	15	9	14	17.3	32.38	76.63	10.	3.8
2009	3	16	6	1	21.8	27.95	87.83	33.	3.7
2009	3	16	18	40	53.0	36.34	77.99	20.	4.4
2009	3	17	1	3	13.4	9.83	91.45	33.	4.9
2009	3	17	6	25	3.9	33.99	80.28	10.	2.9
2009	3	18	0	29	23.0	31.47	84.17	33.	3.9
2009	3	18	11	23	47.3	30.86	78.11	10.	3.4
2009	3	18	1	44	37.3	37.03	75.67	10	3.1
2009	3	19	5	24	39.4	34.43	73.50	10.	4.0
2009	3	20	4	35	22.9	35.24	72.05	10.	4.1
2009	3	20	6	48	43.4	30.78	71.62	13.	3.4
2009	3	21	7	38	14.7	36.22	70.58	96.	4.2
2009	3	21	14	10	6.6	11.01	91.75	33.	4.1
2009	3	23	13	24	21.3	36.16	71.7	10.	3.7
2009	3	23	13	44	43.8	10.89	91.68	10.	4.3
2009	3	23	14	31	2.1	31.38	69.92	10.	4.4
2009	3	24	1	18	31.3	30.47	75.41	10.	2.4
2009	3	24	9	3	35.7	36.49	70.96	96.	4.6
2009	3	24	10	40	44.0	37.80	72.31	33.	4.0
2009	3	24	12	2	48.6	30.71	79.10	10.	2.5
2009	3	24	12	51	38.8	31.24	77.88	10.	2.9
2009	3	26	1	14	51.6	37.78	72.59	10.	3.9
2009	3	26	2	36	55.4	36.19	71.28	10.	3.9
2009	3	26	4	44	13.0	22.49	85.77	10.	4.2
2009	3	26	10	5	32.3	28.15	76.78	10.	2.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	3	27	1	27	5.0	37.17	71.34	33.	3.8
2009	3	29	12	30	51.9	32.96	76.18	10.	2.9
2009	3	29	18	11	45.3	32.97	91.74	33.	4.4
2009	3	30	9	54	15.0	36.27	70.68	57.	3.7
2009	3	30	16	38	31.4	36.27	70.93	33.	3.9
2009	3	31	1	45	9.9	23.06	70.60	46.	3.3
2009	3	31	1	56	42.6	33.79	75.48	10.	3.4
2009	3	31	2	33	53.3	36.94	72.14	33.	3.8
2009	3	31	13	2	52.4	35.63	69.19	33.	4.0
2009	4	1	2	34	31.8	34.02	82.67	10.	5.2
2009	4	2	10	15	14.6	34.34	82.69	10.	3.0
2009	4	2	23	32	53.2	36.39	69.61	33.	4.2
2009	4	3	0	15	2.6	34.16	82.88	33.	3.9
2009	4	3	11	56	34.8	33.62	82.63	33.	3.5
2009	4	3	17	45	13.4	35.03	72.56	51.	4.6
2009	4	4	1	23	30.1	32.66	76.46	10.	2.8
2009	4	4	3	6	22.5	31.08	74.56	15.	2.9
2009	4	4	12	53	9.3	33.88	82.66	10	3.1
2009	4	5	19	38	55.2	34.36	69.24	33.	4.1
2009	4	6	7	1	24.0	34.95	72.73	10.	4.4
2009	4	6	16	57	30.9	28.26	76.48	15.	2.4
2009	4	6	18	11	46.0	36.38	70.69	90.	4.8
2009	4	8	6	56	27.6	27.62	76.83	20.	2.0
2009	4	9	0	44	27.5	30.41	80.66	10.	3.3
2009	4	9	1	46	57.1	27.01	70.62	35.	5.2
2009	4	9	9	43	20.7	30.25	80.22	10.	2.9
2009	4	9	14	15	18.1	36.11	69.84	33.	4.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	4	9	15	23	25.4	28.51	76.84	10.	2.2
2009	4	9	16	34	29.4	36.51	71.06	178.	4.6
2009	4	10	1	43	42.3	30.92	79.93	10.	3.0
2009	4	10	8	33	36.3	29.24	79.06	10.	2.5
2009	4	10	21	1	12.6	34.59	72.41	10.	3.6
2009	4	10	23	28	25.7	36.68	71.14	33.	4.1
2009	4	11	23	19	.3	36.01	69.99	33.	4.0
2009	4	12	2	11	56.6	30.02	75.33	10.	2.6
2009	4	12	6	47	38.4	25.38	91.69	33.	3.3
2009	4	12	18	42	10.9	23.38	70.09	15.	3.5
2009	4	14	16	56	40.2	22.33	92.33	10.	3.8
2009	4	14	18	23	21.8	29.02	77.99	6.	2.2
2009	4	15	11	25	59.4	27.38	76.03	7.	2.8
2009	4	16	21	27	50.9	34.19	69.45	48.	5.3
2009	4	16	23	42	47.5	34.10	69.15	33.	5.2
2009	4	17	7	31	3.4	35.48	69.24	55.	4.5
2009	4	17	21	14	21.6	25.42	95.23	96.	4.7
2009	4	18	1	33	44.3	31.49	77.48	10.	3.4
2009	4	19	2	25	23.1	29.83	69.78	10.	3.7
2009	4	21	2	54	31.2	29.91	9.00	10.	3.6
2009	4	22	21	32	10.0	37.33	71.42	33.	4.7
2009	4	23	13	26	54.9	27.49	77.12	10.	2.3
2009	4	23	17	12	4.2	31.67	77.17	10.	2.3
2009	4	23	18	42	11.4	35.99	68.65	33.	3.8
2009	4	25	10	2	23.0	36.15	70.99	33.	3.8
2009	4	25	13	24	14.6	28.51	76.97	10.	1.9
2009	4	25	14	29	28.4	26.14	91.45	30.	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	4	27	0	6	38.7	34.37	68.17	10.	4.3
2009	4	27	4	2	14.6	36.00	75.44	10.	3.4
2009	4	27	10	48	16.4	35.39	70.07	33.	4.6
2009	4	28	21	15	22.9	36.72	70.67	33.	3.9
2009	4	29	4	42	9.5	36.69	70.22	63.	4.7
2009	4	29	20	10	50.5	36.17	70.12	209.	4.8
2009	4	29	23	31	23.5	22.83	94.34	96.	4.5
2009	4	30	11	58	23.8	33.33	74.60	33.	3.0
2009	4	30	19	15	57.8	36.52	70.35	33.	3.8
2009	5	1	11	25	56.3	37.96	73.70	33.	4.6
2009	5	4	19	43	16.7	28.70	76.46	10.	2.6
2009	5	5	14	27	3.6	36.36	73.33	10.	3.7
2009	5	5	17	26	27.5	35.96	70.49	33.	4.3
2009	5	5	21	55	21.7	27.85	76.65	22.	2.5
2009	5	5	22	59	1.1	31.48	76.93	10.	2.8
2009	5	5	23	48	57.3	31.47	77.02	14.	2.1
2009	5	7	1	9	42.0	35.95	74.56	10.	4.0
2009	5	7	18	17	12.8	37.88	72.23	111.	4.7
2009	5	8	15	8	22.0	36.68	71.02	15.	3.8
2009	5	9	1	36	47.4	37.82	73.82	10.	3.6
2009	5	9	2	51	17.5	11.69	92.06	36.	4.7
2009	5	9	12	30	8.2	36.27	70.83	15.	4.0
2009	5	10	11	2	48.4	30.33	77.06	10.	3.4
2009	5	11	7	7	47.1	37.22	72.71	14.	4.5
2009	5	13	4	37	41.7	36.33	70.21	33.	4.3
2009	5	14	19	18	17.8	27.26	87.17	10.	3.8
2009	5	15	15	6	31.6	23.67	93.93	33.	4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	5	15	18	39	23.0	30.45	79.31	10.	3.1
2009	5	15	18	42	46.1	30.61	79.35	10.	3.6
2009	5	16	1	46	23.0	37.23	71.04	10.	4.0
2009	5	16	20	44	10.9	36.60	70.83	33.	4.3
2009	5	17	11	58	.7	36.42	71.27	220.	4.5
2009	5	17	13	22	1.2	28.63	77.20	17.	2.0
2009	5	18	3	34	2.1	36.97	71.36	37.	4.3
2009	5	18	23	3	53.3	27.53	87.97	10.	4.0
2009	5	19	19	29	47.3	33.23	75.57	10.	4.8
2009	5	20	19	43	51.7	30.38	79.60	10.	3.5
2009	5	21	12	33	54.8	36.29	77.56	97.	5.3
2009	5	22	19	31	56.2	36.50	70.37	33.	4.3
2009	5	22	20	48	38.0	37.08	71.18	33.	3.1
2009	5	23	2	44	32.7	33.91	74.35	10.	3.1
2009	5	24	22	59	42.3	34.19	73.33	10.	2.8
2009	5	25	4	46	4.3	36.96	70.92	33.	3.8
2009	5	27	13	30	58.8	32.89	75.44	10.	3.8
2009	5	28	14	59	38.8	35.35	71.42	10.	4.3
2009	5	28	15	34	2.8	30.25	77.55	10.	3.0
2009	5	29	11	1	40.7	34.64	73.05	10.	3.9
2009	5	29	20	45	49.5	31.86	77.95	23.	2.9
2009	5	29	21	28	10.2	30.98	87.33	33.	4.2
2009	5	30	8	1	7.1	29.70	77.65	22.	2.6
2009	6	1	1	40	55.1	26.50	89.17	15.	3.7
2009	6	1	9	23	35.5	29.27	77.49	10.	2.5
2009	6	2	4	5	22.8	31.50	68.82	17.	3.9
2009	6	2	5	43	55.6	36.33	71.06	33.	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	6	2	6	36	11.2	30.44	80.45	10.	4.2
2009	6	2	10	35	35.7	34.74	72.79	10.	3.5
2009	6	3	18	26	29.4	34.66	72.97	10.	3.8
2009	6	3	18	42	55.6	23.42	02.98	10.	4.2
2009	6	3	19	3	6.1	23.33	94.00	10.	4.5
2009	6	4	2	54	44.1	33.31	82.08	10.	5.1
2009	6	4	6	44	51.7	32.63	81.85	10.	4.6.
2009	6	4	10	6	20.0	37.01	71.63	33.	4.3
2009	6	4	13	50	56.7	32.96	76.07	10.	3.8
2009	6	4	23	29	21.9	37.11	70.66	74.	4.4
2009	6	5	6	58	50.9	32.79	82.03	10.	4.4
2009	6	6	2	16	49.9	36.46	69.05	33.	4.4
2009	6	6	9	8	23.0	34.94	73.01	10.	4.4
2009	6	6	9	44	37.5	31.13	86.31	10.	4.5
2009	6	6	13	8	28.0	37.17	71.80	33.	4.2
2009	6	6	22	9	48.0	29.73	73.19	41.	2.6
2009	6	7	0	5	27.5	36.59	69.76	33.	4.6.
2009	6	7	13	23	17.3	33.73	73.22	10.	3.5
2009	6	7	15	51	15.6	36.33	71.08	33.	4.3
2009	6	8	15	54	24.2	35.66	69.96	33.	4.7
2009	6	9	0	17	17.6	36.10	69.99	33.	4.3
2009	6	9	5	38	22.5	10.85	91.60	33.	5.2
2009	6	10	13	40	30.3	36.30	69.94	33.	4.3
2009	6	11	3	17	20.2	13.15	93.20	41.	4.5
2009	6	11	21	37	36.3	30.44	83.46	10.	3.8
2009	6	12	12	6	55.6	32.36	69.34	33.	4.1
2009	6	12	21	0	24.3	32.91	86.52	10.	3.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	6	14	6	37	47.3	36.37	69.15	66.	4.4
2009	6	14	14	33	3.1	34.85	72.92	10.	4.2
2009	6	15	12	5	25.1	9.03	93.62	19.	5.4
2009	6	15	18	26	22.3	29.54	76.06	31.	2.8
2009	6	16	17	12	7.1	27.98	75.19	10.	2.6
2009	6	16	19	47	56.9	31.37	76.94	10.	2.6
2009	6	17	6	7	44.1	36.78	70.98	33.	3.8
2009	6	17	12	7	31.9	29.59	77.77	10.	3.7
2009	6	17	16	0	53.4	29.38	77.60	10.	2.4
2009	6	18	9	43	54.2	32.09	75.66	10.	2.5
2009	6	18	17	52	5.4	28.89	76.65	10.	2.6
2009	6	19	3	3	55.6	32.01	75.82	10.	2.4
2009	6	20	12	47	52.0	34.01	68.42	10.	4.1
2009	6	21	10	57	32.2	36.31	70.87	33.	3.6
2009	6	21	11	57	37.0	35.95	70.54	33.	3.5
2009	6	21	13	45	58.9	36.49	70.39	200.	4.3
2009	6	21	21	7	14.6	31.98	69.45	10.	4.0
2009	6	22	13	1	51.6	29.44	80.11	10.	2.5
2009	6	22	21	4	51.4	29.70	79.60	15.	2.1
2009	6	22	22	44	27.8	12.36	94.81	64.	4.5
2009	6	22	23	10	3.5	12.14	95.04	15.	5.1
2009	6	22	23	16	30.0	12.18	94.79	12.	5.0
2009	6	23	4	29	5.7	37.07	71.63V	33.	3.6
2009	6	24	2	5	15.3	28.90	76.90	10.	2.4
2009	6	24	7	32	48.0	37.34	71.25	33.	4.8
2009	6	24	10	57	13.0	36.18	69.66	33.	3.7
2009	6	25	1	30	6.2	29.64	70.27	10.	4.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	6	25	8	27	5.5	34.20	75.08	10.	3.1
2009	6	26	1	31	33.0	36.76	71.47	33.	3.8
2009	6	26	3	22	10.1	32.76	74.46	10.	2.7
2009	6	26	9	52	14.5	33.61	69.90	33.	4.8
2009	6	28	1	30	48.5	31.92	75.26	9.	2.9
2009	6	28	12	41	19.3	32.65	76.35	10.	2.9
2009	6	28	14	26	21.2	28.96	82.56	10.	3.4
2009	6	29*	9	23	26.6	37.95	81.30	33.	3.9
2009	6	30	4	51	38.6	36.44	70.86	33.	4.2
2009	6	30	9	12	51.7	10.44	92.	35	33.4.6
2009	6	30	11	46	33.3	29.45	80.34	15.	3.3
2009	6	30	13	36	20.4	35.57	69.14	33.	4.1
2009	7	1	17	25	7.1	32.73	74.28	10.	3.2
2009	7	2	9	30	50.5	34.28	69.56	10.	4.1
2009	7	2	23	50	44.9	37.45	71.39	120.	4.8
2009	7	3	0	21	21.3	34.79	73.06	33.	3.5
2009	7	3	18	26	34.6	37.53	71.06	33.	3.7
2009	7	3	19	18	37.3	35.72	69.45	33.	4.2
2009	7	4	17	3	23.4	37.25	71.09	33.	4.8
2009	7	5	7	22	19.6	31.30	77.24	10.	2.3
2009	7	5	9	45	40.8	36.66	70.61	196.	5.0
2009	7	5	19	32	18.4	31.33	75.65	10.	2.1
2009	7	5	20	44	43.3	37.13	78.51	33.	3.8
2009	7	6	2	56	39.9	33.38	68.88	33.	3.3
2009	7	7	0	1	55.7	17.32	73.76	10.	2.9
2009	7	7	10	50	23.2	20.81	82.90	16.	3.0
2009	7	8	18	9	45.7	27.25	75.38	10.	2.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	7	8	22	5	19.6	34.78	69.01	33.	4.0
2009	7	9	1	39	49.7	33.93	74.41	10.	3.0
2009	7	9	2	31	53.4	31.44	77.28	10.	2.7
2009	7	9	21	49	6.9	36.87	70.89	120.	4.6
2009	7	10	15	0	8.1	34.47	72.86	10.	3.1
2009	7	10	21	41	5.5	34.11	68.81	33.	4.1
2009	7	11	2	30	46.0	30.94	73.13	10.	3.4
2009	7	11	8	51	55.3	22.31	94.36	10.	4.3
2009	7	12	16	2	15.6	28.10	87.83	39.	3.7
2009	7	13	1	58	47.0	34.83	73.06	10.	4.3
2009	7	13	7	39	6.0	26.41	89.60	12.	1
2009	7	14	23	53	2.1	36.80	80.49	15.	3.2
2009	7	15	0	55	30.6	30.59	76.25	10.	2.7
2009	7	15	1	43	28.9	34.75	72.61	10.	3.7
2009	7	16	2	1	34.1	32.50	76.71	9.	2.3
2009	7	17	5	42	36.0	33.88	68.45	10.	3.6
2009	7	17	11	7	48.5	32.49	76.21	33.	4.6
2009	7	18	0	0	26.5	36.51	70.54	33.	4.1
2009	7	18	3	30	58.3	27.77	75.80	31.	3.2
2009	7	18	4	48	3.9	32.73	75.65	29.	3.3
2009	7	19	5	27	46.1	30.84	77.17	20.	2.4
2009	7	22	21	35	48.6	19.82	93.39	33.	4.2
2009	7	23	5	12	.3	32.11	76.29	10.	2.1
2009	7	24	2	33	37.1	36.50	71.39	33.	3.5
2009	7	24	3	11	55.7	31.16	86.04	10.	5.7
2009	7	24	12	39	52.2	31.22	86.04	10.	4.0
2009	7	25	15	7	13.7	36.09	78.32	33.	3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	7	25	15	59	35.1	36.77	70.99	33.	4.1
2009	7	25	23	28	4.5	28.49	77.20	26.	2.3
2009	7	26	7	40	13.0	10.72	94.41	10.	4.9
2009	7	26	8	11	16.2	10.79	94.33	10.	4.7
2009	7	26	8	20	2.6	36.88	70.55	33.	3.5
2009	7	26	8	40	55.1	10.66	94.39	10.	4.6
2009	7	26	9	40	21.1	10.65	94.44	10.	4.8
2009	7	26	10	14	15.6	10.89	94.44	10.	5.0
2009	7	26	10	42	25.8	10.68	94.33	10.	4.6
2009	7	26	10	58	2.1	10.78	94.43	10.	4.6
2009	7	26	11	18	49.9	10.73	94.56	10.	4.5
2009	7	26	11	55	44.6	10.62	94.11	10.	4.9
2009	7	26	12	34	32.4	10.72	94.40	10.	4.7
2009	7	26	12	48	34.9	10.83	94.51	10.	4.8
2009	7	26	13	29	15.8	10.67	94.39	10.	5.1
2009	7	26	13	48	55.3	10.73	94.19	10.	4.7
2009	7	26	14	27	.1	10.53	94.53	10.	4.6
2009	7	26	14	49	23.4	10.64	94.35	10.	4.6
2009	7	26	14	58	14.8	10.68	94.29	10.	4.8
2009	7	26	15	26	57.3	10.78	94.29	10.	5.0
2009	7	26	15	51	1.8	10.70	94.39	10.	4.9
2009	7	26	17	1	4.5	10.64	94.32	10.	4.5
2009	7	26	17	11	30.0	10.80	94.37	10.	4.6
2009	7	26	17	47	54.8	10.74	94.34	10.	4.9
2009	7	26	19	45	8.6	10.75	94.18	10.	4.8
2009	7	26	21	49	20.9	10.57	94.22	10.	4.9
2009	7	27	29	13	.6	10.68	94.33	10.	4.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	7	27	3	31	50.2	10.57	94.34	10.	4.7
2009	7	27	5	39	38.3	10.73	94.20	10.	4.5
2009	7	27	6	23	36.8	35.56	72.54	10.	5.1
2009	7	27	10	55	30.8	35.60	68.76	33.	3.8
2009	7	27	12	8	12.5	10.58	94.35	10.	4.8
2009	7	27	19	15	21.7	10.64	94.36	10.	4.5
2009	7	77	71	15	2.1	10.70	94.30	10.	4.6
2009	7	28	5	14	57.8	10.63	94.19	10.	5.1
2009	7	28	13	8	59.3	12.41	92.40	10.	4.5
2009	7	28	19	14	7.3	10.73	94.19	10.	4.8
2009	7	30	3	43	40.0	31.67	77.54	15.	3.6
2009	7	30	15	42	44.8	32.25	76.67	12.	3.2
2009	7	31	3	43	29.9	37.12	71.41	101.	4.7
2009	7	31	21	18	13.9	36.34	71.33	33.	3.9
2009	8	1	16	27	37.8	36.67	71.26	33.	4.0
2009	8	1	18	49	57.5	22.30	79.69	10.	3.5
2009	8	2	10	42	41.6	12.19	92.18	11.	4.2
2009	8	2	20	34	48.0	34.86	73.13	10.	3.3
2009	8	3	19	28	31.4	36.17	70.31	33.	4.5
2009	8	3	20	22	47.5	32.54	73.73	15.	3.4
2009	8	3	22	51	25.5	31.37	77.30	10.	2.6
2009	8	5	2	58	43.4	22.60	93.21	15.	4.8
2009	8	5	9	42	28.8	36.12	69.63	33.	3.9
2009	8	6	13	41	46.6	35.75	69.70	33.	3.7
2009	8	6	19	22	1.8	32.06	76.19	10.	2.9
2009	8	6	23	44	25.0	33.18	75.50	10.	3.3
2009	8	7	11	25	8.2	32.33	76.42	10.	3.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	8	7	17	52	51.8	36.42	77.66	10.	3.8
2009	8	8	0	59	29.1	36.15	72.73	10.	3.2
2009	8	8	6	22	33.5	37.08	71.21	33.	3.7
2009	8	8	11	56	24.6	36.23	70.89	33.	4.0
2009	8	8	20	9	22.3	36.20	69.97	33.	3.9
2009	8	9	4	2	.5	36.11	81.89	10.	4.8
2009	8	9	11	58	31.3	31.36	77.57	33.	2.8
2009	8	10	19	55	37.5	14.10	92.83	10.	6.9
2009	8	10	21	19	38.6	14.36	92.90	10.	4.6
2009	8	10	22	56	18.1	13.87	92.40	10.	4.2
2009	8	11	0	20	11.3	14.02	92.94	34.	4.6
2009	8	11	1	42	52.4	14.01	93.09	38.	4.3
2009	8	11	4	38	.2	14.24	93.00	32.	4.3
2009	8	11	6	10	2.2	14.14	93.20	38.	4.6
2009	8	11	7	14	37.0	14.13	92.97	38.	4.5
2009	8	11	7	54	38.2	14.37	92.83	22.	4.8
2009	8	11	8	51	29.4	14.15	93.16	38.	4.6
2009	8	11	15	19	5.9	14.00	92.89	15.	4.4
2009	8	11	21	43	47.2	24.24	94.63	114.	5.3
2009	8	12	0	4	10.9	14.41	93.06	33.	4.2
2009	8	12	3	2	54.4	13.87	93.01	75.	4.4
2009	8	12	4	9	5.9	14.01	92.95	38.	3.9
2009	8	12	4	33	25.1	8.94	93.71	51	4.9
2009	8	12	23	6	30.6	29.59	79.66	10.	2.9
2009	8	13	0	54	47.8	14.14	92.95	15.	4.8
2009	8	13	9	21	34.8	14.12	92.65	13.	5.7
2009	8	13	14	43	39.7	14.28	93.23	41.	4.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	8	13	18	53	29.7	36.06	77.11	33.	3.5
2009	8	13	19	5	34.0	35.40	71.81	10.	3.5
2009	8	13	20	40	7.3	30.90	78.07	10.	2.8
2009	8	13	20	49	32.9	13.89	92.80	44.	4.7
2009	8	14	14	46	7.1	36.69	70.25	33.	4.5
2009	8	14	19	39	51.2	13.99	93.07	38.	5.2
2009	8	16	13	23	39.7	31.38	77.12	10.	2.6
2009	8	17	21	27	58.6	13.94	92.83	44.	4.0
2009	8	18	5	37	56.9	14.13	92.87	39.	4.9
2009	8	18	20	36	32.6	34.98	70.25	33.	4.6
2009	8	19	10	5	42.1	31.85	78.43	10.	2.9
2009	8	19	10	45	13.1	26.58	92.57	10.	5.1
2009	8	19	12	31	10.8	37.07	94.33	10.	4.8
2009	8	21	11	12	46.6	21.22	79.16	15.	1.9
2009	8	21	12	46	5.1	14.26	93.08	22.	4.4
2009	8	21	14	26	2.0	14.19	93.14	29.	4.9
2009	8	22	1	16	7.1	35.95	70.56	33.	4.4
2009	8	22	17	27	25.6	36.46	70.07	33.	4.3
2009	8	25	17	21	12.7	32.83	76.19	10.	3.0
2009	8	26	2	57	49.6	14.17	93.10	18.	4.9
2009	8	27	16	54	23.2	29.94	80.14	69.	4.0
2009	8	27	17	50	55.6	14.39	93.35	33.	4.3
2009	8	27	22	39	4.4	14.41	93.07	13.	4.6
2009	8	28	1	52	6	37.99	96.20	10.	6.2
2009	8	28	2	17	24.0	29.75	83.18	15	3.5
2009	8	28	4	28	36.1	37.90	96.29	10.	4.8
2009	8	28	10	47	30.2	36.49	71.08	33.	4.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	8	28	16	28	36.9	37.87	96.02	10.	5.3
2009	8	29	18	43	52.6	37.60	95.57	10.	5.2
2009	8	30	2	20	13.9	37.85	80.04	33.	4.1
2009	8	30	17	15	47.2	37.97	95.74	10.	5.2
2009	8	30	19	27	47.5	25.34	95.05	87.	5.3
2009	8	31	10	15	32.8	37.50	95.59	10.	5.8
2009	8	31	10	41	31.0	14.31	92.84	15.	4.8
2009	8	31	17	45	11.7	34.64	77.47	33.	3.4
2009	8	31	21	51	42.0	37.36	95.56	10.	5.2
2009	8	31	22	27	53.0	37.30	95.98	10.	5.2
2009	9	1	0	16	9.0	37.26	95.62	10.	5.0
2009	9	1	10	41	3.7	36.32	71.32	33.	4.0
2009	9	1	12	45	30.8	28.17	77.41	10.	2.7
2009	9	2	17	21	55.1	11.01	93.51	117.	4.7
2009	9	3	0	49	43.0	14.09	93.03	80.	4.2
2009	9	3	19	51	9.4	24.30	94.37	107.	5.6
2009	9	4	8	12	52.7	37.71	96.25	10.	4.4
2009	9	4	16	16	50.5	36.20	69.90	33.	4.6
2009	9	5	6	40	8.0	23.19	70.2.5	10.	4.1
2009	9	5	7	28	34.6	34.32	82.04	33.	3.8
2009	9	6	1	14	42.2	13.94	92.80	33.	4.6
2009	9	6	22	32	25.9	37.54	71.99	96.	4.3
2009	9	7	6	51	59.7	33.25	75.5	10.	3.2
2009	9	7	9	1	51.7	36.21	70.21	70.	4.7
2009	9	7	14	59	57.0	32.93	75.65	10.	3.1
2009	9	7	15	19	52.7	32.90	75.76	10.	3.1
2009	9	8	19	32	48.8	14.24	93.41	26.	4.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	9	9	0	7	15.6	10.30	93.87	162.	4.6
2009	9	9	13	40	58.0	36.24	69.61	33.	4.0
2009	9	9	14	4	57.5	32.86	75.75	10.	3.0
2009	9	10	0	20	11.0	37.52	96.06	10.	5.2
2009	9	10	3	26	58.7	31.28	76.85	10.	3.3
2009	9	11	5	56	51.0	29.99	76.99	10.	2.7
2009	9	11	19	34	25.2	35.52	70.04	33.	3.8
2009	9	11*	23	43	14.1	34.45	73.13	10.	3.1
2009	9	12	4	43	26.7	8.56	94.01	15.	4.6
2009	9	12	15	4	37.4	34.88	72.58	10.	3.7
2009	9	12	17	42	1.2	37.24	71.56	33.	4.0
2009	9	13	14	7	4.6	35.67	70.01	33.	4.4
2009	9	13	15	21	55.9	36.95	70.77	37.	4.1
2009	9	14	7	22	20.0	28.30	76.45	10.	2.6
2009	9	14	13	28	38.6	33.05	75.70	25.	3.0
2009	9	15	18	36	1.9	24.72	94.99	10.	4.4
2009	9	15	23	27	52.7	36.08	70.04	33.	4.4
2009	9	18	0	19	41.1	13.23	92.46	99.	3.9
2009	9	18	0	43	22.0	37.82	95.67	10.	4.8
2009	9	18	6	53	46.9	37.94	95.76	10.	5.0
2009	9	18	7	2	18.5	37.21	95.04	10.	5.1
2009	9	18	14	17	43.0	30.66	79.40	20.	3.0
2009	9	19	4	17	53.0	36.76	70.72	184.	5.0
2009	9	19	18	20	35.5	28.76	79.80	10.	3.8
2009	9	19	19	35	27.0	29.77	81.41	10.	2.7
2009	9	19	23	18	8.4	29.31	75.86	10.	2.4
2009	9	21	6	6	47.2	13.64	92.04	10	.4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	9	21	8	53	5.5	27.30	91.34	10.	6.1
2009	9	21	9	16	53.9	27.43	91.39	10.	4.6
2009	9	21	9	43	52.9	30.86	79.02	36.	5.0
2009	9	21	19	38	44.1	20.35	94.50	64.	5.7
2009	9	21	20	49	58.6	30.83	78.94	10.	2.5
2009	9	22	5	44	30.3	36.60	71.28	38	.4.9
2009	9	23	2	45	11.0	32.93	75.77	10.	2.4
2009	9	23	23	1	48.8	36.26	70.55	33.	4.2
2009	9	25	1	14	36.6	24.95	96.42	99.	4.4
2009	9	25	22	40	7.2	32.98	75.74	10.	3.0
2009	9	26	8	23	26.9	35.13	73.31	10.	3.7
2009	9	26	14	32	9.6	27.78	76.65	10.	2.4
2009	9	26	19	51	18.8	29.64	82.04	10.	3.2
2009	9	28	2	43	25.1	35.85	95.80	33.	4.5
2009	9	29	6	1	15.3	30.60	83.45	10.5	.0
2009	9	29	9	26	48.1	35.84	70.19	33.	4.0
2009	9	29	15	40	34.3	36.88	70.83	33.	4.1
2009	9	29	19	18	44.0	29.48	82.10	10.	3.3
2009	9	30	9	35	54.3	31.53	77.15	10.	2.6
2009	10	2	2	27	44.5	29.64	77.26	10.	2.9
2009	10	2	9	12	7.4	36.86	70.59	33.	4.0
2009	10	2	18	28	58.0	14.07	93.94	33.	4.6
2009	10	3	5	20	54.8	30.00	79.85	16.	4.8
2009	10	3	10	3	19.1	36.79	71.18	33.	4.2
2009	10	3	14	27	57.6	14.04	92.46	10.	4.2
2009	10	3	19	44	47.2	31.03	77.06	10.	2.8
2009	10	4	10	29	58.8	33.66	75.25	38.	3.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	10	6	7	56	29.9	34.13	70.90	10	.4.2
2009	10	7	2	1	5.7	31.51	77.29	10.	3.0
2009	10	7	6	21	55.2	23.32	70.15	10.	3.1
2009	10	7	8	28	51.2	37.15	71.64	15.	4.0
2009	10	7	13	34	32.3	30.42	79.39	10.	2.9
2009	10	8	8	28	33.7	28.73	76.65	10.	2.6
2009	10	8	17	23	59.1	28.89	77.00	10.	2.6
2009	10	8	23	29	14.3	37.52	73.50	33.	3.8
2009	10	9	13	20	42.1	26.98	74.28	10.	3.1
2009	10	10	9	12	29.9	31.62	74.37	10.	3.5
2009	10	10	23	29	24.8	13.90	92.44	10.	3.5
2009	10	11	18	26	12.0	23.22	94.06	90.	4.8
2009	10	13	10	0	2.2	37.05	71.24	33	.3.8
2009	10	14	17	27	19.0	36.06	78.28	33.	3.8
2009	1	14	23	4	52.3	10.89	91.67	10.	3.8
2009	10	15	7	30	38.7	35.77	70.02	33.	4.5
2009	10	15	13	27	45.3	36.83	70.63	86.	5.1
2009	10	16	19	29	14.1	35.04	92.11	10.	5.0
2009	10	17	8	56	35.7	37.19	71.83	33.	3.8
2009	10	18	7	0	41.4	28.52	75.62	10.	2.6
2009	10	19	17	51	22.8	34.69	69.25	33.	4.5
2009	10	19	19	0	55.8	31.37	86.21	10.	3.8
2009	10	20	8	20	4.8	16.88	95.75	10.	4.2
2009	10	20	9	28	42.4	11.77	95.17	10.	4.8
2009	10	20	19	21	17.5	30.58	80.02	10.	3.1
2009	10	20	23	44	8.3	30.84	78.00	10.	3.4
2009	10	22	3	3	28.0	35.01	83.07	33.	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	10	22	8	47	41.3	36.15	69.82	33.	4.1
2009	10	22	11	52	56.5	35.23	69.96	33.	.6
2009	10	22	19	51	23.9	36.51	70.61	152.	6.1
2009	10	23	14	31	2.7	35.24	69.29	33.	4.3
2009	10	23	17	22	11.4	36.33	70.13	33.	3.8
2009	10	25	1	23	10.6	30.30	80.39	10.	2.8
2009	10	25	11	40	49.1	34.84	80.60	10.	5.0
2009	10	25	18	37	44.0	36.06	70.73	33.	3.8
2009	10	25	23	47	19.5	36.09	70.52	33.	3.5
2009	10	27	6	43	17.1	22.93	69.90	10.	3.2
2009	10	27	15	8	58.8	35.85	69.79	33.	4.6
2009	10	27	18	10	16.4	13.98	92.74	15.	4.4
2009	10	27	20	16	17.5	30.37	76.55	10.	3.0
2009	10	28	13	40	11.1	23.63	69.87	10.	4.4
2009	10	28	17	38	4.3	35.78	69.64	33.	5.0
2009	10	28	19	4	20.3	30.45	76.23	10.	2.6
2009	10	29	14	5	52.8	27.01	76.28	10.	2.6
2009	10	29	17	0	38.0	27.14	91.30	10.	5.3
2009	10	29	17	44	33.6	36.18	70.72	203.	5.9
2009	10	29	19	57	.6	26.30	89.97	10.	4.8
2009	10	29	21	5	16.3	8.07	91.90	10.	5.0
2009	10	29	21	14	51.6	35.39	69.62	33.	4.4
2009	10	30	4	29	9.3	29.61	84.75	10.	4.1
2009	10	30	6	42	56.6	34.31	69.56	10.	5.1
2009	10	31	15	54	26.8	31.86	76.90	10.	2.5
2009	11	1	8	50	31.2	30.16	82.09	10.	3.6
2009	11	2	16	13	38.0	27.52	88.75	10.	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	11	2	21	35	45.1	14.13	93.05	10.	5.5
2009	11	4	6	6	25.1	36.82	71.29	33.	3.7
2009	11	4	21	56	8.4	37.55	95.95	10.	5.5
2009	11	6	2	26	10.2	13.12	92.36	10.4	.5
2009	11	6	19	50	9.9	14.03	93.22	10.	4.5
2009	11	6	20	58	13.8	26.34	92.01	10.	3.4
2009	11	7	0	41	35.8	37.78	72.57	33.	4.3
2009	11	7	20	8	45.9	29.66	85.90	10.	5.6
2009	11	7	23	0	35.0	26.85	89.27	33.	4.2
2009	11	8	19	29	36.4	30.15	82.16	10.	3.4
2009	11	9	22	31	16.5	35.31	69.52	33.	4.1
2009	11	10	2	48	44.5	8.08	91.95	10.	6.1
2009	11	10	13	55	51.6	31.09	76.79	10.	3.0
2009	11	13	17	37	24.4	37.10	71.46	33.	4.6
2009	11	13	21	8	53.6	32.26	73.03	10.	3.3
2009	11	14	13	3	34.9	17.14	73.75	10.	4.8
2009	11	14	13	34	35.05	17.17	73.83	10.	4.1
2009	11	15	4	37	33.4	37.39	80.36	10.	4.6
2009	11	17	0	12	51.1	33.25	76.44	15.	3.2
2009	11	17	1	11	2.5	37.22	71.72	33.	4.4
2009	11	17	8	57	10.4	35.06	83.17	38.	3.6
2009	11	17	17	39	36.5	27.91	92.99	33.	4.6
2009	11	17	21	18	52.7	35.34	69.46	10.	4.5
2009	11	18	0	49	3.7	27.79	90.36	25.	4.5
2009	11	18	8	27	8.8	35.26	69.40	33.	4.0
2009	11	20	0	44	7.4	36.23	69.94	33.	3.8
2009	11	20	3	58	31.6	33.44	75.78	38.	3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	11	20	7	16	59.9	30.60	83.40	10.	5.2
2009	11	21	13	26	34.0	35.94	68.44	33.	3.8
2009	11	22	5	24	3.1	35.68	69.45	33.	4.1
2009	11	22	9	56	35.4	28.95	82.42	10.	3.9
2009	11	22	15	11	10.1	35.74	72.88	10.	4.5
2009	11	23	12	38	19.0	31.23	74.47	10.	3.0
2009	11	25	14	14	37.0	36.75	76.87	33.	3.9
2009	11	25	17	5	53.9	33.65	78.23	10.	3.5
2009	11	26	0	14	58.9	35.77	81.28	33.	4.4
2009	11	26	5	59	22.0	35.86	70.25	37.	4.3
2009	11	26	6	13	3.4	13.64	92.72	33.	5.1
2009	11	29	16	57	37.7	36.34	70.65	33.	3.8
2009	11	29	22	19	11.2	37.08	71.28	33.	3.7
2009	11	30	1	6	8.0	36.77	71.54	33.	4.1
2009	11	30	12	38	48.5	27.46	91.50	10.	4.4
2009	12	1	11	40	45.6	13.65	92.72	28.	5.4
2009	12	1	13	32	7.7	37.20	71.47	33.	4.1
2009	12	1	17	41	33.0	35.65	70.13	33.	4.2
2009	12	1	23	58	23.0	36.51	69.11	33.	3.8
2009	12	2	1	55	18.9	30.73	77.55	10.	2.8
2009	12	3	15	56	41.1	34.47	76.31	10.	3.1
2009	12	4	1	21	10.2	28.72	77.59	10.	2.5
2009	12	5	8	41	22.6	17.26	73.77	10.	3.2
2009	12	5	11	47	17.6	12.29	90.50	10.	4.1
2009	12	5	11	56	11.0	12.49	90.64	10.	3.8
2009	12	5	13	10	46.2	12.42	90.63	10.	3.9
2009	12	5	17	0	35.4	29.00	76.95	10.	2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	12	6	4	33	18.7	35.63	77.89	69.	5.3
2009	12	6	10	19	59.6	37.00	80.33	33.	4.1
2009	12	6	11	16	27.7	32.89	88.51	33.	4.7
2009	12	7	18	40	2.0	36.92	71.39	33.	4.4
2009	12	7	22	16	34.0	14.14	93.41	33.	4.1
2009	12	8	7	5	20.3	30.36	80.31	10.	4.1
2009	12	10	16	18	57.1	36.06	76.36	10.	4.3
2009	12	11	11	20	54.6	27.71	77.13	10.	2.3
2009	12	11	14	3	10.9	14.30	80.53	28.	3.6
2009	12	11	16	22	17.4	20.97	92.53	33.	4.1
2009	12	12	11	51	25.4	17.14	73.81	10.	5.0
2009	12	12	16	25	41.6	17.19	73.72	10.	4.4
2009	12	12	21	55	2.9	17.19	73.79	10.	4.1
2009	12	13	8	12	4.4	35.78	70.49	33.	4.5
2009	12	13	14	24	57.2	22.00	91.83	10.	4.6
2009	12	13	14	41	56.2	22.14	91.67	10.	5.3
2009	12	14	16	33	24.5	32.94	83.17	10.	3.5
2009	12	15	0	20	44.5	27.50	75.91	10.	3.0
2009	12	15	23	12	14.9	30.09	80.13	10.	3.2
2009	12	16	5	25	56.1	17.22	73.66	10.	3.1
2009	12	16	5	27	3.3	17.22	73.78	10.	3.6
2009	12	16	6	13	.6	29.55	81.70	10.	4.2
2009	12	16	9	55	58.5	28.82	76.21	10.	2.5
2009	12	18	23	32	56.5	34.12	73.87	10.	3.6
2009	12	19	3	28	48.0	37.25	71.73	87.	4.3
2009	12	20	17	29	12.6	17.22	73.81	10.	2.8
2009	12	21	5	15	12.3	37.31	96.36	10.	5.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	12	21	11	12	17.5	17.19	73.77	10.	2.9
2009	12	21	15	20	32.6	31.38	77.91	10.	3.0
2009	12	21	23	15	47.9	36.13	70.40	37.	4.0
2009	12	22	18	26	55.9	36.24	70.98	33.	4.1
2009	12	23	3	49	29.8	17.18	73.78	10.	3.8
2009	12	23	6	3	2.5	31.47	77.18	10.	3.0
2009	12	25	5	51	35.4	36.10	70.53	81.	4.6
2009	12	25	12	45	28.2	37.95	77.36	10.	4.3
2009	12	26	0	23	38.3	14.14	92.82	27.	5.0
2009	12	27	17	18	45.6	14.31	92.96	10.	3.9
2009	12	28	0	34	1.4	32.40	76.48	10.	3.3
2009	12	28	2	15	11.4	30.19	83.77	10.	4.3
2009	12	28	6	55	20.0	33.29	77.40	10.	3.0
2009	12	29	9	1	52.0	24.37	94.57	70.	53
2009	12	29	13	33	15.9	35.23	73.10	10.	4.1
2009	12	29	21	51	55.8	22.88	69.80	10.	3.2
2009	12	31	9	57	27.8	27.43	91.60	10.	5.5
2009	12	31	20	51	13.0	36.30	70.71	33.	4.1
2010	1	1	2	22	25.1	30.44	83.71	10.	4.8
2010	1	1	2	42	50.2	29.15	80.61	10.	2.5
2010	1	3	17	47	5	35.40	70.36	33.	4.3
2010	1	3	20	5	7.1	32.91	78.85	15.	2.9
2010	1	4	0	19	46.4	35.40	69.59	33.	4.5
2010	1	5	0	52	32.3	34.01	70.82	10.	3.7
2010	1	5	3	16	40.0	36.36	70.49	33.	3.7
2010	1	5	14	28	12.1	32.83	85.64	33.	4.8
2010	1	5	15	4	31.7	30.00	79.97	10.	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	1	6	5	36	31.4	36.56	71.01	33.	4.6
2010	1	6	6	59	60.0	37.20	71.53	33.	4.1
2010	1	7	22	19	51.7	33.98	79.01	15.	3.2
2010	1	9	0	15	53.8	26.96	75.45	10.	2.3
2010	1	10	17	0	39.9	26.02	76.01	10.	2.7
2010	1	11	3	38	42.0	14.27	93.11	33.	4.0
2010	1	11	5	15	18.0	29.82	80.36	10.	4.1
2010	1	11	6	11	8.1	33.51	75.44	19.	3.7
2010	1	11	16	7	7.1	35.74	70.13	67.	4.5
2010	1	11	19	42	44.6	30.89	77.88	10.	2.8
2010	1	11	23	15	13.3	31.31	73.25	10.	3.6
2010	1	12	9	25	29.3	17.18	73.64	10.	4.1
2010	1	12	10	46	56.4	36.14	78.01	33.	3.4
2010	1	13	10	17	55.6	28.88	77.64	10.	2.9
2010	1	15	0	52	45.9	35.88	70.44	33.	4.1
2010	1	16	6	31	29.0	14.19	93.07	30.	4.8
2010	1	16	15	42	30.9	27.80	76.44	10.	2.2
2010	1	17	19	9	52.7	35.78	70.41	33.	3.7
2010	1	18	5	58	32.0	32.83	76.68	10.	2.7
2010	1	19	0	3	8.8	20.72	94.68	96.	4.6
2010	1	19	4	36	13.5	34.79	72.68	10.	3.8
2010	1	19	7	17	50.0	34.74	71.50	10.	3.7
2010	1	19	20	45	54.6	32.35	76.76	10.	3.6
2010	1	20	13	44	40.4	10.88	91.75	10.	4.0
2010	1	21	4	36	23.3	36.01	70.04	33.	4.3
2010	1	22	22	8	5.3	35.38	69.88	33.	4.0
2010	1	23	16	7	42.3	36.57	71.24	85.	5.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	1	24	5	57	47.3	30.92	90.58	10.	3.7
2010	1	25	17	0	44.3	21.56	76.93	10.	3.2
2010	1	26	6	51	20.1	29.72	80.55	33.	3.5
2010	1	26	16	46	6.5	17.24	73.79	10.	3.4
2010	1	26	21	20	50.1	33.87	71.58	15.	3.9
2010	1	27	5	19	43.3	36.79	70.43	33.	4.2
2010	1	27	12	10	14.4	30.44	78.43	10.	3.2
2010	1	27	17	37	11.1	35.81	68.73	10.	4.0
2010	1	28	4	44	6.2	34.33	73.40	10.	3.5
2010	1	29	5	40	44.6	35.82	69.94	33.	4.2
2010	1	29	9	41	2.4	29.17	77.01	10.	3.3
2010	1	30	8	18	7.8	28.96	76.45	10.	2.3
2010	1	30	16	39	27.1	12.92	92.10	10.	4.0
2010	1	30	21	37	36.1	37.09	70.92	63.	5.0
2010	1	31	0	42	54.5	32.76	76.04	10.	2.8
2010	2	1	5	38	46.7	28.15	75.96	15.	2.7
2010	2	2	5	54	53.8	10.82	91.97	15.	4.6
2010	2	2	14	35	49.4	30.52	76.03	10.	3.3
2010	2	3	5	17	11.2	28.70	76.77	10.	2.9
2010	2	5	3	52	7.4	36.14	70.13	33.	4.6
2010	2	5	12	17	1.2	27.59	76.30	10.	2.4
2010	2	5	15	14	37.7	23.64	70.16	10.	3.0
2010	2	7	4	55	53.0	36.19	70.30	33.	4.4
2010	2	7	20	4	32.6	29.49	81.41	10.	3.8
2010	2	10	18	2	36.2	14.07	93.05	32.	4.6
2010	2	13	0	31	29.5	8.68	92.14	31.	4.6
2010	2	14	6	58	50.6	34.73	68.75	10.	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	2	14	14	10	23.1	35.80	70.58	33.4.	2
2010	2	16	4	14	25.2	14.05	92.87	33.	4.5
2010	2	16	7	7	52.4	14.05	92.90	33.	4.6
2010	2	16	10	5	49.0	36.34	70.84	33.	4.1
2010	2	16	20	57	55.6	27.96	92.88	25.	4.2
2010	2	16	22	10	12.9	37.31	71.62	33.	4.5
2010	2	18	16	57	5.5	34.22	72.61	10.	3.9
2010	2	19	2	15	29.9	13.01	93.44	82.	4.8
2010	2	19	16	14	55.0	30.61	83.87	33.	4.0
2010	2	20	7	47	59.1	36.16	70.86	33.	4.2
2010	2	20	21	7	26.7	23.22	94.55	87.	4.8
2010	2	21	7	9	20.2	36.20	69.74	33.	4.5
2010	2	21	8	9	40.8	28.54	76.23	10.	2.1
2010	2	22	1	3	30.9	29.98	69.64	10.	4.5
2010	2	22	1	51	35.3	35.76	70.14	33.	4.6
2010	2	22	11	51	2.8	36.70	82.62	33.	4.1
2010	2	22	14	57	45.7	32.29	82.93	10.	3.4
2010	2	22	17	23	46.5	29.93	80.07	10.	4.6
2010	2	23	6	55	45.4	26.28	93.03	33.	4.7
2010	2	23	12	13	26.2	35.44	91.18	10.	4.7
2010	2	23	19	29	24.7	34.92	69.96	10.	3.9
2010	2	24	4	36	36.9	35.99	69.97	33.	4.5
2010	2	24	13	6	45.8	32.20	76.26	10.	3.2
2010	2	24	15	18	43.3	29.07	80.52	10.	3.1
2010	2	24	19	20	52.7	28.58	76.97	10.	2.6
2010	2	25	0	49	57.5	28.33	77.39	10.	2.6
2010	2	25	3	51	46.0	14.27	93.25	10.	4.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	2	25	12	18	41.8	34.50	83.25	33.	4.2
2010	2	25	14	6	20.1	29.57	81.75	33.	4.2
2010	2	25	16	56	32.9	36.46	69.68	33.	3.8
2010	2	25	22	26	32.4	27.21	88.28	10.	3.2.
2010	2	26	1	34	45.7	35.24	78.08	33.	3.7
2010	2	26	4	42	37.4	28.41	86.73	33.	5.4
2010	2	26	8	55	39.7	36.71	71.14	33.	4.6
2010	2	27	23	21	8.7	36.05	69.82	82.	5.7
2010	2	28	22	3	26.0	28.39	86.64	10.	4.1
2010	3	1	21	15	15.8	14.19	92.88	30.	4.6
2010	3	2	1	26	56.2	30.58	79.41	10.	2.7
2010	3	3	11	48	18.8	28.83	76.97	16.	2.3
2010	3	5	5	15	52.2	29.16	76.92	10.	2.7
2010	3	5	19	18	59.3	35.35	96.06	33.	4.8
2010	3	6	2	53	56.3	36.03	70.81	33.	4.4
2010	3	6	19	11	19.1	19.94	9601	33.	45
2010	3	7	0	27	5.1	27.59	74.68	10	2.7
2010	3	8	2	7	46.8	30.85	80.16	10.	2.5
2010	3	8	14	27	17.5	29.69	80.16	10.	3.1
2010	3	9	22	21	16.3	30.51	8400	33.	3.4
2010	3	10	14	32	23.4	36.31	86.47	10	4.6
2010	3	10	17	5	57.9	32.85	76.27	10.	3.0
2010	3	10	23	14	28.1	35.97	70.22	33.	4.3
2010	3	11	7	24	23.6	34.12	68.82	33.	4.3
2010	3	11	7	53	23.6	32.60	76.65	10.	3.0
2010	3	12	7	4	16.7	37.14	71.14	33.	4.0
2010	3	12	17	59	47.5	36.72	71.02	33.	3.7

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2010	3	12	18	23	46.9	36.03	69.85	33.	4.1
2010	3	12	23	19	53.0	23.02	94.46	96.	5.5
2010	3	13	16	45	55.7	34.43	75.07	33.	4.6
2010	3	13	21	45	8.0	32.43	75.95	10.	3.1
2010	3	14	0	1	10.4	36.13	70.20	33.	4.1
2010	3	14	2	43	41.9	8.80	92.27	33.	4.7
2010	3	14	6	53	27.0	31.62	76.07	27	4.5
2010	3	14	19	9	22.0	34.94	73.85	33.	5.2
2010	3	15	8	9	8.5	28.89	76.64	10.	2.3
2010	3	15	20	17	22.7	30.51	82.14	10.	4.9
2010	3	15	20	23	14.8	30.69	82.07	10.	4.7
2010	3	16	5	23	25.6	29.21	77.22	10.	2.8
2010	3	16	22	44	2.0	31.71	78.06	10.	3.1
2010	3	17	15	40	50.4	33.65	79.97	10.	3.1
2010	3	17	21	5	51.5	34.59	82.38	10.	3.4
2010	3	18	7	52	40.3	34.10	81.82	10.	5.0
2010	3	18	10	25	28.5	36.11	70.61	33.	4.4
2010	3	20	20	15	33.5	13.97	92.87	33.	4.3
2010	3	20	23	26	6.5	30.35	80.30	10.	3.2
2010	3	21	7	49	38.4	24.94	95.53	91	4.3
2010	3	22	3	54	22.0	28.72	76.57	10	2.2
2010	3	23	6	25	33.1	30.74	80.01	10	3.2
2010	3	23	9	59	53.9	33.98	75.28	10	3.8
2010	3	23	10	53	27.9	30.47	83.79	33	4.0
2010	3	23	17	46	44.1	28.66	76.62	10	2.8
2010	3	24	2	6	9.4	32.58	92.64	10.	5.5
2010	3	24	2	44	47.4	32.68	92.95	10.	5.6

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2010	3	24	22	51	8.0	36.06	71.73	33.	4.4
2010	3	25	2	33	32.1	32.72	75.92	10.	3.5
2010	3	26	1	6	34.2	37.53	72.33	33.	4.1
2010	3	27	23	16	36.4	36.26	70.34	33.	4.1
2010	3	27	16	35	57.1	37.71	72.85	33.	4.0
2010	3	27	17	20	2.0	13.64	92.75	14.	4.0
2010	3	28	19	19	20.8	12.97	92.36	10.	3.9
2010	3	29	1	26	46.3	36.26	69.77	33.	4.0
2010	3	29	3	13	35.6	30.87	76.51	15.	2.7
2010	3	29	12	34	28.0	36.22	70.45	33.	4.1
2010	3	29	18	30	46.4	29.62	69.88	10.	4.2
2010	3	30	8	14	42.0	36.21	71.09	33.	4.0
2010	3	30	16	54	48.9	13.64	92.67	33.	6.4
2010	3	30	18	40	54.2	35.48	69.32	33.	4.1
2010	3	30	20	33	37.3	13.11	92.36	33.	4.3
2010	3	30	23	42	22.4	34.25	73.38	10.	3.3
2010	3	31	7	21	10.6	13.05	92.21	10.	4.1
2010	4	1	7	19	59.8	13.61	92.92	35.	4.9
2010	4	1	14	7	28.3	29.96	69.19	33.	5.0
2010	4	2	19	41	38.0	32.65	76.53	10.	3.7
2010	4	3	15	56	24.9	35.61	69.36	33.	3.8
2010	4	3	16	5	23.6	34.64	72.40	10.	3.9
2010	4	4	18	18	24.8	31.44	77.14	10.	2.7
2010	4	4	19	4	13.0	31.35	76.95	10.	2.6
2010	4	6	0	43	26.8	36.07	70.31	33.	4.1
2010	4	6	10	13	18.6	36.31	70.42	33.	4.2
2010	4	6	12	56	41.4	23.32	70.39	10.	.3.4

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2010	4	7	7	5	51.2	27.79	76.62	10.	3.4
2010	4	8	22	41	31.6	36.45	77.75	33.	4.3
2010	4	9	8	10	47.2	34.85	69.75	33.	4.2
2010	4	9	12	59	6.0	28.19	82.96	33.	3.4
2010	4	9	17	56	2.7	35.77	68.93	33.	4.7
2010	4	10	12	26	19.7	32.97	76.23	10.	3.9
2010	4	10	19	56	53.4	33.05	76.25	10.	2.9
2010	4	11	5	36	13.0	36.63	71.23	33.	4.4
2010	4	11	14	0	35.7	36.54	68.97	33.	4.0
2010	4	12	0	37	46.1	34.11	69.47	33.	4.7
2010	4	12	16	1	42.0	36.34	70.46	33.	4.0
2010	4	13	14	8	18.9	30.27	81.31	10.	3.6
2010	4	13	21	39	56.1	33.26	96.87	10.	5.2
2010	4	13	23	49	37.9	33.17	96.53	10.	6.5
2010	4	14	1	25	14.9	33.22	96.45	10.	5.8
2010	4	14	6	19	24.2	27.55	82.80	10.	3.4
2010	4	15	8	12	8.4	28.93	76.93	23.	2.7
2010	4	15	9	7	59.7	30.24	76.75	10.	2.8
2010	4	15	18	30	19.0	33.28	96.49	10.	4.8
2010	4	15	20	22	40.8	18.69	74.31	10.	3.3
2010	4	16	19	49	25.2	30.81	77.97	10.	2.6
2010	4	17	0	58	59.5	32.48	92.68	33.	5.1
2010	4	18	16	14	48.4	36.03	71.11	33.	4.0
2010	4	19	13	54	6.6	11.02	93.86	155.	4.7
2010	4	19	22	33	4.0	31.36	75.03	10.	2.6
2010	4	20	4	34	48.4	31.76	71.76	10.	3.8
2010	4	20	7	40	44.6	34.69	72.96	10.	4.4

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2010	4	21	9	43	24.1	36.48	71.03	33.	4.0
2010	4	21	17	31	27.2	29.83	86.01	10.	3.2
2010	4	21	23	54	32.8	36.23	71.24	33.	4.5
2010	4	23	0	2	27.6	35.83	77.79	33.	4.5
2010	4	23	5	27	27.6	31.85	76.00	10.	2.8
2010	4	24	21	16	45.8	37.31	71.25	33.	4.2
2010	4	26	8	27	37.8	35.74	69.81	10.	4.5
2010	4	26	10	37	41.7	35.34	75.29	10.	4.3
2010	4	27	14	20	37.5	24.19	93.71	33.	4.1
2010	4	28	16	48	41.4	33.06	96.31	33.	4.8
2010	4	28	18	1	21.6	19.40	93.12	33.	5.4
2010	4	28	18	54	40.4	24.24	94.27	33.	4.5
2010	4	29	3	5	54.2	37.57	80.19	10.	4.0
2010	4	30	3	57	6.1	36.85	70.54	33.	4.4
2010	5	1	8	35	2.4	37.69	71.46	33.	4.5
2010	5	1	21	18	58.2	13.62	92.64	33.	5.0
2010	5	1	22	36	27.1	29.91	80.10	18.	4.6
2010	5	2	5	53	44.5	13.58	92.53	24.	4.5
2010	5	3	9	50	27.8	32.14	76.48	10.	3.5
2010	5	3	17	15	9.4	30.31	78.31	15.	4.1
2010	5	4	15	35	32.5	36.17	70.17	33.	4.4
2010	5	5	9	31	10.6	14.24	92.85	20.	4.3
2010	5	5	13	47	20.6	35.73	70.30	33.	4.1
2010	5	6	10	28	57.2	33.27	70.70	33.	5.0
2010	5	7	5	39	29.5	25.16	92.36	10.	3.3
2010	5	7	9	23	53.5	13.66	92.65	33.	4.7
2010	5	7	17	58	37.2	9.38	92.83	33.	4.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	5	9	3	15	3.1	26.57	96.37	10.	4.2
2010	5	10	13	55	34.2	33.10	77.00	33.	3.2
2010	5	11	6	31	32.3	36.47	70.68	33.	4.8
2010	5	11	7	17	3.7	37.39	71.43	33.	4.6
2010	5	11	20	15	2.4	36.05	69.12	33.	4.6
2010	5	11	21	57	28.3	34.67	80.24	33.	3.2
2010	5	13	0	19	32.0	14.04	92.43	33.	4.2
2010	5	13	8	47	4.6	29.09	77.61	10.	3.0
2010	5	13	12	54	50.3	36.45	70.85	33.	4.8
2010	5	13	15	8	1.5	36.18	70.55	33.	4.0
2010	5	14	7	59	36.3	37.19	81.66	33.	4.2
2010	5	14	8	40	37.6	31.36	76.86	10.	3.3
2010	5	14	11	31	31.1	14.06	92.72	33.	4.2
2010	S	14	14	46	29.8	29.58	90.15	10.	5.0
2010	5	14	16	59	18.0	14.06	92.87	33.	4.4
2010	5	16	8	55	47.2	14.40	93.06	33.	5.3
2010	5	16	20	48	35.1	36.23	70.08	33.	4.5
2010	5	17	9	19	12.0	14.22	93.24	33.	4.2
2010	5	18	16	50	18.8	33.36	75.36	10.	3.2
2010	5	19	7	39	45.6	37.54	72.61	33.	4.3
2010	5	22	8	14	57.3	35.98	69.68	33.	4.7
2010	5	22	17	34	4.1	26.86	74.40	10.	2.5
2010	5	25	0	51	58.7	11.25	92.06	33.	4.5
2010	5	26	2	22	20.5	32.02	76.92	10.	2.9
2010	5	28	7	25	5.6	31.09	77.78	10.	4.5
2010	5	28	10	15	45.6	27.96	75.56	10.	2.4
2010	5	29	2	29	46.4	33.25	96.32	10.	5.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	5	30	10	2	13.9	35.53	77.55	10.	3.7
2010	5	30	10	19	27.2	36.80	70.18	33.	4.3
2010	5	30	13	53	48.1	36.01	70.54	33.	4.7
2010	5	30	23	54	19.3	37.29	69.23	33.	4.3
2010	5	31	0	22	15.4	37.57	69.45	33.	4.5
2010	5	31	11	37	2.0	29.95	79.98	10.	3.6
2010	5	31	19	51	46.2	11.23	93.92	105.	6.1
2010	6	1	3	54	26.1	25.07	96.25	33.	4.5
2010	6	1	13	33	56.9	24.15	94.83	33.	4.3
2010	6	1	15	13	9.1	34.66	81.04	10.	4.3
2010	6	1	17	9	53.0	29.43	69.95	10	4.6
2010	6	1	17	40	7.7	26.26	74.56	10.	2.7
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2010	6	2	3	30	5.2	31.56	76.82	18.	3.1
2010	6	2	8	5	20.2	31.61	80.52	33.	4.0
2010	6	2	18	6	4.4	28.71	76.64	10.	2.6
2010	6	3	5	35	44.1	33.28	96.07	10.	5.2
2010	6	3	5	47	2.0	33.12	95.98	10.	4.5
2010	6	3	8	24	31.9	36.47	70.45	33.	4.1
2010	6	3	20	47	4.8	33.38	96.02	10.	4.8
2010	6	3	22	31	12.4	36.29	77.33	10.	4.4
2010	6	4	11	49	37.7	36.53	69.88	183.	5.1
2010	6	4	11	58	5.7	33.34	75.32	33.	3.5
2010	6	6	9	0	51.4	36.10	69.70	79.	4.3
2010	6	6	12	58	42.6	35.96	70.24	33.	4.1
2010	6	6	16	42	43.1	33.66	96.33	33.	4.6
2010	6	7	12	4	1.7	35.85	69.58	33.	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	6	7	17	12	34.2	28.83	77.32	10.	3.2
2010	6	8	7	30	22.3	37.49	71.69	33.	4.3
2010	6	8	11	46	51.3	28.53	79.59	10.	2.7
2010	6	9	16	1	9.9	35.60	68.93	33.	4.3
2010	6	12	9	42	44.7	30.97	78.06	10.	2.9
2010	6	12	11	24	46.3	37.34	71.50	33.	3.9
2010	6	12	19	0	3.0	36.02	70.87	33.	4.1
2010	6	12	22	58	2.6	8.22	92.27	33.	4.8
2010	6	13	2	50	35.3	8.03	92.05	10.	4.8
2010	6	13	14	10	54.0	36.30	70.93	33.	4.5
2010	6	13	14	31	52.5	29.33	81.40	10.	4.3
2010	6	13	14	38	.3	29.94	81.56	10.	4.0
2010	6	14	16	55	44.7	29.28	80.28	10.	2.9
2010	6	15	8	8	39.8	33.13	95.68.	33.	4.5
2010	6	16	0	12	21.2	35.95	69.75	33.	4.5
2010	6	16	7	50	45.5	11.02	92.70	33.	4.7
2010	6	16	11	17	39.4	36.57	71.28	33.	4.1
2010	6	17	12	48	55.1	29.88	80.71	10.	3.2
2010	6	17	16	27	35.4	29.91	80.76	10.	2.9
2010	6	18	5	15	22.2	34.04	73.29	10.	3.7
2010	6	18	23	9	32.6	13.29	92.82	10.	6.1
2010	6	19	9	23	38.5	27.89	76.49	10.	3.0
2010	6	19	12	58	29.6	37.51	71.47	33.	4.7
2010	6	19	14	42	4.3	37.15	71.28	33.	4.4
2010	6	20	2	10	33.4	8.11	92.08	10.	4.3
2010	6	20	9	36	4.2	36.24	70.50	33.	4.2
2010	6	21	8	42	19.1	32.77	75.99	10.	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	6	22	15	42	20.2	30.05	79.65	33.	2.8
2010	6	22	23	14	10.2	29.74	80.53	10.	4.8
2010	6	23	4	51	50.0	37.27	71.97	96.	4.3
2010	6	23	10	1	48.8	37.19	71.53	33.	4.5
2010	6	24	23	48	30.7	36.40	70.91	33.	4.7
2010	6	27	9	43	52.0	14.04	95.34	33.	4.7
2010	6	27	14	58	9.1	36.91	71.28	33.	4.5
2010	6	28	3	30	14.8	35.43	70.21	33.	4.4
2010	6	29	8	5	10.7	36.75	69.87	33.	4.6
2010	6	30	2	9	25.6	36.63	70.62	33.	4.3
2010	7	1	2	12	30.1	36.35	70.24	33.	4.7
2010	7	2	13	35	15.0	37.65	74.21	33.	4.4
2010	7	2	18	23	8.0	10.19	92.10	13.	5.4
2010	7	4	2	35	58.9	29.77	80.54	10.	4.5
2010	7	5	2	4	9.0	30.95	80.53	10.	4.7
2010	7	5	10	48	41.2	18.43	76.84	16.	2.7
2010	7	5	14	54	11.3	34.38	73.43	15.	3.9
2010	7	5	15	31	10.0	32.59	74.26	10.	3.6
2010	7	6	19	8	23.4	29.80	80.53	10.	4.7
2010	7	7	16	52	3.7	18.12	76.66	10.	2.9
2010	7	7	23	44	11.9	31.23	80.66	10.	3.4
2010	7	8	13	47	.8	14.44	93.04	33.	5.3
2010	7	8	19	6	32.0	32.35	75.59	10.	3.9
2010	7	9	2	8	40.8	11.29	93.48	90.	4.3
2010	7	9	16	52	44.1	27.92	76.43	10.2	.4
2010	7	9	18	25	7.4	35.17	68.87	27.	4.0
2010	7	10	3	16	19.3	30.01	79.62	10	.4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	7	10	5	49	13.9	27.78	80.60	10.	2.6
2010	7	10	10	15	45.4	29.17	87.02	33.	4.7
2010	7	10	16	49	21.6	31.72	77.33	10.	4.0
2010	7	11	1	26	44.0	30.36	79.44	10	3.5
2010	7	11	13	40	16.7	32.81	76.25	10.	3.3
2010	7	11	19	22	40.7	36.34	70.72	33.	4.4
2010	7	14	12	30	8.8	36.20	70.31	33.	4.2
2010	7	15	15	35	5.3	36.39	70.08	96.	4.5
2010	7	16	23	31	34.5	35.74	70.15	33	.4.5
2010	7	17	1	53	38.8	32.98	73.97	10.	3.5
2010	7	18	1	54	42.5	29.79	70.00	10.	4.5
2010	7	18	11	49	16.5	30.07	79.79	10.	2.9
2010	7	19	0	29	49.5	36.42	70.94	33.	4.1.
2010	7	20	8	31	.9	28.76	77.02	10.	2.4
2010	7	20	16	52	35.6	36.64	70.89	33	.4.1
2010	7	21	0	38	45.5	35.83	70.58	33.	4.2
2010	7	21	2	57	16.8	27.58	91.29	10.	4.2
2010	7	21	4	59	41.4	36.37	70.87	33.	4.0
2010	7	21	6	23	18.1	36.60	70.74	33.	4.3
2010	7	21	22	19	42.4	31.50	77.50	10.	2.7
2010	7	22	6	20	27.5	10.92	91.83	33.	4.4
2010	7	22	12	43	15.7	33.78	69.92	33.	3.3
2010	7	23	8	48	31.4	28.52	75.35	10.	2.1
2010	7	24	19	8	57.8	36.46	70.81	33.	4.4
2010	7	25	6	25	14.0	10.91	91.81	33.	4.0
2010	7	25	13	6	18.8	30.19	78.53	10.	3.1
2010	7	25	20	37	29.4	36.13	70.15	33.	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	7	26	6	19	13.6	33.68	73.54	15.	3.6
2010	7	26	15	24	49.1	36.42	69.79	33.	4.7
2010	7	26	19	13	27.5	26.43	91.32	33.	4.1
2010	7	26	22	58	10.7	36.04	70.49	33.	4.0
2010	7	27	10	14	23.6	30.17	95.00	33.	4.8
2010	7	27	19	38	15.5	32.05	70.63	33.	4.2
2010	7	28	3	55	40.9	36.53	70.00	33.	4.6
2010	7	29	6	38	4.4	36.28	70.83	33.	4.2
2010	7	29	12	10	6.8	30.24	94.75	33.	4.7
2010	7	30	1	4	32.0	30.31	94.83	10.	4.6
2010	7	30	18	3	36.8	30.49	94.83	33.	4.6
2010	7	30	23	57	27.0	36.12	78.16	33.	3.9
2010	7	31	23	34	50.6	36.23	69.64	96.	4.7
2010	8	2	12	12	46.9	35.78	70.15	33.	4.4
2010	8	2	18	36	20.8	32.82	69.28	33.	4.0
2010	8	3	1	48	12.3	11.02	93.27	79.	5.0
2010	8	5	6	8	49.3	36.55	70.32	33.	4.7
2010	8	5	18	14	17.8	26.47	97.08	33.	4.3
2010	8	5	18	17	46.0	26.33	97.20	33.	4.6
2010	8	5	22	14	32.9	35.20	70.52	96.	4.2
2010	8	6	12	0	43.4	31.32	80.71	10.	3.5
2010	8	6	16	10	40.3	32.77	77.94	38.	3.1
2010	8	6	20	25	28.2	22.95	93.70	72.	4.2
2010	8	7	7	39	33.6	17.14	73.46	10.	3.4
2010	8	8	18	13	43.8	31.35	74.47	10.	3.6
2010	8	9	2	54	51.5	30.30	94.60	33.	4.9
2010	8	9	7	14	47.5	30.03	94.54	33.	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	8	9	22	21	46.2	13.70	92.72	31.	5.3
2010	8	10	14	4	17.9	30.32	94.31	33.	4.7
2010	8	11	23	55	19.7	23.50	70.31	10.	3.9
2010	8	13	17	11	7.9	31.37	77.74	10.	3.4
2010	8	14	8	51	5.5	30.83	76.75	10.	2.7
2010	8	14	14	15	49.4	35.50	69.21	33.	4.5
2010	8	15	2	21	42.1	35.63	70.08	96.	4.4
2010	8	15	6	8	53.7	26.42	74.34	10.	4.0
2010	8	16	19	36	45.5	19.34	73.79	10.	2.5
2010	8	17	1	39	28.7	11.47	94.89	10.	5.2
2010	8	17	8	42	7.0	37.13	71.71	33.	4.3
2010	8	17	18	31	9.0	35.02	81.53	33.	3.1
2010	8	19	22	19	16.7	11.28	95.23	10.	5.0
2010	8	20	20	52	27.1	37.97	76.09	33.	3.7
2010	8	20	21	21	13.0	35.04	69.05	33.	4.2
2010	8	21	15	2	35.5	32.79	76.85	10.	3.5
2010	8	21	21	52	7.1	37.38	71.79	33.	4.2
2010	8	22	7	16	25.4	35.94	72.44	33.	4.0
2010	8	23	2	11	22.1	23.38	70.39	10.	3.7
2010	8	24	8	34	15.7	36.64	71.08	202.	5.1
2010	8	24	18	25	7.8	36.38	70.32	33	4.4
2010	8	25	18	21	26.0	23.61	70.23	10.	3.2
2010	8	25	22	2	50.2	37.97	72.65	33.	4.3
2010	8	26	4	4	36.5	10.20	93.60	10.	4.0
2010	8	26	16	56	43.7	35.99	69.75	33.	4.4
2010	8	27	14	6	34.6	28.80	77.54	10.	2.7
2010	8	27	14	42	48.9	36.19	72.7	33.	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	8	27	15	24	58.9	36.68	69.11	33.	4.8
2010	8	27	15	42	8.9	10.94	92.01	33.	4.3
2010	8	28	11	19	27.4	36.15	69.97	33.	5.1
2010	8	29	18	31	12.4	33.13	76.07	10.	3.8
2010	8	30	7	22	29.0	37.16	71.30	96.30	4.6
2010	8	30	9	39	29.0	25.37	94.76	96.	4.7
2010	8	30	15	45	12.5	29.02	77.22	10.	2.9
2010	8	30	15	47	24.0	79.04	77.29	10.	2.9
2010	8	30	16	4	58.9	36.49	71.04	33.	4.6
2010	8	31	5	55	50.8	17.18	73.80	10.	3.7
2010	8	31	16	49	25.5	25.51	68.08	10.	4.7
2010	9	2	0	16	38.6	12.89	92.50	10.	5.1
2010	9	2	3	9	9.2	23.65	71.96	10.	4.1
2010	9	2	9	30	32.9	28.39	75.31	10.	2.8
2010	9	2	16	12	45.8	8.51	91.88	34.	4.4
2010	9	3	22	10	28.3	33.87	85.52	33.	4.1
2010	9	5	17	58	37.3	35.73	69.74	33.	4.4
2010	9	6	7	51	36.1	31.51	69.79	10.	3.7
2010	9	7	7	31	58.7	36.51	71.17	33.	4.1
2010	9	7	20	50	56.6	33.30	96.33	10.	5.0
2010	9	8	1	58	8.5	33.47	96.45	10.	4.3
2010	9	8	6	10	4	36.23	71.03	33.	3.8
2010	9	9	1	0	4.9	36.13	71.12	33.	3.7
2010	9	9	22	38	39.3	28.64	76.93	12.	2.3
2010	9	10	3	51	37.3	37.71	73.33	33.	4.2
2010	9	10	17	24	16.6	23.51	90.61	10.	4.7
2010	9	11	3	10	39.9	33.83	75.10	33.	4.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	9	11	7	2	7.9	25.92	90.23	10.	4.6
2010	9	12	0	56	34.4	33.53	74.13	10.	3.7
2010	9	12	7	51	17.6	32.04	80.81	15.	3.0
2010	9	12	18	24	52.5	34.87	69.08	33.	4.0
2010	9	13	13	5	33.7	32.87	69.47	10.	4.1
2010	9	13	19	14	7.0	32.78	69.85	10.	4.5
2010	9	13	19	23	13.0	33.03	69.29	10.	4.4
2010	9	17	19	21	3.8	36.88	70.40	135.	6.0
2010	9	17	23	30	8.7	34.81	73.55	10.	3.8
2010	9	18	7	3	5.3	29.77	71.09	10.	3.6
2010	9	18	22	5	53.3	31.47	74.98	10.	3.5
2010	9	19	4	12	35.8	35.95	69.95	33.	4.1
2010	9	19	11	10	18.1	11.18	95.06	10.	4.9
2010	9	19	17	26	21.9	23.61	70.46	10.	3.0
2010	9	21	8	36	7.0	33.85	75.08	10.	3.6
2010	9	24	18	45	5.5	33.06	79.20	10.	3.0
2010	9	24	19	19	56.4	30.58	73.08	10.	2.9
2010	9	25	7	37	5.0	36.67	71.00	33.	4.6
2010	9	26	22	30	40.3	37.01	71.03	33.	4.6
2010	9	27	4	36	54.2	12.41	92.61	33	4.6
2010	9	28	18	15	53.7	29.83	80.05	19.	3.2
2010	9	29	8	3	27.8	36.19	70.11	33.	4.8
2010	9	29	15	28	46.8	17.18	73.68	10.	3.8
2010	9	30	5	48	45.6	29.01	77.32	10.	2.3
2010	10	3	2	58	10.0	14.11	92.98	18.	4.7
2010	10	4	3	40	23.9	33.88	77.75	10.	3.1
2010	10	4	7	20	56.0	36.08	69.61	33.	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	10	5	13	44	5.4	37.44	71.65	33.	3.9
2010	10	6	2	55	11.4	31.67	76.38	10.	3.3
2010	10	6	17	49	42.5	29.67	69.47	10.	5.1
2010	10	7	9	11	13.8	33.13	90.22	33.	4.6
2010	10	10	21	44	19.7	34.23	72.71	33.	5.1
2010	10	12	10	14	6.3	36.97	71.29	33.	4.5
2010	10	12	17	36	26.9	37.07	72.81	33.	3.5
2010	10	14	22	41	51.3	28.50	79.89	39.	2.8
2010	10	15	5	59	15.4	36.51	70.47	33.	4.1
2010	10	16	1	47	42.9	34.52	68.94	33.	3.8
2010	10	17	5	32	31.3	10.81	91.15	10.	4.8
2010	10	17	10	15	12.1	13.04	92.38	33.	4.9
2010	10	17	20	11	21.6	28.55	85.68	33.	4.9
2010	10	18	4	26	54.3	28.48	85.69	33.	4.1
2010	10	19	5	42	28.4	32.10	84.30	10.	3.4
2010	10	21	8	4	48.0	36.46	69.87	33.	4.2
2010	10	10	22	74	56.6	28.69	76.59	10.	2.4
2010	10	24	21	7	58.6	26.16	69.97	10.	38
2010	10	28	3	59	39.9	36.4	70.85	161.	5.2
2010	10	28	15	55	11.1	36.20	70.30	33.	4.7
2010	10	29	1	25	38.5	35.00	èk3.62	33.	3.9
2010	10	29	7	11	.4	36.59	70.21	33.	3.8
2010	10	31	14	39	21.6	30.88	78.05	10.	2.4
2010	10	31	15	12	35.4	32.95	82.90	33.	3.1
2010	10	31	19	3	54.3	37.98	73.82	33.	4.1
2010	11	1	21	26	40.7	33.27	71.72	10.	3.5
2010	11	2	21	30	2.2	36.67	70.83	33.	5.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	11	3	11	52	49.9	35.11	69.66	33.	4.2
2010	11	3	14	33	36.4	28.72	76.53	10.	2.4
2010	11	3	22	38	17.2	29.73	80.56	10.	2.9
2010	11	4	9	31	6.1	37.27	71.74	33.	3.7
2010	11	4	15	50	31.2	31.24	82.46	10.	3.0
2010	11	4	20	23	33.7	31.35	77.21	28.	2.7
2010	11	6	6	9	11.6	37.34	71.75	96.	4.5
2010	11	6	15	7	30.7	36.33	71.28	33.	3.9
2010	11	7	3	40	17.8	34.59	73.88	33.	4.4
2010	11	9	21	19	24.6	36.66	70.41	96.	4.8
2010	11	9	22	46	21.0	25.22	73.72	10.	4.7
2010	11	10	20	40	56.2	36.77	70.52	232.	4.6
2010	11	12	18	20	26.8	21.24	70.32	10.	2.8
2010	11	14	20	3	45.5	36.10	71.57	33.	4.5
2010	11	15	0	29	24.1	14.07	93.72	33.	4.9
2010	11	15	0	51	47.2	35.02	69.85	33.	5.2
2010	11	15	22	3	26.6	37.77	72.12	33.	4.3
2010	11	16	0	12	50.2	34.44	69.88	33.	4.3
2010	11	16	11	42	7.9	17.32	73.71	10.	3.4
2010	11	17	4	37	9.1	28.72	94.52	34.	4.5
2010	11	22	10	0	33.9	30.83	78.15	10.	2.6
2010	11	23	19	4	28.5	36.26	70.64	33.	4.5
2010	11	25	14	5	31.6	28.49	82.89	10.	4.0
2010	11	25	17	14	11.3	32.00	78.10	10.	2.9
2010	11	26	7	25	13.0	37.07	70.87	33.	4.3
2010	11	27	6	27	17.2	27.78	75.53	10.	2.8
2010	11	27	11	16	1.2	36.49	70.72	33.	3.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	11	27	14	34	24.7	19.39	95.31	33.	4.5
2010	11	28	1	40	14.8	36.32	71.00	33.	3.9
2010	11	29	9	2	7.5	28.37	76.23	22.	2.0
2010	11	29	18	13	43.5	32.43	70.26	10.	4.3
2010	11	30	8	39	54.0	30.14	90.53	10.	5.4
2010	12	1	9	24	23.6	34.66	69.68	33	.3.3
2010	12	3	14	59	4.5	36.81	71.24	33.	3.8
2010	12	5	2	31	18.2	36.47	70.11	33.	3.9
2010	12	9	15	46	56.5	13.12	92.51	22.	4.9
2010	12	9	23	17	32.7	31.54	70.03	10.	5.1
2010	12	11	15	34	27.7	30.27	69.34	10.	5.1
2010	12	12	1	40	2.5	24.89	93.49	33	.4.8
2010	12	12	12	53	.2	32.31	69.53	10.	5.0
2010	12	13	9	15	1.8	29.00	76.59	10.	2.3
2010	12	13	16	11	21.6	27.56	76.10	10.	2.4
2010	12	14	14	42	9.6	34.97	81.98	10.	3.1
2010	12	14	23	56	44.7	27.34	77.07	10.	3.2
2010	12	16	20	36	36.2	28.28	75.93	10.	2.0
2010	12	17	12	14	50.7	30.17	80.86	10.	2.8
2010	12	18	5	57	57.0	31.46	77.15	10.	2.6
2010	12	19	7	22	52.5	36.54	70.5	148.	4.7
2010	12	20	10	50	27.7	36.40	70.66	124.	4.6
2010	12	24	7	54	49.0	36.33	70.33	33.	3.8
2010	12	24	15	36	28.5	29.67	80.63	10.	2.8
2010	12	25	22	14	17.2	23.12	70.34	10.	2.8
2010	12	26	4	41	52.5	31.46	75.74	10.	2.5
2010	12	26	4	58	22.0	36.42	71.02	33.	4.0
2010	12	26	5	36	52.5	28.93	76.27	10.	2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	12	26	5	47	16.5	24.90	85.79	15.	3.1
2010	12	27	8	7	53.0	33.37	68.05	33.	3.5
2010	12	29	14	3	57.7	26.13	92.18	10.	3.6
2010	12	29	18	30	56.7	30.97	86.82	10.	5.2
2010	12	29	18	39	11.1	30.85	86.78	10.	4.2
2010	12	29	19	1	33.2	30.71	86.41	10.	4.8
2011	1	1	17	36	11.1	14.38	93.17	33.	4.8
2011	1	1	20	17	50.9	36.38	70.49	33.	4.5
2011	1	2	3	36	13.1	35.96	68.16	33.	5.0
2011	1	2	6	23	57.5	36.42	68.65	33.	.5
2011	1	3	14	43	30.0	37.37	69.24	33.	4.5
2011	1	3	17	46	5.5	36.60	69.16	33.	4.6
2011	1	4	15	1	2.4	36.53	69.18	33.	4.1
2011	1	5	22	23	23.2	28.91	76.73	10.	2.0
2011	1	6	20	26	9.3	29.65	77.54	8.	2.3
2011	1	6	21	10	59.5	35.13	68.78	33.	4.4
2011	1	8	15	10	11.1	23.30	70.35	10.	3.1
2011	1	14	19	19	8.8	37.47	71.84	107.	4.4
2011	1	16	9	27	27.8	36.72	70.14	33.	4.2
2011	1	16	12	50	51.7	28.76	76.98	10.	2.3
2011	1	17	7	21	37.4	30.97	78.35	10.	2.7
2011	1	18	2	15	43.7	24.85	94.97	33.	4.7
2011	1	18	6	47	43.0	27.74	83.08	10.	3.3
2011	1	18	6	47	37.4	26.40	81.80	10.	3.3
2011	1	18	23	14	36.7	36.22	70.49	33.	4.6
2011	1	21	13	46	27.1	29.36	69.18	10.	4.0
2011	1	24	16	36	9.3	34.27	74.71	10.	2.9
2011	1	26	3	6	45.0	29.06	77.21	10.	3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2011	1	26	20	47	10.5	30.84	78.15	10.	3.5
2011	1	27	22	40	5.5	24.27	94.37	55.	4.6
2011	1	31	4	11	52.2	35.73	69.88	33.	4.3
2011	1	31	5	29	52.5	26.88	75.65	10.	2.4
2011	1	31	9	38	40.2	37.08	71.45	33.	4.3

(b) February 2011 to 15th March, 2012

dd	Date mm	yyyy	O.Time (UTC)			Lat. deg. N	Long deg. E	Depth km	Mag.
			hh	mm	ss				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01	02	2011	08	52	44	23.7	91.8	10	3.8
01	02	2011	13	39	56	11.3	93.8	33	5.3
04	02	2011	13	53	39	24.8	94.6	72	6.4
05	02	2011	13	57	37	16.5	7	5	3.1
08	02	2011	07	23	14	22.5	79.6	12	3.5
09	02	2011	04	36	38	36.1	73.6	15	5.0
10	02	2011	19	27	23	09.2	92.4	45	4.4
12	02	2011	10	22	40	23.5	91.0	10	4.0
13	02	2011	00	12	05	14.2	92.9	10	4.6
13	02	2011	16	42	11	22.7	94.5	91	4.2
13	02	2011	17	51	21	27.4	86.8	15	4.5
16	02	2011	10	55	25	10.3	9.7	20	4.8
18	02	2011	14	44	14	28.6	77.3	05	2.3
22	02	2011	22	57	27	24.4	94.4	83	4.1
26	02	2011	15	40	08	27.5	75.6	10	3.0
09	03	2011	13	57	26	8.7	92.4	33	5.0
09	03	2011	02	33	48	8.7	92.4	37	5.2
19	03	2011	12	42	38	00.8	97.5	3	4.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	03	2011	09	48	59	13.1	92.4	166	5.7
23	03	2011	05	55	53	36.3	76.6	57	5.2
24	03	2011	13	55	14	36.3	76.6	33	6.7
04	04	2011	11	31	40	20.9	99.9	10	5.7
16	04	2011	03	42	24	29.6	80.8	10	2.6
26	04	2011	17	00	40	18.1	76.6	10	4.3
28	04	2011	09	53	07	75.5	97.5	70	3.8
29	04	2011	02	39	16	33.3	76.6	10	3.8
29	04	2011	08	56	49	25.9	94.7	10	4.3
04	05	2011	20	57	15	4.2	95.9	57	5.7
11	05	2011	17	07	17	30.2	80.4	10	5.0
13	05	2011	13	06	08	18.2	76.7	5	2.8
13	05	2011	14	41	01	32.4	76.4	9	3.4
17	05	2011	16	00	45	30.5	78.4	5	2.9
18	05	2011	01	07	19	23.5	70.4	15	3.5
24	05	2011	03	14	21	10.7	77.0	5	3.0
29	05	2011	00	05	37	25.2	92.4	20	3.4
09	06	2011	07	24	34	28.0	76.5	8	3.3
09	06	2011	09	51	00	23.7	89.7	10	4.1
13	06	2011	15	47	59	14.2	93.0	8	4.7
14	06	2011	00	59	27	25.7	91.4	10	2.9
20	06	2011	06	27	18	30.6	80.1	10	3.4
23	06	2011	12	39	39	30.6	79.3	12	4.6
23	06	2011	22	34	46	23.9	91.7	30	4.2
04	07	2011	09	44	02	30.0	80.4	5	3.7
01	07	2011	21	45	33	29.9	79.3	14	3.4
07	07	2011	16	49	37	25.5	39.0	10	3.6
12	07	2011	01	41	06	29.4	94.4	33	3.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	07	2011	15	17	41	29.6	80.4	5	3.1
16	07	2011	09	36	49	17.2	73.8	28	3.2
22	07	2011	00	58	57	09.9	92.7	10	4.6
26	07	2011	07	39	17	24.7	92.0	15	3.9
26	07	2011	08	45	56	09.6	76.6	15	3.5
27	07	2011	03	17	16	09.7	76.8	15	3.2
28	07	2011	17	53	40	36.3	69.6	140	5.1
28	07	2011	18	42	34	25.3	88.6	18	4.5
04	08	2011	19	00	38	33.3	76.0	21	4.4
09	08	2011	03	33	48	28.9	76.9	10	2.2
10	08	2011	00	53	20	22.8	86.5	5	3.4
12	08	2011	06	06	32	27.7	65.1	10	5.8
13	08	2011	02	59	14	11.1	79.1	33	3.5
14	08	2011	15	53	51	23.3	70.2	33	4.0
23	08	2011	01	23	00	23.5	70.4	15	2.9
26	08	2011	20	32	41	33.1	76.9	40	4.8
28	08	2011	08	01	47	36.5	70.8	200	5.4
28	08	2011	08	54	03	25.9	69.8	15	3.5
29	08	2011	15	41	07	30.9	78.5	7	2.8
04	09	2011	20	52	51	30.9	78.5	7	2.8
05	09	2011	17	55	12	30.9	78.5	7	2.8
07	09	2011	17	58	18	25.2	94.3	20	4.2
11	09	2011	14	33	46	03.0	97.8	52	6.5
18	09	2011	12	40	47	28.6	77.0	8	4.2
18	09	2011	13	11	59	23.3	70.2	5	3.4
18	09	2011	13	54	17	7.7	88.2	10	6.8
18	09	2011	21	51	52	27.06	88.4	9	4.2
19	09	2011	00	52	03	18.0	76.7	05	3.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	09	2011	02	24	36	30.9	78.3	10	3.1
22	09	2011	14	17	35	23.7	94.9	128	4.8
22	09	2011	16	44	43	27.6	88.4	30	3.9
23	09	2011	13	23	21	24.4	93.8	33	4.5
24	09	2011	14	32	18	30.9	78.3	10	3.0
24	09	2011	15	21	35	34.1	75.2	42	4.3
27	09	2011	11	02	59	36.7	76.7	84	4.9
28	09	2011	14	39	26	10.9	94.5	10	4.7
01	10	2011	04	22	15	13.0	95.8	10	5.0
11	10	2011	06	34	28	28.3	94.1	5	3.6
11	10	2011	13	40	24	13.9	93.8	10	4.9
12	10	2011	10	27	25	28.2	76.0	6	3.5
13	10	2011	19	32	54	24.0	91.5	10	3.7
17	10	2011	13	04	50	27.3	88.4	5	3.5
19	10	2011	18	53	45	16.5	79.0	7	3.6
20	10	2011	17	18	34	21.2	70.7	10	5.3
21	10	2011	14	40	32	24.8	94.0	36	4.5
26	10	2011	16	17	32	31.5	76.8	5	3.5
29	10	2011	00	43	41	27.4	88.4	5	3.5
30	10	2011	13	38	55	26.9	92.3	5	3.6
05	11	2011	02	32	05	21.4	85.8	10	3.7
06	11	2011	18	34	44	30.6	80.3	10	3.8
07	11	2011	11	59	30	36.6	71.1	205	6.0
08	11	2011	12	41	33	26.3	90.6	15	3.7
08	11	2011	13	37	29	24.7	94.2	60	3.7
11	11	2011	09	57	32	26.7	89.4	15	3.8
12	11	2011	07	01	51	21.1	70.5	10	4.3
15	11	2011	10	18	40	11.3	93.7	33	4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	11	2011	00	15	35	09.8	77.1	5	3.1
20	11	2011	10	29	17	30.4	78.7	33	3.2
21	11	2011	03	15	33	25.1	95.3	80	5.8
24	11	2011	19	09	22	28.8	77.0	10	2.5
25	11	2011	21	44	59	9.7	76.9	10	3.2
02	12	2011	19	37	49	07.9	94.0	40	5.4
05	12	2011	05	59	09	12.6	93.2	33	4.5
06	12	2011	01	22	24	12.3	92.0	10	4.8
08	12	2011	01	48	34	28.5	77.0	05	2.6
09	12	2011	22	56	56	27.9	88.2	33	3.7
12	12	2011	07	16	13	27.3	92.6	33	3.4
13	12	2011	01	26	43	27.3	88.6	5	2.9
13	12	2011	15	09	12	25.2	91.5	20	3.5
14	12	2011	20	20	55	27.7	88.0	50	4.5
14	12	2011	23	55	25	30.5	79.3	5	3.2
15	12	2011	13	26	44	25.7	94.1	10	3.4
16	12	2011	15	12	42	07.9	94.2	33	4.6
16	12	2011	15	47	25	8.0	94.3	33	4.8
18	12	2011	19	05	35	24.1	94.3	70	3.5
18	12	2011	21	35	25	28.0	88.2	35	3.7
26	12	2011	08	35	43	36.4	70.8	150	5.0
27	12	2011	03	25	51	07.4	93.1	35	4.8
30	12	2011	15	14	01	26.5	92.8	10	3.6
01	01	2012	02	35	19	23.5	91.8	12	4.2
03	01	2012	17	32	28	07.8	92.2	26	4.4
04	01	2012	16	31	24	33.7	75.0	10	4.0
11	01	2012	22	23	19	25.3	94.7	10	4.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	01	2010	05	01	00	29.7	78.9	10	3.6
18	01	2010	14	12	52	27.3	88.5	5	3.4
20	01	2012	21	28	42	09.7	92.5	10	4.3
28	01	2012	23	24	52	28.8	76.7	10	3.5
29	01	2012	21	37	05	28.8	76.8	10	3.2
30	01	2012	22	58	02	07.9	94.0	10	4.3
09	02	2012	19	17	29	30.9	78.2	10	5.0
10	02	2012	15	45	16	26.6	93.7	10	4.4
14	02	2012	13	48	43	27.3	88.2	05	3.6
15	02	2012	18	31	53	06.3	52.9	10	5.0
20	02	2012	13	59	24	35.8	79.7	10	4.9
20	02	2012	14	18	05	35.8	70.8	10	5.0
25	02	2012	08	45	56	26.3	88.7	33	3.8
25	02	2012	15	55	31	24.7	93.7	36	4.5
26	02	2012	23	08	42	29.6	80.8	10	4.3
01	03	2012	17	52	40	13.1	92.5	10	5.0
02	03	2012	12	41	35	07.5	94.0	5	4.8
05	03	2012	07	41	03	28.7	76.7	10	4.9
06	03	2012	02	52	42	08.9	93.9	10	5.0
06	03	2012	02	59	42	08.7	93.8	47	4.9
07	03	2012	13	18	19	32.1	78.1	20	3.8
10	03	2012	18	06	33	08.8	94.0	18	4.5
10	03	2012	20	58	04	09.2	94.3	10	4.6
12	03	2012	06	06	44	36.8	73.4	33	5.8
12	03	2012	22	07	20	28.9	77.3	5	3.5
15	03	2012	14	56	00	10.8	93.9	20	4.8

[English]

Subsidy on Decontrolled Fertilizes

*136. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring down subsidy bill on fertilizers by cutting down the subsidy on decontrolled fertilizers like Phosthatic (P) and Potassic (K) including secondary fertilizers and micro-nutrients for the financial year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reduction in the subsidy may adversely affect the prices of decontrolled fertilizers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) and (b) Department of Fertilizes is implementing the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010 under which the Government announces per Kg subsidy on nutrients namely nitrogen 'NT, Phosphate 'P', Potash 'K' and Sulphur 'S' on annual basis. These rates are announced after taking into account all relevant factors including the expected international prices of P and K fertilizers, prevalent exchange rate of Indian National Rupees against US\$, prevalent domestic prices of P and K fertilizers, inventory level etc. The approved rates for the years 2011-12 and, 2012-13 are as under:

Nutrients	NBS rates (in Rs. per Kg)	
	2011-12	2012-13
N	27.153	24.000
P	32.338	21.804
K	26.756	26.756
S	1.677	1.677

The existing additional subsidy provided on P and K fertilizers fortified/coated with micro-nutrients namely Boron and Zinc is proposed to be continued in the year 2012-13.

The expected total subsidy on P and K fertilizers on the projected requirement of P and K fertilizers calculated on the basis of rates approved for the year 2012-13 shall be Rs. 40664 crore approximately. The subsidy on this quantity of fertilizers at the NBS rates of 2011-12 would be Rs. 52936 crore.

(c) to (e) No Madam. If prices of P and K fertilizers in the international market and exchange rate remain at expected levels during the course of year, the reduced rate of NBS for thus year 2012-13 will not have any ad'verse impact on the prices of fertilizers intoe cpunty. Moreover, any favourable movement in international prices of P and K fertilizers and exchange rate may result in reduction in MRP of P and K fertilizers.

Crime against Women Passengers

*137. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of certain cases involving the safety of women and children in the local trains in Kerala and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and the action taken thereupon during the last three years, zone-wise;

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Railways to enhance security in passenger trains in view of the increasing number of cases of robbery and crimes especially against women and children;

(d) whether the Railways have any proposal to seek the assistance of State Governments especially from Government of Kerala to increase the security in trains; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The number of cases of Rape, Murder, Robbery, eve-teasing and other crimes against women and children reported in running trains in Kerala and over Indian Railways is given in the enclosed Statement. The cases are registered and investigated

by Government Railway Police of the concerned States and the persons arrested are prosecuted by them as per law.

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

Railways maintain regular coordination with the State Governments to ensure better security to the travelling public as well as the Railway system. Regular coordination meetings are being held with Government Railway Police by the General Managers/Chief Security Commissioners of Railway Protection Force, Divisional Railway Managers/Sr. Divisional Security Commissioners to enhance security in passenger trains and in Railways. The Southern Railway has requested the Government of Kerala to take cognizance of crimes against women passengers and to step up vigil in trains as Government Railway Police is the agency to ensure the safety and security of the travelling passengers.

Statement

Crime against Women and Children

In Kerala State

State	Years	No. of Cases reported against Women and Children			
		Rape	Murder	Robbery	Misbehaviour/Eve-teasing and other Crimes
Kerala	2009	0	0	0	17
	2010	0	0	0	16
	2011	0	1	0	38

Over Zonal Railways

Railways	Years	No. of Cases reported against Women and Children			
		Rape	Murder	Robbery	Misbehaviour/Eve-teasing and other Crimes
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central	2009	2	3	7	10
	2010	0	2	7	17
	2011	3	4	15	11
Eastern	2009	0	0	7	3
	2010	0	1	10	11
	2011	0	0	1	11
East Central	2009	1	1	1	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2010	1	1	-1	20
	2011	1	2	0	7
East Coast	2009	0	0	0	9
	2010	0	0	0	12
	2011	1	0	2	14
Northern	2009	3	6	0	253
	2010	2	8	13	179
	2011	1	5	16	162
North Central	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	1
North Eastern	2009	1	1	1	3
	2010	1	0	5	3
	2011	2	0	6	3
Northeast Frontier	2009	0	0	0	2
	2010	0	0	0	2
	2011	0	0	0	4
North Western	2009	0	1	0	54
	2010	1	2	1	55
	2011	2	1	0	55
Southern	2009	0	1	23	25
	2010	1	0	50	22
	2011	2	2	16	56
South Central	2009	0	3	1	1
	2010	1	0	9	5
	2011	0	3	1	7
South Eastern	2009	0	0	6	1
	2010	0	1	2	1
	2011	1	0	7	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
South East Central	2009	0	0	1	0
	2010	0	0	2	0
	2011	0	0	1	0
South Western	2009	0	1	14	0
	2010	0	2	11	0
	2011	0	1	11	0
Western	2009	0	3	2	9
	2010	0	2	7	9
	2011	0	3	4	12
West Central	2009	1	1	16	27
	2010	3	0	2	16
	2011	2	2	32	16
Total	2009	8	21	79	402
	2010	10	19	120	352
	2011	15	23	112	362

Passenger Facilities/Amenities

*138. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing criteria for providing different passenger facilities/amenities at railway stations and trains;

(b) the system in place to monitor the passenger facilities/amenities such as drinking water, improving approach roads to stations and clean toilets at railway stations and trains;

(c) the funds made available and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, zone-wise;

(d) the number of complaints received by the Railways regarding/deficiencies in the services at railway stations and trains during the last three years, zone-wise; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Railways on such complaints, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) Railway stations have been classified into seven categories ('A-1' and 'A' to 'F') based on the earnings from passenger traffic. Facilities at stations are provided as per norms laid down for each category of station.

Facilities and amenities in passenger coaches are provided in accordance with laid down norms for different classes of coaches on Indian Railways. Broadly amenities are provided as per the following norms:

- Cushioned seats/berths, fluorescent lights, fans, toilets and washbasins facilities etc. in all mainline coaches.
- Looking mirrors, Snack tables, Magazine bags, water bottle holders, coat hooks, mobile/laptop charging sockets etc. in all reserved coaches.
- Curtains for aisles/windows, berth reading lights

and dustbins etc. In all AC coaches.

(b) Monitoring of provision and maintenance of amenities including drinking water and clean toilets at stations and trains and approach roads to stations is done by Additional General Managers (Zonal Level) and Additional Divisional Railway Managers (Divisional Level). Service Improvement Groups at various levels are formed to inspect amenities and take remedial measures for rectifying deficiencies/shortcomings in passenger amenities. Monitoring of passenger amenities on coaches are being done during scheduled maintenance. Besides, frequent checks are also being carried out by officials at different levels.

(c) The works relating to upgradation/modernization and improvement in the conditions of various passenger amenities provided at railways stations are carried out mainly under plan head 'Passenger Amenities'.

The details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred under plan head 'Passenger Amenities' during the last three years and the current year zone-wise is given in Statement-I.

(d) A large number of suggestions/complaints are received at various levels from the general public and people's representatives for provision of additional facilities at different stations and in trains. Details of complaints relating to poor maintenance of some of the passenger services/facilities like non-availability of water, cleanliness at stations, maintenance/cleanliness of

coaches, mal-functioning of electrical equipments, complaints relating to sleeper class and non-availability/poor quality of bed rolls during the last three years, Zone-wise are given in Statement-II.

(e) The following remedial action is taken on the complaints received by the zonal railways.

- (i) Review of existing passenger amenities at stations is done annually over all Zonal Railways. Repairs to deficient amenity items are done wherever they are noticed during the inspections of Officers and Service Improvement Groups.
- (ii) Staff found negligent is counselled, warned and/or disciplinary action is taken.
- (iii) Regular drives are conducted to ensure cleanliness of stations and coaches.
- (iv) Although it is Railways' endeavour to accommodate as many suggestions as possible, the works are undertaken taking into consideration volume of traffic handled, relative importance of the station and availability of resources.
- (v) Zonal Railways have been instructed to take into account all such suggestions while formulating their Annual Works Programme.

Statement I

Zone-wise details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred under plan head 'Passenger Amenities' during the last three years and the current year

(Figures in crore of Rs.)

Railway	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	*All.	**Exp.	All.	Exp.	All.	Exp.	All.	***Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	53.34	70.00	73.05	82.78	72.42	65.01	47.55	47.12
Eastern	58.88	70.24	150.15	122.71	184.22	157.71	103.69	108.71
East Central	31.55	23.29	24.04	31.26	57.61	38.72	39.02	30.92
East Coast	23.54	29.24	32.89	31.14	23.09	25.70	18.48	16.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern	79.09	94.01	87.25	80.36	128.45	121.52	69.94	63.27
North Central	27.97	26.60	39.02	37.70	44.52	32.68	46.02	41.08
North Eastern	15.15	21.07	24.25	25.57	21.42	23.77	17.63	13.79
Northeast Frontier	33.36	34.45	37.11	35.84	55.68	59.13	47.11	52.62
North Western	26.58	21.88	20.62	20.23	23.53	18.41	13.96	13.89
Southern	79.67	90.81	71.08	80.73	80.78	61.90	58.98	49.78
South Central	147.95	171.14	160.76	155.53	106.18	110.47	81.46	90.77
South Eastern	19.23	21.51	37.20	33.54	67.12	66.19	40.00	34.32
Southeast Central	15.04	12.15	18.09	15.75	19.54	22.60	44.13	39.15
South Western	30.90	43.11	36.02	36.37	20.04	12.56	32.98	27.72
Western	62.66	75.63	80.20	90.10	53.97	60.69	61.98	54.81
West Central	22.59	20.27	25.42	23.83	27.05	26.82	26.98	22.23
Metro	3.96	02.12	5.75	02.77	11.68	06.93	12.50	8.76
Total	731.46	827.52	922.91	906.21	997.30	910.81	762.41	715.23

*Allocation

**Expenditure

***Expenditure upto January, 2012 (approximately)

Statement II

Zone-wise details of complaints relating to poor maintenance of some of the passenger services/facilities like non-availability of water, cleanliness at stations, maintenance/cleanliness of coaches, mal-functioning of electrical equipments, complaint relating to sleeper class and non-availability/poor quality of bed rolls during the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Railway	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Central	738	780	592
Eastern	173	240	494
East Central	172	325	328
East Coast	481	700	611
Northern	2277	516	216
North Central	111	139	142

1	2	3	4
North Eastern	128	115	101
Northeast Frontier	98	173	293
North Western	135	187	92
Southern	352	348	310
South Central	135	171	243
South Eastern	187	254	184
Southeast Central	123	342	216
South Western	61	81	94
Western	775	765	513
West Central	92	156	92
Total	6038	5292	4521

[Translation]

Minor Irrigation Schemes

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

(a) whether minor irrigation schemes have been effective in the expansion of irrigation facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated the minor irrigation schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the number of minor irrigation schemes granted approval during the current Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Minor Irrigation Schemes are also effective in the expansion of the irrigation facilities in the country where irrigation from major and medium irrigation projects is not feasible, particularly in the Special category States *i.e.* North-Eastern Region,

Hilly states namely Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi *i.e.* KBK districts of Odisha and projects in the non-Special category States benefiting tribal areas and drought prone areas.

(b) Creation of minor irrigation potential during the first three years of XI Plan is 2.707 million hectare which is 0.902 million hectare per year on average whereas during X Plan, this figure was 0.64 million hectare per year annually on average.

(c) The state-wise details of approved outlay for the Minor Irrigation Schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Minor irrigation schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by state Governments themselves as per their priority and data in this regard is also maintained by them only. However, a total number of 7144 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes have been taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the current Five Year Plan upto 22.3.2012. State Governments have reported that out of this, 3176 MI schemes have been completed and remaining 3968 MI schemes are targeted to be completed with in two years excluding year of inclusion under AIBP. The state-wise details of surface Minor Irrigation Schemes taken up and completed under AIBP during current Five Year Plan upto 16.3.2012 are given in Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise details of approved outlay for the Minor Irrigation Schemes during the last three years and the current year

Sk. No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Approved outlay by the State (Rs. in crore)				Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1646.26	1553.75	2027.43	2563.58	7791.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.02	37.00	72.75	74.07	222.84
3.	Assam	30.77	32.29	139.20	192.46	394.72
4.	Bihar	150.00	177.78	222.71	255.46	805.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	108.31	470.23	69.94	758.36	1406.84
6.	Goa	55.13	55.63	59.96	69.06	239.78
7.	Gujarat	796.87	926.73	986.45	1140.52	3850.57
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	140.63	137.13	141.48	161.89	581.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.68	196.07	152.32	209.82	671.89
11.	Jharkhand	100.00	80.00	50.00	648.70	878.7
12.	Karnataka	789.31	7.74	828.15	956.76	2581.96
13.	Kerala	70.55	68.02	78.24	75.33	292.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	609.06	573.20	691.67	694.03	2567.96
15.	Maharashtra	498.27	1011.61	809.72	1310.85	3630.45
16.	Manipur	55.64	62.22	62.82	63.42	244.1
17.	Meghalaya	37.00	49.00	86.00	101.55	273.55
18.	Mizoram	27.50	58.05	62.50	78.40	226.45
19.	Nagaland	64.17	100.78	143.34	141.63	449.92
20.	Odisha	188.94	241.71	355.15	592.40	1378.2
21.	Punjab	86.36	206.60	90.96	140.33	524.25
22.	Rajasthan	250.33	218.60	248.47	257.01	974.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim	9.54	45.97	99.91	46.63	202.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	57.21	58.89	39.66	173.83	329.59
25.	Tripura	37.01	49.34	81.06	99.31	266.7183
26.	Uttar Pradesh	348.50	402.54	516.97	619.03	1887.04
27.	Uttarakhand	316.51	368.59	208.95	234.95	1129
28.	West Bengal	109.73	235.98	147.48	390.48	883.67
	Total States	6736.30	7425.45	8473.29	12049.86	34684.8983
Union Territories						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.15	2.51	2.19	2.39	9.24
30.	Chandigarh	1.40	0.50	0.49	0.20	2.59
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.10	1.10	8.60	10.11	20.91
32.	Daman and Diu	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.8
33.	Delhi	53.00	0.20	0.20	0.05	53.45
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
35.	Puducherry	15.53	37.45	40.91	45.15	139.04
	Total U.Ts.	73.38	41.96	52.59	58.10	226.03
	Total States & UTs.	6809.68	7467.41	8525.88	12107.96	34910.93
	Central Sector	97.10	72.00	116.50	134.46	134.46
	Grand Total	6906.78	7539.41	8642.38	12242.42	35045.39

Statement II

*Details of Minor Irrigation Schemes taken up and Completed under AIBP during current Five Year Plan
(As on 16.3.2012)*

Sl.No.	Name of States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed	Taken up	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	231	231	145	145			79				455	376
2.	Assam	102	102	320	144	505	38					927	284

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Manipur	242	242			165	19					407	261
4.	Meghalaya	27	27	53	42	23		49				152	69
5.	Mizoram	62	62	73	73			58	10			193	145
6.	Nagaland	70	70	166	166			177	129	96		509	365
7.	Sikkim	63	63					225				288	63
8.	Tripura	86	80			37	7					123	87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	107	107					191				298	107
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	243	242	131	35	12				217		603	277
11.	Odisha (KBK)	20	12	37	11							57	23
12.	Uttarakhand	974	685	38	36	20	14	492		40		1564	735
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0		29	6					17		46	6
14.	Chhattisgarh	70	70	58	16	22				85		235	86
15.	Madhya Pradesh	140	64	66	27			19		67		292	91
16.	Maharashtra	38	0	6	0			46		0		90	0
17.	Bihar	4	4	56	56			32				92	60
18.	West Bengal	23	23					34	14			57	37
19.	Rajasthan					7	1					7	1
20.	Karnataka					92	68	201	35			293	103
21.	Jharkhand							285		171		456	0
Total MI Projects		2502	2084	1178	757	883	147	1888	188	693	0	7144	3176

[English]

Welfare of Minority Women

*140. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes including those for skill development being implemented by the Union

Government for the welfare of women belonging to the minority communities including Muslims in the country;

(b) the funds allocated and spent and achievements made under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any success has been achieved in meeting the requisite targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government for the effective implementation of these schemes in order to improve the condition of minority women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The following schemes are implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively for minorities which concern welfare of minority women including Muslims:

- (i) **Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme:** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and the annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (ii) **Post-matric Scholarship Scheme:** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (iii) **Maulana Azad National Fellowship For Minority Students:** The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to minority students to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (iv) **Merit-cum Means based Scholarship:** The Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to the poor and meritorious minority students at graduate and post-graduate levels 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.
- (v) **Free Coaching and Allied Scheme:** Under the scheme candidates belonging to the minority students, financial assistance to the coaching

institutes in Government and the private sector for imparting free coaching/training to these candidates for Competitive Exams, Information Technology, Remedial coaching and other employment oriented courses etc. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students.

- (vi) **National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC):** Implements the micro financing scheme which specifically focuses on women belonging to minority community Self Help Groups (SHGs). Women constitute over 90% of the beneficiaries under this micro financing scheme. Under skill development, NMDFC is implementing the Scheme of Mahila Samridhi Yojana exclusively for women. This scheme is meant for providing training cum credit for poor minority women. Under the NMDFC skill development programme including Mahila Samridhi Yojana, instead of allocation of funds, targets are assigned in terms of number of persons to be trained.

The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) also extends concessional loans for self employment and income generating activities to the persons belonging to minority communities including women. Under the term loan scheme of NMDFC, loans are extended to the individuals belonging to Minorities to the tune of maximum Rs. 5.00 Lakhs. Over 35% of the beneficiaries under this scheme are women.

NMDFC has a scheme of Vocational Training where 85% grant of the training cost to the maximum of Rs. 1,000 per month per candidate for courses of maximum duration of 6 months plus a stipend of Rs. 500 per month is given to the candidates including minority girls/women.

(b) to (d) The funds allocated, spent and achievements against the targets set during the last three years including the current year are given below:

- (i) The amount released under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post Matric Scholarship Scheme and Maulana Azad National Fellowship together with percentage of scholarshipsavailed by girl students are at Statements-I to IV.

- (ii) The financial and physical achievement under the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme and the NMDFC skill development programme including Manila Samridhi Yojana is given at Statement-VII.
- (iii) Funds allocated, spent (disbursed) and achievements (utilization) made during the last three years under the lending schemes of term loans and micro finan of NMDFC is at Statement-VIII.
- (iv) A table showing State wise achievements of training imparted to women beneficiaries for the last three years and the current financial year is at Statement-IX.
- (e) The Ministry is taking various steps for the effective implementation of these schemes which include:
- (i) For effective monitoring of the Multi-sectoral Development Programme, the Ministry conducts regular review of the progress with the States/UTs. The Oversight Committee at the centre reviews the implementation periodically. In addition, the State and District level committees review the implementation of the programme.
- (ii) Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) was introduced in 2011-12 for Merit-cum-Means scholarship for better transparency and accountability.
- (iii) A team of empanelled National Level Monitors appointed by the National Productivity Council have undertaken physical visits to the various districts to monitor the schemes implemented by the Ministry.

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh		5.37		13.90	16.29	42.85	25.62	19.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00	0.72	0	1.39	0.00
3.	Assam		0.00		16.83	18.43	8.37	35.55	21.25
4.	Bihar	There was no State-wise financial allocation	10.71	There was no State-wise financial allocation	9.22	27.39	34.12	43.08	21.54
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.24		1.07	1.86	1	2.93	2.93
6.	Goa		0.02		0.04	0.92	0	1.45	0.00
7.	Gujarat		0.00		0.00	9.82	0	15.44	0.00
8.	Haryana		0.51		1.58	4.83	2	7.60	2.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.18		0.09	0.57	0	0.89	0.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.02		7.44	14.15	13	22.25	11.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11.	Jharkhand		2.71		2.10	9.75	4	15.34	7.51		
12.	Karnataka		1.89		13.93	15.63	33.16	24.58	38.71		
13.	Kerala		3.50		12.24	27.59	42.69	43.40	43.40		
14.	Madhya Pradesh		2.44		2.18	8.68	7	13.65	17.93		
15.	Maharashtra	There	4.51	There	15.78	34.49	41	54.26	54.72		
16.	Manipur	was no	0.46	was no	3.10	1.85	0	3.57	1.19		
17.	Meghalaya	State-	0.71	State-	1.26	3.43	2	6.61	0.00		
18.	Mizoram	wise	0.44	wise	1.58	1.72	2	3.31	2.49		
19.	Nagaland	financial		allocation							
20.	Odisha	allocation	0.00		0.00	3.64	1	7.01	0.00		
21.	Punjab		0.28		1.34	3.36	1	5.29	2.00		
22.	Rajasthan		3.79		15.10	30.27	26	47.61	24.49		
23.	Sikkim		1.83		4.72	11.29	11	17.76	10.14		
24.	Tamil Nadu		0.00		0.09	0.40	0	0.77	0.61		
25.	Tripura		2.33		7.82	14.41	28.17	22.66	25.70		
26.	Uttar Pradesh		0.07		0.08	0.91	0	1.75	0.00		
27.	Uttarakhand		12.98		48.63	63.32	65.27	99.60	148.11		
28.	West Bengal		0.00		0.07	2.50	0	3.93	0.43		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		5.36		19.72	41.76	76.53	65.68	82.98		
30.	Chandigarh		0.04		0.01	0.22	0	0.52	0.03		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.04		0.17	0.38	0	0.92	0.00		
32.	Daman and Diu		0.01		0.02	0.05	0	0.12	0.07		
33.	Delhi		0.01		0.02	0.04	0	0.11	0.00		
34.	Lakshadweep		0.71		2.77	4.64	3.03	4.75	1.35		
35.	Puducherry		0.00		0.00	0.13	0	0.31	0.00		
			0.05		0.01	0.25	0	0.26	0.00		
	Total		79.90		62.11	200.00	202.94	375.7	446.25	600.00	540.44

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

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh		6.23		19.96	10.00	35.24	19.12	17.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00	0.44	0.00	1.04	0.00
3.	Assam	There was no State-wise financial allocation	4.87	There was no State-wise financial allocation	8.32	11.32	5.60	26.71	0.00
4.	Bihar		10.86		3.80	16.83	15.96	32.15	23.81
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.24		0.60	1.14	1.03	2.18	1.57
6.	Goa		0.13		0.00	0.57	0.21	1.08	0.00
7.	Gujarat		1.97		2.88	6.03	4.47	11.53	6.99
8.	Haryana		0.93		0.68	2.97	1.48	5.67	1.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.08		0.17	0.34	0.21	0.66	0.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.98		3.67	8.69	5.24	16.61	2.13
11.	Jharkhand		2.86		3.67	5.99	6.15	11.45	8.85
12.	Karnataka		0.46		8.82	9.60	12.35	18.35	24.85
13.	Kerala		2.43		11.21	16.96	9.98	32.39	21.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh		1.85		1.10	5.33	3.31	10.19	6.17
15.	Maharashtra		4.03		8.17	21.17	20.09	40.58	23.44
16.	Manipur		0.75		2.85	1.14		2.67	0.00
17.	Meghalaya		0.03		0.04	2.11	0.19	4.96	0.00
18.	Mizoram		0.87		2.54	1.05	2.81	2.48	1.24
19.	Nagaland		0.01		0.02	2.24	0.05	5.26	0.04
20.	Odisha		0.35		0.46	2.07	1.03	3.95	0.00
21.	Punjab		1.26		10.73	18.55	14.83	35.61	38.23
22.	Rajasthan		2.14		4.00	6.93	4.66	13.25	12.05
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.10	0.25	0.31	0.57	0.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu		2.42		11.04	8.85	10.67	16.91	14.43
25.	Tripura	There was no	0.05	There was no	0.07	0.56	0.17	1.31	0.12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	State-	16.46	State-	24.78	38.91	46.42	74.34	74.81
27.	Uttarakhand	wise financial	0.10	wise financial	0.06	1.53	0.08	2.93	0.19
28.	West Bengal	allocation	7.72	allocation	18.43	25.66	25.77	49.02	46.87
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.03		0.01	0.13	0.01	0.52	0.00
30.	Chandigarh		0.05		0.05	0.24	0.09	0.95	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.01		0.01	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu		0.02		0.02	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.00
33.	Delhi		0.39		0.43	2.85	0.38	4.75	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00	0.09		0.29	0.00
35.	Puducherry		0.04		0.03	0.16	0.13	0.25	0.10
Total		69.93	70.62	150.00	148.72	230.77	228.96	450	326.93

Statement III

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

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27353	25923	65032	86248	86709	225462	147406	121319
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1199	0	2877	0	3836	0	6521	0
3.	Assam	30951	0	73582	87376	98109	38259	166785	86159
4.	Bihar	46100	43582	109357	35668	145809	320107	247875	157973
5.	Chhattisgarh	3124	1600	7432	4765	9909	6976	16845	12610
6.	Goa	1546	151	3677	594	4905	-	8340	0
7.	Gujarat	16501	0	39194	0	52260	0	88842	0
8.	Haryana	8108	3727	19282	14867	25709	24823	43705	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	947	540	2257	1095	3009	1166	5115	3958

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23757	4842	56482	53421	75309	116571	128026	0
11.	Jharkhand	16375	12003	38932	18510	51909	26107	88245	35837
12.	Karnataka	26249	21018	62407	86829	83209	314508	141457	299020
13.	Kerala	46347	46347	110175	161590	146900	563560	249731	572880
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14576	13719	34657	18278	46209	61052	78555	135932
15.	Maharashtra	58052	58052	137732	201490	183638	545201	312187	701343
16.	Manipur	3092	1960	7390	10780	9855	-	16753	9438
17.	Meghalaya	5743	5479	13690	10518	18255	12846	31032	0
18.	Mizoram	9 2871	2661	6852	9428	9136	14053	15533	13485
19.	Nagaland	6089	0	14515	0	19355	4400	32901	0
20.	Odisha	5647	3542	13432	17049	17909	17909	30445	24553
21.	Punjab	50953	49996	120852	123907	161127	279082	273917	264329
22.	Rajasthan	18962	18775	45082	60318	60109	121988	102186	148816
23.	Sikkim	663	0	1602	604	2136	2434	3633	3269
24.	Tamil Nadu	24198	24135	57532	84150	76709	312415	130407	235582
25.	Tripura	1514	821	3627	1069	4836	1617	8221	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	106356	97785	252832	371189	337109	465812	573086	971245
27.	Uttarakhand	4196	0	9982	449	13309	1132	22625	3103
28.	West Bengal	70136	68235	166732	240548	222309	913002	377926	955205
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	347	220	865	96	1155	-	1961	237
30.	Chandigarh	631	398	1520	1518	2027	-	3446	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	21	190	40	255	72	432	183
32.	Daman and Diu	63	30	173	110	233	113	395	0
33.	Delhi	7793	6918	18532	26313	24709	30904	42006	12728
34.	Lakshadweep	189	0	510	0	682	0	1158	0
35.	Puducherry	410	177	1015	259	1355	-	2302	0
Total		631000	512657	1500000	1729076	2000000	4421571	3400000	476904

T=Target

A=Achievement

Statement IV

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

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10837	9248	13006	26692	17342	42972	22761	20550
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	475	0	580	0	773	0	1011	0
3.	Assam	12263	8479	14716	9908	19622	4730	25753	0
4.	Bihar	18225	18192	21871	13245	29162	24709	38276	40214
5.	Chhattisgarh	1237	563	1486	822	1982	1396	2601	1863
6.	Goa	612	269	746	0	993	523	1299	0
7.	Gujarat	6537	5763	7841	7766	10453	12290	13723	14106
8.	Haryana	3213	1934	3856	1897	5142	2564	6748	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	376	158	451	349	602	355	789	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9413	1867	11296	5992	15062	10766	19767	0
11.	Jharkhand	6488	4473	7786	7221	10382	9825	13GJ26	12708
12.	Karnataka	10400	7232	12481	27598	16642	43344	21842	65887
13.	Kerala	18363	13018	22033.86	52861	29379	60782	38562	75220
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5774	4319	6931	3107	9242	7795	12130	11138
15.	Maharashtra	23000	11551	27515	15333	36675	44579	48157	37276
16.	Manipur	1225	1055	1486	3422	1982	1400	2595	0
17.	Meghalaya	2274	56	2746	65	3662	256	4799	0
18.	Mizoram	1138	1226	1375	3184	1833	3416	2401	0
19.	Nagaland	2413	27	2911	23	3882	68	5088	48
20.	Odisha	2237	837	2686	1288	3582	1049	4700	0
21.	Punjab	20187	2647	24100	17737	32142	27245	42243	49539
22.	Rajasthan	7513	4341	9016	8144	12022	10873	15778	18698
23.	Sikkim	263	0	325	245	433	625	.564	549
24.	Tamil Nadu	9587	8004	11506	26342	15342	34107	20136	30441

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	600	203	730	165	973	329	1273	376
26.	Uttar Pradesh	42137	31995	50566	53928	67422	90386	88491	138138
27.	Uttarakhand	1663	264	1996	145	2662	171	3494	444
28.	West Bengal	27787	31289	33346	75660	44462	87752	58356	118441
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	137	49	181	24	242	9	311	0
30.	Chandigarh	250	120	307	159	410	77	536	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	17	46	25	62	30	74	0
32.	Daman and Diu	25	4	49.57143	20	64	22	77	0
33.	Delhi	3087	951	3706	922	4942	866	6486	0
34.	Lakshadweep	75	0	114.5714	0	153	0	190	0
35.	Puducherry	163	122	211	98	282	333	363	230
Total		250000	170273	300000	364387	400000	525644	525000	635866

T=Target

A=Achievement

Statement V

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

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A*	T	A*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh			31	32	31	69	31	103
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Scheme not implemented	Scheme not implemented	4	0	4	3	4	7
3.	Assam			33	34	33	67	33	102
4.	Bihar			50	56	50	108	50	163
5.	Chhattisgarh			6	7	6	11	6	17
6.	Goa			4	1	4	5	4	9
7.	Gujarat			21	9	21	27	21	39
8.	Haryana			12	0	12	13	12	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
9.	Himachal Pradesh			4	4	4	9	4	13		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			27	32	27	62	27	101		
11.	Jharkhand			21	17	21	36	21	57		
12.	Karnataka			31	27	31	55	31	88		
13.	Kerala			50	63	50	116	50	173		
14.	Madhya Pradesh			15	16	15	31	15	45		
15.	Maharashtra			67	72	67	138	67	205		
16.	Manipur			4	6	4	10	4	15		
17.	Meghalaya			6	6	6	12	6	18		
18.	Mizoram			4	5	4	9	4	13		
19.	Nagaland			6	5	6	11	6	17		
20.	Odisha			6	3	6	9	6	14		
21.	Punjab			59	75	59	134	59	196		
22.	Rajasthan			21	21	21	42	21	62		
23.	Sikkim			4	0	4	4	4	4		
24.	Tamil Nadu			28	35	28	68	28	102		
25.	Tripura			4	0	4	4	4	4		
26.	Uttar Pradesh			120	130	120	251	120	381		
27.	Uttarakhand			4	4	4	8	4	13		
28.	West Bengal			81	78	81	158	81	220		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			4	1	4	2	4	2		
30.	Chandigarh			4	4	4	8	4	13		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			4	0	4	0	4	0		
32.	Daman and Diu			4	0	4	0	4	0		
33.	Delhi			9	8	9	17	9	26		
34.	Lakshadweep			4	2	4	6	4	7		
35.	Puducherry			4	4	4	8	4	12		
Total				0	0	756	757	756	1511	756	2266

T=Target

A=Achievement

*including Renewals

Statement VI

Year	Pre-matric		Post-matric		Merit-cum-means	
	No. of scholarships sanctioned	%of Girls	No. of scholarships sanctioned	%of Girls	No. of scholarships sanctioned	%of Girls
2008-09	512657	50.89	170273	55.12	26195	33.06
2009-10	1729076	48.47	364387	55.10	35982	32.47
2010-11	4421571	48.21	525644	51.00	41056	34.29
2011-12 (as on 29.02.2012)	4769204	51.03	635866	53.82	41621	36.82

Statement VII*Merit-cum-Means Scholarship*

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

*Figure as on 19/03/2012.

Free Coaching and Allied Scheme

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

*Figure as on 19/03/2012.

NMDFC skill development programme including Mahila Samridhi Yojana

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

*Figure as on 19/03/2012.

Statement VIII

Statement Showing funds Allocated, Disbursed and Utilized for the Last three Years Including the Current Financial Year by NMDFC

Status as on 15.03.2012
(Amount Rs. in Lacs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Disbursed	Utilized ^b	Allocation	Disbursed	Utilized	Allocation	Disbursed	Utilized	Allocation	Disbursed	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	47.25	47.25	160.00	45.00	45.00	1416.00	0.00	0.00	1360.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	325.00	0.00	0.00	420.00	12.42	12.42	1100.00	200.00	200.00	1103.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	1150.00	904.50	904.50	770.00	4.50	4.50	1684.00	793.00	793.50	1619.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	30.00	2.00	2.00	25.00	6.00	6.00	26.00	4.00	4.00	47.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	175.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	100.00	99.98	203.00	100.00	56.55	155.00	35.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	526.00	17.00	17.00	180.00	45.25	45.25	46.00	17.00	17.00	42.50	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	755.00	300.00	300.00	680.00	314.93	314.93	630.00	0.00	0.00	540.00	34.00	29.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	226.00	75.00	75.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	139.00	115.00	115.00	120.00	120.00	100.15
9.	Haryana	1590.00	359.00	359.00	1775.00	1,0176.00	1,107.99	320.00	0.00	0.00	228.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	620.00	420.00	420.00	665.00	560.00	560.00	1608.00	1,083.00	1,082.79	1526.00	900.00	372.17
11.	Jharkhand	230.00	110.00	89.00	230.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	7340.00	4,229.50	4,229.50	7180.00	5,183.50	5,183.23	3098.00	6,079.91	6,0179.91	8441.00	6,150.00	4,780.71
13.	Karnataka	1700.00	450.00	450.00	1080.00	350.00	288.95	1599.00	0.00	0.00	739.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	2220.00	500.00	500.00	2280.00	500.00	500.00	2522.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	2851.00	419.00	419.00
15.	Manipur	75.00	1.80	1.80	60.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	183.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	300.00	0.00	0.00	320.00	0.00	0.00	350.00	0.00	0.00	512.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Mizoram	550.00	300.00	300.00	670.00	309.81	309.81	202.00	129.00	129.00	785.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	2020.00	500.00	500.00	2300.00	1,170.00	1,130.00	572.00	451.00	451.00	1000.00	450.00	450.00
19.	Odisha	516.00	27.00	27.00	294.00	38.25	38.25	165.00	0.00	0.00	158.00	79.00	0.00
20.	Puducherry	275.00	100.00	100.00	186.00	200.00	181.60	33.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	990.00	400.00	400.00	885.00	469.64	469.64	1500.00	961.13	961.13	1793.00	500.00	224.13
22.	Rajasthan	475.00	100.00	100.00	320.00	301.25	302.25	355.00	700.00	631.55	1255.00	650.00	0.00
23.	Tamilnadu	3450.00	965.25	965.45	3320.00	2,134.55	2,134.55	1250.00	3,220.00	3,008.69	2087.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	126.00	50.00	50.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	113.00	100.00	100.00	309.50	200.00	100.90
25.	Uuatar Pradesh	2250.00	0.00	0.00	1630.00	0.00	0.00	3662.00	5.40	5.40	2993.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	425.00	0.00	0.00	160.00	20.00	20.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	5330.00	3,214.49	3,214.49	6480.00	6,606.75	6,606.75	5435.00	1,128.00	8,128.00	10150.00	8,150.00	3,975.84
Total		34275.00	13,072.79	13,051.79	32355.00	19,774.85	19,687.10	28323.00	23,326.94	23,003.52	40470.00	17,687.00	10,452.63

Statement IX

State-wise achievements of training imparted to women beneficiaries for the last three years and the current financial year

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries	Amount	Beneficiaries
1.	Chandigarh				27540	6			
2.	Delhi	72530	44						
3.	Gujarat				75559	34			
4.	Haryana				84580	63			
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2364800	298	912092	535	850500	105	499500	90
6.	Jharkhand	218662	49						
7.	Karnataka	142800	28						
8.	Nagaland	135872	18						
9.	Puducherry	196650	23						
10.	Punjab	113400	14	129690	27				
11.	Tamil Nadu			35700	7				
12.	West Bengal	307829	286	1217111	601	281060	206		
Total		3552543	760	2294593	1170	1319239	414	499500	90

Collection of Funds under ACTN Policy

1381. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds collected from Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat under Additional Cost due to Non-recognized input State Taxation (ACTN) Policy by the fertilizers units and funds re-distributed to Public Sector Undertakings/ Co-operative fertilizer units of these States, unit-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering other options to sort out the issue of backlog amount before implementing the ACTN policy rather than approaching the State Governments which are yet to levy this tax;

(c) if so, whether the Government has approached the Finance Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the response from the said Ministry in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a): As on date, Rs. 190.44 crores has been collected under ACTN policy in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. Redistribution of funds to PSUs/Cooperative fertilizers units of Gujarat State is under process.

(b) to (d) The issue of settlement of backlog amount is under consideration in consultation with State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. Views of State Governments are still awaited. Based on the views of State Governments, Department of Fertilizers will consult Ministry of Finance.

Two-Tier Drug Pricing

1382. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pharmaceutical firms have urged the Government to have two-tier drug pricing in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including in Karnataka and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No such proposal has been received from any pharmaceutical company.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above does not arise.

[Translation]

Kisan Sahbhagita Anusandhan Karyakram

1383. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the Kisan Sahbhagita Anusandhan Karyakram;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objective thereof and the names of the States covered under the programme;

(d) the amount allocated, released and utilized under the said programme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the details of the success achieved under the programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources approved Kisan Sahbhagita Anusandhan Karyakram (Farmers' Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP)). The 1st phase was implemented in June, 2011 at a cost of Rs. 24.4685 crore with the help of 60 institutes with an objective to demonstrate increase in yield and income per drop of water by generating synergy among water, variety, agronomic practices etc. The programme was taken up in 25 States/UTs of the country namely; Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal Pradesh, West Bengal.

The 2nd phase was started in the year 2010-11 with 2921 crop demonstrations by 31 Institutes in 21 States

namely; Assam, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand,, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal

(d) The allocation of fund was made Institute wise. Under 1st phase Rs. 21.586 crore were released to the

institutes, out of which Rs. 19.165 crore have been utilized (Statement I). Under 2nd phase, entire amount of Rs. 14.31 crore have been released out of which Rs. 2.889 crore have been utilized (Statement II). In last three years for both phases Rs.20.887 crore were released.

(e) The impact of technology demonstrated in 1st phase have shown a substantial water saving and increase in yield (Statement-III).

Statement I

Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme-1st phase (FPARP) - Year-wise release

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Approved amount	Release during 2007-08	Release during 2008-09	Release during 2009-10	Release during 2010-11	Release 2011-12	Total	Funds utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Central Agricultural Research Institute, CAR, Port Blair	24	8.40	8.40		7.20		24.00	24
2.	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad	25	8.75	8.75				17.50	17.5
3.	Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad	25	8.75	8.75	7.50			25.00	25
4.	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru	200	140.00	0.00	56.71364			196.71364	196.71364
5.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	50	35.00	0.00	15.00			50.00	38.75778
6.	North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management, Tezpur, Assam	50	35.00	0.00				35.00	5.6981
7.	CAR Research Station for NEH Region, Umium, Shillong	25	17.50	7.50				25.00	25
8.	CAR Research Station for Eastern Region, CAR, Patna	50	35.00	0.00				35.00	25.9768
9.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalay, Raipur	15	5.25	5.25	4.50			15.00	9.43229
10.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa	50	35.00	0.00			4.5034	39.50	39.50336

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navasari	38	26.60	0.00	11.40			38.00	25.83761
12.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	40	14.00	14.00				28.00	19.2
13.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Banaskantha	50	17.50	17.50				35.00	35
14.	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal	50	35.0	0.0	15.0			50.0	49.41337
15.	Choudhary Charan Singh Agricultural University, Hissar	50	35.0	0.0				35.0	10.9467
16.	University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	50	35.0	0.0		14.9127		49.9127	40.50036
17.	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyala, Palampur	50	17.5	17.5	15.0			50.0	39.06
18.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, (SKUAST), Jammu	50	35.00	0.00				35.00	11.71614
19.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, (SKUAST), Srinagar	80	56.00	0.00	22.40702	-		78.40702	71.24989
20.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	25	8.75	8.75				17.50	15.63567
21.	Watershed Association for Training Employment & Resources Utilisation, New Delhi	35	12.25	12.25	10.48202			34.98202	34.98202
22.	ARPAN Agriculture Horticultural Research Centre (SAHRC), Dharwad	25	17,50	7.50				25.00	25
23.	Indian Institute of Horticultural, Research, Bangalore	25	8.75	8.75		6.1		23.60	23.31012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Navalgund	25	8.75	8.75				17.50	18.81284
25.	University of Agriculture Sciences, Dharwad	50	35.00	0.00				35.00	31.68262
26.	University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore	50	17.50	17.50	15.00			50.00	49.2
27.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod	20	7.00	7.00	5.93142			19.93142	17.31534
28.	Centre for Water Resources Developmen and Management, Calicut	20	7.00	7.00	5.60552			19.60552	18.85138
29.	Kerla Agricultural University, Thrissur	25	17.50	0.00	7,50			25,00	24.83783
30.	Society for Promotion of Eco-friendly Sustainable Development (SPESD), Surbhi, Lala Lajpat Rai Society, Bhopal	50	35.00	0.0	15.0			50.00	49.99575
31.	Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), Bhopal	50	17.5	17.5				35.0	27.62944
32.	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal	35	12.2	12.2		9,6		34.1	30.29733
33.	Marathawada Agricultural University, Parbhani	18	6.3	6.3		1		12.6	10.76511
34.	Confederation of Indian Industry, Pune	50	35.0	0.0	15.0			50.0	50
35.	Water and Land lanagement Institute, Aurangabad	25	17.50	0.00	7.50			25.00	25
36.	Agricultural University, Rahuri	50	17.50	17.50	15.00			50.00	43.33698
37.	Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	41.5	14.53	14.53	12.45			41.50	41.49982
38.	Water Technology Centre for Easte Region, ICAR, Bhubaneswar	50	35.00	0.00				35.00	32.03887
39.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	50	17,50	17.50	15.00			50.00	47.16046

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40.	Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering & Technology, ICAR, Ludhiana	20	7.00	7.00				14.00	7.81802
41.	Punjab Agricultural University, Bhatinda	30	10.50	10.50				21.00	16,97297
42.	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, CAR, Jodhpur	50	17.50	17.50				35.00	32.75427
43.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture Technology, Udaipur	25	17.50	0.00				17.50	14.77454
44.	Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	50	17.50	17.50				35.00	16.68
45.	Centre for Ecology, Landuse, Water Management & Rural Development, Auroville	30	21.00	9.00				30.00	30
46.	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore	25	8.75	8.75		3.34		20.84	20.83517
47.	Agri. College & Research Inst. (Tamil Nadu Agricultural University), Madurai	35	24.50	0.00	10.50			35.00	34.10629
48.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Thanjavur	10	7.00	0.00	3.00			10.00	10
49.	Agricultural College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	25	8.75	8.75	7.50			25.00	24.9986
50.	Water Technology Centre, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	35	12.2	12.2	10.5			35.00	34.57916
51.	DHAN Foundation, Madurai	36	25.2	0.0	0.8683			26.0683	26.06831
52.	Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varansai	25	8.7	8.7				17.5	20.55629
53.	University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur	50	17.5	17.5		15.0		50.0	50
54.	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow	50	17.50	17.50				35.00	30.89939
55.	BAIF, Allahabad	25	8.75	8.75	7.15564			24.65564	24.65564
56.	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute, Dehradun	50	35.00	0.00		10		45.00	40,75522

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
57.	Vivekanada Parvatiya Krishi Anushandhan Sanathan, ICAR, Almora	37.5	13.125	13.125	11.25		37.50	37.5	
58.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	47.65	33.355	0.00	13.60394		46.95894	37.5248	
59.	Bidhan Chandra Viswavidyalaya, Nadia, West Bengal	49.2	34.44	0.00	14.76		49.20	44.1402	
60.	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Cooch Behar, West Bengal	50	17.50	17.50			35.000	32,9855	
Total		2446.65	1311.695	425.10	351.12751	66.17791	4.5034	2158.60378	1916.46199

Statement II*Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) - 2nd Phase*

Sl. No.	Name of Institute/ Organisation with address	No. of demos. approved	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)			Amount utilized (Rs. in lakhs)
				2010-11	2011-12	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central Agriculture Research Institute, Post Box No. 181, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	1.1214
2.	ICAR Research Station for Eastern Region, ICAR Prisar, P.O.: B.V. College, Patna (Bihar)	80	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.07407
3.	Indra Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Krishi Nagar, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	25.34
4.	Water Technology Centre, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Room No. 105, Pusa, New Delhi	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	4.47363
5.	Soil and Water Management Unit, Navsari Agricultural University, Near Eru Char Rasta, Vijllpur Road, Navsari (Gujarat)	60	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	21.77711
6.	B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand Agricultural University, Anand (Gujarat)	100	40.80	40.80	0.00	40.80	10.52813

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar, Distt.- Banaskantha (Gujarat)	50	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	1.13714
8.	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, ICAR, Zarifa Farm, Kachhwa Road, Karnal (Haryana)	60	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	17
9.	Deptt. of Soil Science and Water Management, Dr Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni, Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	1.5
10.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology (SKUAST), Kashmir, Shalimar Campus, Srinagar (J&K)	100	39.90	39.90	0.00	39.90	0.06615
11.	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, NH-4-Bypass, Post Box No. 401, Opp. Toll Plaza, Hessaraghatta Lake Post, Bangalore (Karnataka)	50	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	16.24854
12.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, ICAR, Kasaraggod (Kerala)	100	46.00	46.00	0.00	46.00	5.80586
13.	Regional Agricultural Research Station, Kerala Agricultural University, Melepatambi- Post, Distt.-Palakkad (Kerala)	60	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	2.09619
14.	M.P. Water & Land Management Institute (WALMI), Walmi Hills, Kaliasote Dam, Kolar Road, Post Box No. 538, Ravishankar Nagar, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	80	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	
15.	Deptt. of Soil & Water Conservation Engineering, Marathawada Agricultural University, Parbhani (Maharashtra)	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	11.72863
16.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli-415712 (Maharashtra.)	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	2.49933
17.	Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	50	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	14.22352

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Agriculture College & Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	48.82
19.	Soil & Water Management Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Kattuthottam, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)	80	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	11.68801
20.	Agriculture Engineering College & Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	50	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	17.5
21.	National Research Centre for Agro-Forestry, Gwalior Road, Jhansi-(UP)	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	1.81101
22.	Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	11.34708
23.	Directorate of Water Management, Opp Rail Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, PO:-SE Railway Project Complex, Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	100	48.30	48.30	0.00	48.30	11.16581
24.	International Crop Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	400	199.00	199.00	0.00	199.00	
25.	Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anushandhan Sansthan, ICAR, Almora (Uttarakhand)	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.83717
26.	Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat (Assam)	100	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	17.36515
27.	Deptt. of Irrigation & Water Management, Mahamta Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri (Maharashtra)	100	50.00	9.00	41.00	50.00	
28.	Deptt. of Genetics & Plants Breeding, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciencies, GKVK, Banglore (Karnataka)	100	50.00	0.73	49.27	50.00	11.06576
29.	Centre for Water Resources Devolpment & Management, (CWRDM), PO-Kunnamanglam, Kozikode, Calicut (Kerala)	50	25.00	0.80	24.20	25.00	13.91264
30.	Department. of Soil. Science Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab)	101	47.00	0.80	46.20	47.00	7.8
31.	ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, UMIAM (Meghalaya)	50	25.00	1.00	24.00	25.00	
Total		2921	1431.00	1246.33	184.67	1431.00	288.93233

Statement III*Impact of demonstrations implemented under FPARP - 1st phase**Crop-wise - in terms of Water saving, increase in yields and income*

Sl. No.	State	Crops	Water saving (in %)	Increase in Yield (in %)	Increase in Income (in %)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Paddy	54.1	13.2	19.3
		Cotton	17.3	33.3	08.3
		Chickpea	7	19.5	2.24-4.92
		Groundnut	15-18	16-19	1.4-7.73
		Maize	47-58	45-58	4.8-6
		Pigeon pea	60	51	6-11
2.	Assam	Paddy	30	25	25.63
3.	Chhattisgarh	Chickpea	10-21	8-43	50
		Rice	8.1-65	8-43	50
4.	Gujarat	Wheat	33	18	12.59
		Vegetables	40	10-23	15.80
		Groundnut	26	18	20
		Gram	22	15	16
5.	Haryana	Wheat	66.67	8.15	4.91
6.	Himachal	Vegetables	25-35	20-55	1.25-1.5:1 (B. C. Ratio)
		Fruits	30-75	30-60	-do-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Wheat	5	16.38	7.55
		Paddy	31	10	12
		Vegetables	30-50	32-40	3.5:1 (B. C. Ratio)
		Fruits	32-52	30-45	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	Vegetables	23.3	22.4	11
		Sorghum	-	2.46	12.5
		BengalGram/Chickpea	-	22	21
		Paddy	-	32	20
9.	Kerala	Paddy	40	13.74	11.19
		Coconut	50	24	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Gram	33	30	18
		Chickpea	13-33	28-52	Rs. 10000/ ha.
		Soya bean	25	33	Rs. 5000/ha
11.	Meghalaya	Vegetables	-	30	-
12.	Maharashtra	Wheat	20	42.85	30
		Cotton	20.94	25.71	25
		Maize	12	48	34.22
		Potato	20.94	42.2	35
		Onion	20.94	30.8	35
13.	Odisha	Paddy	31	18	6
14.	Punjab	Wheat	-	4.3	6.2
		Paddy	21.4	12	4.8
		Cotton	26	10.5	10.3
		Vegetables	25.	5-15	16.3
15.	Rajasthan	Wheat	15.54	7.3	7.41
		Mustard	59	58	2.3:1 (B.C. Ratio)
		Chickpea	48	48	7.8:1 (B.C. Ratio)
		Maize	10	10	-
		Pearl Millet	10	7	-
		Sorghum	8-18	8-14	-
		Groundnut	16	16	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Tamil Nadu	Paddy	55	23	44
		Sugarcane	38.6	34	10
		Coconut	43.66	-	40-50
		Turmeric	35	57	40-50
		Banana	28	42	40-50
		Maize	28	6	40-50
		Vegetables	32	8-9	40-50
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Paddy	35	30	32
18.	Uttarakhand	Wheat	31	43	22.23
		Millet	-	8-30	-
		Vegetables	-	27-41	-
19.	West Bengal	Paddy	25	62	40
		Colocacia	40	36.66	4-5.1:1 (B.C. Ratio)
		Maize	40	35.5	-do-
		Sunflower	25	125	-do-
		Seasame	41.7	50	-do-

[English]

Removal of Gender Inequalities in Minorities

1384. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to remove gender inequalities especially among the minorities of our society;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the present status of such inequalities in rural areas compared to urban areas?

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

VINCENT H. PALA): (a) In order to remove gender inequalities among minorities, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has taken following steps exclusively during the 11th Five Year Plan:

- (i) In all its Scholarship Schemes which include Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit-cum means based scholarship and Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students, 30% of scholarships/fellowships have been reserved for girls belonging to minority communities.
- (ii) There is an exclusive scheme implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation, called Maulana Azad National Scholarship for Meritorious girls belonging to minority communities under which the scholarship of Rs.12000/-per annum is granted to girl students who have passed class X and taken admission in class XI, and whose parent's/guardian's total annual income is less than Rs. One Lakh.

- (iii) National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements an exclusive scheme viz. Manila Samridhy Yojana, for women belonging to minority communities. Under the micro-finance scheme of NMDFC, 90% beneficiaries are women which include the beneficiaries under Manila Samridhy Yojana. Under the Term Loan Scheme of NMDFC, 30% beneficiaries are women.

(b) The State-wise details of scholarships/fellowship sanctioned, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, are at Statements-I to V. Further, the State-wise details of women beneficiaries belonging to minority communities

under the schemes of NMDFC including the State of Andhra Pradesh, are at Statements-VI to VII.

(b) It may be mentioned that during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11, no beneficiaries could be assisted in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the schemes of NMDFC, as the State Channelising Agency *i.e.* A.P. State Minorities Financial Corporation (APSMFC) has stopped implementing schemes of NMDFC in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No specific survey has been undertaken with regard to status on inequalities in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Statement I

Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12 (As od 29.03.2012)		
		Male	Female	% of Girls Students	Male	Female	% of Girls Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124517	100945	44.77	49192	72127	59.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	19289	18970	49.58	39910	46249	53.68
4.	Bihar	185367	134740	42.09	72263	85710	54.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	3104	3872	55.50	5909	6701	53.14
6.	Goa	0	0	0		0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	16974	7849	31.62	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	610	556	47.68	2022	1936	48.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	59101	57470	49.30	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12029	14078	53.92	16742	19095	53.28
12.	Karnataka	145048	169460	53.88	139957	159063	53. J9
13.	Kerala	240153	323407	57.39	251066	321814	56.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22723	38329	62.78	66696	69236	50.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	367957	177244	32.51	281259	420084	59.90
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	4822	4616	48.91
17.	Meghalaya	5375	7471	58.16	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	6689	7364	52.40	6480	7005	51.95
19.	Nagaland	2196	2204	50.09	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	8910	9029	50.42	11861	12692	51.69
21.	Punjab	166898	112184	40.20	156006	108323	40.98
22.	Rajasthan	73264	48724	39.94	76285	72531	48.74
23.	Sikkim	1220	1214	49.88	1586	1683	51.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	118674	193741	62.01	118555	117027	49.68
25.	Tripura	789	828	51.21	-	-	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	267224	198588	42.63	571026	400219	41.21
27.	Uttarakhand	673	459	40.55	1781	1322	42.60
28.	West Bengal	429285	483717	52.98	455938	499267	52.27
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	107	130	54.85
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	32	40	55.56	89	94	51.37
32.	Daman and Diu	53	60	53.10	-	-	0
33.	Delhi	11742	19162	62.00	6036	6692	52.58
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2289896	2131705	48.21	2335588	2433616	51.03

Statement II*Post-matric Scholarship Scheme*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12 (As on 29.03.2012)		
		Male	Female	% of female Students	Male	Female	% of female Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21604	21368	49.73	6629	13921	67.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	2857	1873	39.60	0	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	12850	11859	47.99	20074	20140	50.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	502	894	64.04	511	961	51.58
6.	Goa	146	377	72.08	0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	6247	6043	49.17	7909	6197	43.93
8.	Haryana	1630	934	36.43	0	0	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	186	169	47.61	0	0	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5969	4797	44.56	0	0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	5308	4517	45.97	5467	5191	40.85
12.	Karnataka	15909	27435	63.30	8139	20861	31.66
13.	Kerala	22939	37843	62.26	24537	40879	54.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4472	3323	42.63	3849	5514	49.51
15.	Maharashtra	21920	22659	50.83	16916	20360	54.62
16.	Manipur	719	681	48.64	0	0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	118	138	53.91	a	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1672	1744	51.05	0	0	0.00
19.	Nagaland	32	36	52.94	22	26	54.17
20.	Odisha	553	496	47.28	0	0	0.00
21.	Punjab	9173	18072	33.67	10790	29950	60.46
22.	Rajasthan	5932	4941	45.44	10539	8159	43.64
23.	Sikkim	236	389	62.24	243	306	55.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	12126	21981	64.45	9231	18641	61.24
25.	Tripura	245	84	25.53	0	0	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	46519	43867	48.53	54851	58193	42.13
27.	Uttarakhand	83	88	48.54	212	186	41.89
28.	West Bengal	59520	28232	67.83	66655	39510	33.36
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	7	77.78	0	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	30	47	61.04	0	0	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	18	60.00	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu	12	10	45.45	0	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	332	534	61.66	0	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	143	190	57.06	69	83	36.09
Total		259998	265646	51.00	246643	289078	45.46

Statement III*Merit-cum means based scholarship scheme*

Sl.No.	States	2010-11			2011-12 (as on 29.2.2012)		
		Male	Female	% Female	Male	Female	% Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	710	604	45.97	643	483	42.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
3.	Assam	1393	515	26.99	1069	312	22.59
4.	Bihar	2662	471	15.03	3031	650	17.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	63	85	57.43	59	81	57.86
6.	Goa	26	53	67.09	40	44	52.38
7.	Gujarat	600	328	35.34	513	428	45.48
8.	Haryana	252	58	18.71	246	116	32.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21	16	43.24	20	16	44.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1145	298	20.65	1054	540	33.88
11.	Jharkhand	753	163	17.79	708	184	20.63
12.	Karnataka	723	1263	63.60	920	1297	58.50
13.	Kerala	1696	2747	61.83	1767	2790	61.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	367	447	54.91	353	490	58.13
15.	Maharashtra	1306	1157	46.98	1897	1578	45.41
16.	Manipur	110	74	40.22	104	71	40.57
17.	Meghalaya	114	110	49.11	143	162	53.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	104	84	44.68	78	67	46.21
19.	Nagaland	226	119	34.49	217	182	45.61
20.	Odisha	126	65	34.03	127	74	36.82
21.	Punjab	1218	1323	52.07	1075	1699	61.25
22.	Rajasthan	772	229	22.88	.809	378	31.84
23.	Sikkim	61	84	57.93	37	38	50.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	822	1296	61.19	1191	1199	50.17
25.	Tripura	51	22	30.14	39	20	33.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5554	1408	20.22	4818	1561	24.47
27.	Uttarakhand	96	31	24.41	165	45	21.43
28.	West Bengal	5739	860	13.03	4815	724	13.07
Union Territories							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	4	36.36	4	3	42.86
30.	Chandigarh	10	7	41.18	13	5	27.78
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
32.	Daman and Diu	1	-	0.00	2		-
33.	Delhi	238	147	38.18	270	138	33.82
34.	Lakshadweep						
35.	Puducherry	13	9	40.91	6	13	68.42
Total		26979	14077	34.29	26233	15388	36.97

Statement IV

State-wise and year-wise detail of Fellowship awarded to students belonging to minority communities under Maulana Azad National Fellowship

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12* (As on 29.02.2012)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	69	103	204
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	7	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	34	67	102	203
4.	Bihar	56	108	163	327
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	11	17	35
6.	Goa	1	5	9	15
7.	Gujarat	9	27	39	75
8.	Haryana	0	13	21	34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	9	13	26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	62	101	195
11.	Jharkhand	17	36	57	110
12.	Karnataka	27	55	88	170
13.	Kerala	63	116	173	352
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16	31	45	92
15.	Maharashtra	72	138	205	415
16.	Manipur	6	10	15	31
17.	Meghalaya	6	12	18	36
18.	Mizoram	5	9	13	27
19.	Nagaland	5	11	17	33
20.	Odisha	3	9	14	26
21.	Punjab	75	134	196	405
22.	Rajasthan	21	42	62	125
23.	Sikkim	0	4	8	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	35	68	102	205
25.	Tripura	0	4	4	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	130	251	381	762
27.	Uttarakhand	4	8	13	25
28.	West Bengal	78	158	220	456
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	2	5
30.	Chandigarh	4	8	13	25
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	8	17	26	51
34.	Lakshadweep	2	6	7	15
35.	Puducherry	4	8	12	24
Total		757	1511	2266	4534

*Including both Fresh and Renewals

Statement V

State-wise scholarship sanctioned under Maulana Azad National Scholarship to Meritorious Girl Students

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09 No of scholarship	2009-10 No of scholarship	2010-11 No of scholarship	Total No of scholarship
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	828	1072	924	2824
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	419	346	429	1194
5.	Bihar	680	1159	1425	3264
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	2
7.	Chandigarh	2	0	13	15
8.	Delhi	72	171	0	243
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
10.	Daman and Dili	3	6	228	237
11.	Goa	0	3	5	8
12.	Gujarat	623	709	610	1942
13.	Haryana	7	7	28	42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	25	7	53
16.	Jharkhand	670	691	556	1917
17.	Karnataka	355	913	546	1814

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	2884	2402	2338	7624
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	371	217	400	988
21.	Maharashtra	1390	1570	1394	4354
22.	Manipur	19	14	11	44
23.	Meghalaya	3	1	4	8
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	49	41	43	133
27.	Puducherry	1	6	10	17
28.	Punjab	8	83	1685	1776
29.	Rajasthan	408	470	561	1439
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	990	1188	1176	3354
32.	Tripura	1	0	3	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	839	2518	3676	7033
34.	Uttarakhand	35	38	32	105
35.	West Bengal	1386	1416	1219	4021
Total		12064	15070	17326	44460

Statement VI*National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation**Data on Gender-wise Coverage for the Funds Disbursed during 2009-10 under Micro Credit Scheme*

(Amt. in Rs. Lacs)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the SCA	Male		Female		Total	
			Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APSMFC					0	0
2.	Assam	AMDFC					0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Bihar	BSMFC					0	0
4.	Chandigarh	CHCFDCL				0	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	CSACFDC				0	0	
6.	Delhi	DSCSTFDC				0	0	
7.	Gujarat	GMFDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	HPMFDC					0	0
9.	Haryana	HBCKN					0	0
		MDA	0.00	0	348.39	1557	348.39	1557
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKSCSTDC				0	0	
		JKWDC	0	0	100.95	454	100.95	454
		JKEDI					0	0
11.	Jharkhand	JSTCDC					0	0
12.	Kerala	KBCDC	29.250	256	270.74	3347	299.99	3603
		KSCFFDC	207.05	3053	352.93	21235	559.98	24288
		KSWDC	0	0	86.4	508	86.4	508
13.	Karnataka	KMDC	0	0	69.85	806	69.85	806
14.	Maharashtra	MAMFDC				0	0	
15.	Manipur	MTDC					0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	MPBCMFDC				0	0	
		MPHDC					0	0
17.	Mizoram	MCAB	5.31	97	4.49	55	9.8	152
		ZIDCO					0	0
18.	Nagaland	NIDC					0	0
		NHDC					0	0
		NSSWB	0.00	0	50.00	507	50.00	507
		HFL					0	0
19.	Odisha	ORSCSTFDC				0	0	
20.	Puducherry	PDBCMD	0	0	41.6	425	41.6	425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Punjab	BACKHNCO				0	0	
22.	Rajasthan	RMFDCC					0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	TAMCO	60.36	393	940.12	7418	1000.48	7811
24.	Tripura	TMCDC					0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	UPMFDC					0	0
26.	Uttranchal	UPCDFC					0	0
27.	West Bengal	WBMDFC	3	31	2089.37	23721	2092.37	23752
		Total	304.97	3830	4354.84	60033	4659.81	63863

Statement VII*National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation**Data on Gender Wise Coverage for the Funds Disbursed During 2009-10 under Micro Credit Scheme*

(Amt. in Rs. Lacs)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the SCA	Male		Female		Total	
			Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APSMFC						
2.	Assam	AMDFC	77.83	474	122.17	717	200	1191
3.	Bihar	BSMFC					0	0
4.	Chandigarh	CHCFDCL				0	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	CSACFDC				0	0	
6.	Delhi	DSCSTFDC				0	0	
7.	Gujarat	GMFDC					0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	HPMFDC					0	0
9.	Haryana	HBACKN					0	0
		MDA					0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKSCSTDC				0	0	
		JKWDC	0	0	50.49	226	50.49	226

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		JKEDI					0	0
11.	Jharkhand	JSTCDC					0	0
12.	Kerala	KBCDC	0.000	0	150.4	1205	150.4	1205
		KSCFFDC	440	5500	2160	23250	2600	28750
		KSWDC	0	0	120.28	411	120.28	411
13.	Karnataka	KMDC					0	0
14.	Maharashtra	MAMFDC				0	0	
15.	Manipur	MTDC					0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	MPBCMFDC				0	0	
		MPHDC					0	0
17.	Mizoram	MCAB					0	0
		ZIDCO					0	0
18.	Nagaland	NIDC					0	0
		NHDC					0	0
		NSSWB	0.00	0	100.00	1128	100.00	1128
		HFL				0	0	
19.	Odisha	ORSCSTFDC				0	0	
20.	Puducherry	PDBCMDC				0	0	
21.	Panjab	BACKFINCO				0		
22.	Rajasthan	RMFDCC					0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	TAMCO					0	
24.	Tripura	TMCDC					0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	UPMFDC					0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	UPCDFC					0	0
27.	West Bengal	WBMDFC	0	0	4848.20	45734	4848.20	45734
		Total	517.83	6974	7551.54	72671	8069.37	78645

Statement VIII*National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation**Data on Gender-wise Coverage for the Funds Disbursed during 2009-10 under Micro Credit Scheme*

Amt. in Rs. Lacs

Sl.No.	State	Name of the SCA	Male		Female		Total	
			Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APSMFC					0	0
2.	Assam	AMDFC					0	0
3.	Bihar	BSMFC					0	0
4.	Chandigarh	CHCFDCL						
5.	Chhattisgarh	CSACFDC					0	0
6.	Delhi	DSCSTFDC	19.90	24	7.05	6	26.95	83.90
7.	Gujarat	GMFDC	148.95	499	23.35	366	172.3	1209.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	HPMFDC	231.51	177	24.94	28	256.45	717.9
9.	Haryana	HBACKN	506.00	1053	86.75	225	592.75	2463.50
		MDA	91.88	207	7.72	18	99.6	424.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKSCSTDC					0	0
		JKWDC			460	589	460	1509
		JKEDI					0	0
11.	Jharkhand	JSTCDC					0	0.00
12.	Kerala	KBCDC	916.955	1123	567.26	633	1484.22	4724.430
		KSCFFDC	194.87	263	55.18	105	250.05	868.1
		KSWDC			1440.00	1803	1440	4683
13.	Karnataka	KMDC	159.27	550	59.81	220	219.08	1208.16
14.	Maharashtra	MAMFDC						
15.	Manipur	MTDC					0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	MPBCMFC					0	0
		MPHDC					0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Mizoram	MCAB	150.16	250	149.84	338	300	1188
		ZIDCO					0	0.00
18.	Nagaland	NIDC	344.50	259	255.50	177	600	1636.00
		NHDC	166.05	196	243.95	287	410	1303.00
		HFL					0	0
19.	Odisha	ORSCSTFDC					0	0
20.	Puducherry	PDBCMDC						
21.	Punjab	BACKFINCO	369.21	503	74.46	35	443.67	1425.34
22.	Rajasthan	RMFDCC	253.09	700	52.45	132	305.54	1443.08
23.	Tamil Nadu	TAMCO						
24.	Tripura	TMCDC	82.43	102	13.62	20	96.05	314.1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	UPMFDC					0	0
26.	Uttanchal	UPCDFC	14.40	29	6.29	12	20.69	82.38
27.	West Bengal	WBMDFC	3729.26	9030	559.24	1984	4288.5	19591
		Total	7378.435	14965	4087.41	6978	11465.845	44874.69

Statement IX*National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation**Data on Gender-wise Coverage for the Funds Disbursed during 2009-10 under Micro Credit Scheme*

(Amt. in Rs. Lacs)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the SCA	Male		Female		Total	
			Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.	Amt.	Benef.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APSMFC	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	AMDFC	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	BSMFC	578.01	1219	136.98	192	714.99	3411
4.	Chandigarh	CHCFDCL	0	0	0	0		
5.	Chhattisgarh	CSACFDC	53.61	67	23.40	51	77.01	US
6.	Delhi	DSCSTFDC	0.85	1	0	0	0.85	
7.	Gujarat	GMFDC	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	HPMFDC	97.59	89	15.30	16	112.89	105
9.	Haryana	HBACKN	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
		MDA	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKSCSTDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
		JKWDC	0	0	533	794	533	794
		JKEDI	500	292	0	0	500	292
11.	Jharkhand	JSTCDC	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
12.	Kerala	KBCDC	1485.52	1717	779.45	852	2264.97	2569
		KSCFFDC	313.09	438	100.82	159	413.91	597
		KSWDC	0	0	527	724	527	724
13.	Karnataka	KMDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	MAMFDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	MTDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	MPBCMFDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
		MPHDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	MCAB	68.10	150	60.90,	118	129	268
		ZIDCO	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	NIDC	223.40	278	127.60	123	351	401
		NHDC	0.00	0	4.00	0	0	0
		HFL	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	ORSCSTFDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Puducherry	PDBC MOC	0	0	0;	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	BACKFINCO	903.27	1089	55.34	67	958.61	1156
22.	Rajasthan	RMFDCC	492.68	1450	116.09	428	608.77	1878
23.	Tamil Nadu	TAMCO	216.06	324	69.21	214	285.27	538
24.	Tripura	TMCDC	77.29	96	22.92	30	100.21	126
25.	Uttar Pradesh	UPMFDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	UPCDFC	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	WBMDFC	2658.04	6279	664.44	1668	3322.48	7947
		Total	7667.51	13489	3232.45	5436	10899.96	18925

Amendment in Article 124

1385. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to amend Article 124 of the Constitution to stop post retirement engagement of the Supreme Court Judges and Chief Justice in remunerative legal work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

1386. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to bring down the disability percentage from eighty to forty per cent under the Indira Gandhi National Disability pension scheme and to also include disabled people of lower income group into the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;and

(d) the details of corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Under Indira Gandhi National Disability pension scheme (IGNDPS), persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-59 years and belonging to a household living below poverty line as per the criteria

prescribed by Government of India are eligible to receive the central assistance. At present, there is no proposal to bring down the disability percentage or to include disabled people of lower income group into the scheme.

Rapid Grant for Young Investigator Scheme

1387. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme for the students of various States including Chhattisgarh aimed at providing first grant as chief researcher to young scientists and bring forward innovative ideas in the field of biotechnology under the Scheme for Rapid Grant for Young Investigator (RGYI) 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to launch any scheme soon under this in other States also including Jharkhand; 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) to (d) No Madam, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India has not launched any scheme for the students of various States including Chhattisgarh aimed at providing first grant as chief researcher to young scientists and bring forward innovative ideas in the field of biotechnology under the Scheme for Rapid Grant for Young Investigator (RGYI) 2012. However, DBT is implementing the Rapid Grant for Young Investigators scheme since 2005-06 for the investigators below the age of 40 years to foster creative research in various fields of biotechnology (Medical, Agriculture, Animal Biotech, Environment and Industry etc.) and to enhance early career development of young investigators having permanent faculty position and holding Ph.D. degree. The Post Doctoral fellows can join as co-PIs and students can work as SRF/JRF in these projects. The projects under this scheme are implemented all over India on merit basis and no specific scheme has been launched for any state in particular including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

[English]

Requirement of Fertilizers

1388. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizer plants in the country indicating the installed capacity and utilization, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of fertilizers required to meet the increasing domestic demand; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the requirement 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) State-wise details of fertilizer plant in the country indicating the installed capacity and %age capacity utilization is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The demand of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complexes in the country is on the rise over the years and the same is given in the table:

(Lakh MT)

Sl.No.	Product	Year	
		2010-11	2011-12
1.	Urea	290.78	304.96
2.	DAP	120.91	126.17
3.	MOP	47.79	48.16
4.	Complexes	92.00	107.15

(c) The steps taken by Government in making availability of fertilizers in the country under:

(i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS);

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

(iii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;

(iv) State Governments play a proactive role to coordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of states;

(v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with Agriculture department of various States through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to the farmers;

(vi) Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act. Amount of subsidy per bag is also printed on each bag of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers;

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

(viii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government is considering a new policy for encouraging investments in Urea production plants. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic (P and K) fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P and K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid

from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P and K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector

and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P and K sector.

Statement

State-wise, Plant-wise Installed Capacity, Actual Production and % Age Capacity Utilization of Complex Fertilizers From 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto Feb. 2012)

(‘000’ MT)

Name of the State	Name of Company	Annual Installed capacity	Production		%age Capacity Utilization	
			2010-11	Apr. 11- Feb. 12	2010-11	Apr. 11- Feb. 12
ANDHRA PRADESH	CIL-Vizag	600.0	858.8	917.2	143.1	152.9
	CIL-Kakinada	0.0	958.8	711.6	0.0	0.0
KERALA	FACT-Udyogmandal	148.5	147.6	149.9	99.4	100.9
	FACT-Cochin-II	485.0	496.2	397.2	102.3	81.9
KARNATAKA	MCF-Mangalore	0.0	45.7	42.4	0.0	0.0
TAMIL NADU	MFL-Chennai	840.0	0.0	34.3	0.0	4.1
	SPIC-Tuticorin	0.0	175.4	206.6	0.0	0.0
MAHARASHTRA	RCF	661.0	603.9	587.7	91.4	88.9
	DFPCL:Taloja	230.0	123.5	153.5	53.7	66.7
GUJARAT	IFFCO-Kandla	1215.4	2456.3	1605.2	202.1	132.1
	GSFC-Vadodara	0.0	280.3	276.4	0.0	0.0
	GNFC-Bharuch	142.5	166.2	177.1	116.6	124.3
	GSFC-Sikka-I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GSFC-Sikka-II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hindalco:Dhahej	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	PPL-Paradeep	0.0	537.5	406.3	0.0	0.0
IFFCO-Paradeep	420.0	745.3	794.4	177.5	189.1	
WEST BENGAL	TCL-Haldia	0.0	361.2	311.9	0.0	0.0
	GRAND TOTAL	5222.4	8727.0	7356.4	167.1	140.9

Plant-wise, State-wise Installed Capacity, Actual Production and % Age Capacity Utilization of DAP from 2010-11 to 2011-12 (upto Feb. 2012)

('000' MT)

Name of the State	Name of Company	Annual Installed capacity	Production		%age Capacity Utilization	
			2010-11	Apr. 11-Feb. 12	2010-11	Apr. 11-Feb. 12
ANDHRA PRADESH	CIL-Kakinada	670.0	402.5	303.7	60.1	45.3
	CIL: Vizag	0.0	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
KARNATAKA	MCF-Mangalore	180.0	177.8	126.6	98.8	70.3
TAMIL NADU	SPIC-Tuticorin	475.0	30.4	169.7	6.4	35.7
GOA	ZIL:Goa	330.0	151.6	169.2	45.9	51.3
GUJARAT	IFFCO-Kandla	1200.0	60.1	479.8	5.0	40.0
	GSFC-Vadodara	165.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GSFC-Sikka-i	58S.O	706.1	225.5	120.1	38.4
	GSFC-Sikka-II	396.0	0.0	261.0	0.0	65.9
	Hin. Ind. Ltd.: Dahej	400.0	214.2	191.1	53.6	47.5
ODISHA	PPL-Paradeep	720.0	655.6	569.0	91.1	79.0
	IFFCO-Paradeep	1500.0	916.5	906.6	61.1	60.4
WEST BENGAL	TCL-Haldia	675.0	19fc3	250.6	28.2	37.1
GRAND TOTAL		7299.0	3536.9	3652.8	48.5	50.0

Unit-wise/State-wise Installed capacity, Actual Production and %age Capacity Utilization of Urea for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto Feb. 2012)

('000' MT)

Name of the State	Name of Company	Annual Installed capacity	Production		%age Capacity Utilization	
			2010-11	Apr. 11-Feb. 12	2010-11	Apr. 11-Feb. 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	NFCL-Kakinada-I	597.3	831.6	723.8	139.2	121.2
	NFCL-Kakinada-II	597.3	824.0	706.8	138.0	118.3
KARNATAKA	MCF-Mangalore	380.0	379.4	379.4	99.8	99.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL NADU	MFL-Chennai	486.8	477.9	481.7	98.2	99.0
	SPIC-Tuticorin	620.0	300.9	608.6	48.5	98.2
GOA	ZIL:Goa	399.3	396.8	323.7	99.4	81.1
MADHYA PRADESH	NFL-Vijaipur	864.6	916.6	869.9	106.0	100.6
	NFL-Vijaipur Expn.	864.6	961.5	925.9	111.2	107.1
MAHARASHTRA	RCF-Trombay-V	0.0	341.1	295.2	0.0	0.0
	RCF-Thal	1706.8	1783.4	1594.3	104.5	93.4
	RCF-Total	2036.8	2124.5	1889.5	104.3	92.8
GUJARAT	IFFCO-Kalol	544.5	600.1	553.3	110.2	101.6
	KRIBHCO-Hazira	1729.2	1840.3	1345.6	106.4	77.8
	GSFC-Vadodara	370.6	245.5	260.5	66.2	70.3
	GNFC-Bharuch	636.0	643.2	637.9	101.1	100.3
RAJASTHAN	SFC-Kota	379.0	403.4	352.0	106.4	92.9
	CFCL-Cadepan-I	864.6	1032.2	1010.3	119.4	116.9
	CFCL-Gadepan-II	864.6	1068.0	945.4	123.5	109.3
ASSAM	BVFCL-Namrup-II	240.0	86.1	91.5	35.9	38.1
	BVFCL-Namrup-III	315.0	198.9	151.2	63.1	48.0
HARYANA	NFL-Panipat	511.5	470.0	465*.6	91.9	91.0
PUNJAB	NFLNangal-I	478.5	478.5	452.9	100.0	94.6
	NFL-Bhatinda	511.5	553.0	431.1	108.1	84.3
UTTAR PRADESH	IFFCO-Phulpur	551.1	745.1	636.7	135.2	115.5
	IFFCO-Phulpur Expn.	864.6	1026.2	102.8	118.7	119.1
	IFFCO-Aonla	864.6	988.5	972.5	114.3	112.5
	IFFCO-Aonla Expn.	864.6	1042.6	939.8	120.6	108.7
	DIL-Kanpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	GFCC-Jagdishpur	864.6	1098.5	1062.0	127.1	122.8
	TCL-Babralla	864.6	1116.7	1074.3	129.2	124.3
	CSFL-Shahjahanpur	864.6	1030.5	934.7	119.2	108.1
	GRAND TOTAL	20030.4	21880.5	20256.4	109.2	101.1

Lok Adalats

1389. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be please to state:

(a) the details of Lok Adalats organised in different States/UTs during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases disposed off in these Lok Adalats during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to make the Lok Adalats more effective; and

(d) the number of Lok Adalats proposed to be organised in the country during the current financial year, State-wise including Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) through the State Legal Services Authorities, Supreme

Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committees, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees has been organizing Cok Adalats in the courts all over the country. The main aim of organizing Lok Adalats is to provide an opportunity to settle disputes within a short period. Organizing Lok Adalats is a process regularly being conducted. The State Legal Services Authorities have been issued guidelines/direction by NALSA vide NALSA (Lok Adalat) Regulation, 2009 to organize more and more Lok Adalats for disposal of cases speedily under the National Plan of Action for the Year 2011-12 of NALSA which has been circulated to all State Legal Services Authorities directing them to widen the network of the Lok Adalats also. The Department of Expenditure (Finance Commission Division, Ministry of Finance), Government of India has issued guidelines with regard to organizing more and more Lok Adalats for disposal of cases speedily so that the system of Lok Adalats would reduce the burden of courts.

(d) The 13th Finance Commission has set a target of disposal of 15 lakh cases every year till the year 2015. State-wise target has not been fixed.

Statement

The number of Lok Adalats organised and number of cases disposed of by these Lok Adalats during the last three calendar years i.e. 2009, 2010 and 2011, State-wise).

Sl.No.	State	Number of Lok Adalats organised			Number of cases disposed of		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26,933	14,344	15996	125615	97109	95926
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	103	NA	992	811	NA
3.	Assam	231	354	73	25767	42578	3864
4.	Bihar	1,595	2,677	2545	78055	94664	61221
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,498	1,593	1731	7277	10118	6663
6.	Goa	46	59	67	236	321	181
7.	Gujarat	10,747	9,929	10189	545495	433350	365012
8.	Haryana	906	1,136	1437	67909	50762	50587
9.	Himachal Pradesh	342	412	576	2531	3062	9507

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	287	283	516	16254	15369	13474
11.	Jharkhand	2,584	4,385	4744	9405	9076	39631
12.	Karnataka	8,088	15,321	30642	119560	143210	213015
13.	Kerala	2,597	3,203	3727	26015	24415	25026
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,561	1,806	1337	230056	821672	1407820
15.	Maharashtra	3,315	3,470	3454	101510	119958	457425
16.	Manipur	0	0	4	0	0	84
17.	Meghalaya	10	5	19	189	26	450
18.	Mizoram	89	46	32	113	54	49
19.	Nagaland	20	76	NA	150	88	NA
20.	Odisha	799	1,090	727	132030	212148	237042
21.	Punjab	449	480	721	28053	40663	68283
22.	Rajasthan	8,829	8,371	18001	75774	75179	256427
23.	Sikkim	131	166	141	383	409	671
24.	Tamil Nadu	5,464	5,469	5188	50811	39033	7971
25.	Tripura	40	84	88	4304	5199	781
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3,496	3,015	2833	484416	471218	4523K
27.	Uttaranchal	175	197	203	13110	81575	4467
28.	West Bengal	3,464	2,175	1323	39955	34329	2847
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	0	NA	13	0	NA
30.	U.T. Chandigarh	1,646	1,706	.961	21815	48972	32459
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	2	0	0	173
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1,035	1,031	1113	22131	145244	15431
34.	Lakshadweep	0	23	115	0	0	9
35.	Puducherry	104	106	107	1426	5700	1009

Exploration Work

1390. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stalled exploration work on several offshore oil and gas fields which are critical to India's energy security;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The exploration work on several offshore oil and gas fields is stopped/restricted at different stages on account of pendency of clearances from various Government agencies such as Ministry of Defence (MoD), Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Department of Space (DoS) etc.

Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) Regime, currently exploration activities in 6 Blocks in Eastern Offshore, 9 Blocks in Western Offshore and one Block in Andaman Offshore are affected due to non-availability of clearances from concerned Government agencies.

From time to time, the Ministry coordinates with other Government agencies to obtain necessary statutory clearances.

[Translation]

Share of Yamuna Water

1391. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is not getting its share of Yamuna Water from Okhla;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the guidelines issued by the Government to Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in this regard;

(c) the quantum of water available at Okhla barrage of Yamuna river from July to September, 2010; and

(d) the share of water available to Rajasthan from July to September, 2010?

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, Rajasthan is not getting its full share of Yamuna Water, as allocated by Upper River Yamuna River Board, from Okhla barrage.

(b) Enroute losses and unauthorized lifting by farmers in Haryana are the reasons reported by Upper River Yamuna River Board. The Board has from time to time advised the concerned officers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to undertake requisite repair works to carrier canal system, stop unauthorized lifting of water and release full quantum of Rajasthan's share of Yamuna Water.

(c) 11110 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) water was available at Okhla barrage as per Upper Yamuna River Board's records for the period from July to September, 2010.

(d) Upper Yamuna River Board has informed that Rajasthan's share of water from July to September, 2010 is 720.30 MCM *i.e.* 431.77 MCM @1917 cusecs at Tajewala and 288.53 MCM @1281 cusecs from Okhla

Diversion of Fund under TSC

1392. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) The details of the amount allocated and utilised under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the amount released under TSC has been diverted for other purposes;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether there are reports of delay in release of the amount under TSC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit.

Therefore, there are no State-wise annual allocations made under the programme. The details of funds released to the States and utilisation reported by the States under TSC during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise is at Annexure.

(b) There is no information of diversion of funds available with the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise fund released and utilisation reported during last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Upto Feb., 2012)	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	4227.67	11078.44	3915.05	14218.46	7177.90	9657.28	6192.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	274.66	404.97	660.63	119.26	612.10	102.44	447.92
3.	Assam	8310.66	4102.74	6729.84	9436.95	9437.36	6712.08	6125.59	10411.86
4.	Bihar	7150.57	7114.92	9046.72	9014.63	11259.76	12421.48	17219.09	13912.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	3005.37	5018.42	6437.99	5479.58	2530.57	2702.42	2906.48
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	7.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	978.81	4342.54	3036.91	5154.34	4692.36	3332.98	2154.29	2013.92
9.	Haryana	1069.09	1152.75	718.15	1220.09	2361.49	1410.41	335.27	1034.33
10.	Himachal Pradesh	778.76	466.90	1017.74	1312.38	2939.78	2130.20	469.57	1144.07
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1115.82	989.93	332.90	1383.15	2792.51	1101.93	967.95	1563.98
12.	Jharkhand	3188.20	3001.85	3941.66	3871.91	5466.98	3653.66	3632.46	1764.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Karnataka	3176.18	1843.62	5571.00	4816.90	4458.66	6240.93	4354.64	3514.86
14.	Kerala	388.99	719.59	975.45	1346.20	2286.34	808.52	158.89	507.12
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	7376.23	9987.48	12732.13	14402.60	12826.57	15076.00	13486.91
16.	Maharashtra	3526.29	5062.78	9894.05	11741.67	12911.70	7263.49	5799.94	3867.54
17.	Manipur	99.83	494.20	1177.54	409.58	80.30	861.00	698.50	663.06
18.	Meghalaya	578.30	346.44	1378.78	985.46	3105.23	1437.34	557.86	3133.55
19.	Mizoram	694.27	336.57	412.98	419.27	653.40	272.81	31.38	631.26
20.	Nagaland	99.78	167.38	1059.27	971.60	1229.45	264.95	174.06	1371.36
21.	Odisha	7204.33	3964.11	5031.55	5258.97	6836.73	4928.22	11171.70	3286.87
22.	Puducherry	0.00	23.74	0.00	5.19	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	223.18	66.76	116.02	326.41	1116.39	420.64	283.18	108.36
24.	Rajasthan	2516.85	2232.06	4352.64	3217.59	5670.74	3757.52	3443.79	2814.16
25.	Sikkim	254.86	0.00	0.00	258.95	112.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	473.31	2427.37	6166.18	5406.86	7794.35	5213.14	7662.06	4261.71
27.	Tripura	158.76	684.61	836.66	535.74	925.14	574.08	133.92	745.37
28.	Uttar Pradesh	38284.24	25668.75	11579.77	33657.29	22594.00	22738.91	16920.72	6522.40
29.	Uttarakhand	861.89	478.15	773.98	1102.22	1707.61	1159.57	402.38	1113.22
30.	West Bengal	3047.06	2880.20	3246.26	7809.32	8327.50	7654.57	14124.34	9307.41

Subsidy for Revival of Closed Fertilizer Units

1393. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to stop subsidy for revival of closed public sector fertilizer units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any action plan has been worked out to mobilise funds for revival of closed fertilizer units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) for revival of closed units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) are currently under consideration of BIFR. The scheme envisages putting up of 1.15 MTPA Urea Plant at each of the existing locations through a

process of awarding units to PSUs on nomination basis and to other private entities through bidding process. Funds will be arranged by the nominated PSUs and successful bidders.

Trials to run Trains at High Speed

1394. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have conducted trials for increasing the speed of trains on some existing routes in the country, particularly on West Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, Zone-wise, Route-wise; and

(c) the details of other steps being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pre-feasibility study for increasing the speed of passenger trains on existing New Delhi-Mumbai route via Kota-Ratlam, through West Central Railway, has been completed with assistance from Government of Japan. Government of Japan has agreed to undertake the Feasibility Study of this work.

[*English*]

Privatisation of Retiring Rooms

1395. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken any steps to privatise the retiring rooms operation at railway stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. There is no plan for privatization of operation of retiring rooms. However, instructions were issued to Zonal railways to upgrade the Retiring Rooms including dormitories under Renovation/Rehabilitation, Operation and Transfer (ROT) scheme through Public Private

Participation (PPP). Under the scheme, the contract allottees are to renovate the existing retiring rooms and dormitories, or construct new ones as the case may be and operate them for a fixed period as per agreement.

(b) Two agreements, that is, at Thane Railway Station of Central Railway and at Mysore Railway Station of South Western Railway have been finalized under the scheme, so far.

[*Translation*]

Unused Railway Land at Deoria

1396. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several acres of land is lying unused in Barhaj area under Deoria district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether representation from any Member of Parliament has been received with regard to use of the said land during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Approximately 30.34 hectares of Railway land is lying unused in Barhaj area. The vacant Railway land is required for future Railway projects related to infrastructural and capacity enhancement works.

(c) No such representation has been reported to be received.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Permission to Relatives to Appear in the Courts

1397. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court's charter of values adopted in 1977, prohibit judges from permitting close relatives to appear before them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints about the lack of integrity in a section of the judges; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for checking various forms of judicial misconduct?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court of India in its Full Court meeting on 07.05.1997 had adopted the "Restatement of Values of Judicial Life" to serve as a guide to be observed by Judges, essential for an independent, strong and respected judiciary, indispensable in the impartial administration of justice. The said charter of values inter alia provides that a Judge should not permit any member of his immediate family, such as spouse, son, daughter, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law or any other close relative, if a member of the Bar, to appear before him or even be associated in any manner with a cause to be dealt with by him.

(c) As per the "in-house mechanism" of the higher judiciary, the Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Court. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of their Courts. In view of this, the Central Government do not maintain records of such complaints and it has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on the same.

(d) In order to ensure greater accountability and transparency in the higher judiciary, a Bill titled "The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010" was introduced in Lok Sabha on 01.12.2010, The Bill provides for a statutory mechanism for enquiring into individual complaints against the judges of the High Court and Supreme Court, enabling declaration of assets and liabilities by the Judges besides laying down the judicial standards.

Protection to Media

1398. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to enact any new law to give protection to media persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main features of the law;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be enacted;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has any plan to convert the cases against Media from criminal to civil cases, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal to bring a new law to give protection to media specifically.

(e) and (f) Questions do not arise.

Trolley Facilities

1399. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to extend the facility of Rail Yatri Sewaks with modern trollies across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the list of stations where such facility is scheduled to be introduced through out the country, State-wise;

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be started to provide help to aged, disabled, senior citizens and women passengers;

(d) the number of trollies being run under the cooperation of Railways and private institutes respectively; and

(e) the target set up for increasing such facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways to provide the facility of Modern Trolleys with Rail Yatri sevaks as a pilot project at 10 stations for a period of one, year on open tender basis. The station-wise and state-wise details are as under:

Sl.No.	Station	State
1.	Howrah West Bengal	West Bengal
2.	Sealdah	National Capital Territory of Delhi
3.	New Delhi	Maharashtra
4.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Mumbai	Maharashtra
5.	Mumbai Central	Tamil Nadu
6.	Chennai Central	Tamil Nadu
7.	Chennai Egmore	Tamil Nadu
8.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
9.	Bengaluru City Junction	Karnataka
10.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala

(c) to (e) At Howrah station, 50 Modern Luggage Trolleys with 175 Rail Yatri Sewaks were introduced with effect from 10/02/2011 and at Sealdah station, 20 Modern Luggage trolleys with 62 Rail Yatri Sewaks were introduced with effect from 29/08/2011 which are provided by the Service provider-State Bank of India.

At Mumbai Central, Ahmedabad and a few other stations Airport type luggage trolleys are provided on nominal charges.

In Bengaluru area (Bengaluru City railway station, Bengaluru Cantonment railway station, Yeswantpur railway station and Krishnarajapurarrl railway station) a total of 130 modern trolleys sponsored by private companies have been given free of cost to the licensed porters for carrying passenger luggage. Expansion of the scheme to other identified stations is planned in a phased manner.

[Translation]

Malimath Committee

1400. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malimath Committee, constituted for reforms in the legal system has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of findings alongwith recommendations of the Committee;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(d) the action taken for making the legal system more effective ensuring speedy trial and improving conviction rates in criminal cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) As per information received from Ministry of Home Affairs, Malimath Committee has submitted its report to the Government in April, 2003.

(b) to (d) The Committee made 158 recommendations to reform the Criminal Justice System. These recommendations inter-alia relate to giving protection to innocent persons and for ensuring expeditious punishment for the guilty. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories to the State Government in respect of those recommendations which were to be implemented administratively. Those recommendations, which require amendments to various laws, Ministry of Home Affairs have been sent to the State Government/UT Administrations for comments as the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. 22 State Governments already.

On the remaining, Ministry of Home affairs has requested that Law Commission may examine these and

give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of Criminal Law so that necessary amendments can be made to the various statutes dealing with criminal matters.

[English]

Pre-matric Scholarship to Children

1401. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the muslim children have benefited from the pre-metric scholarships during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the steps being taken to cover more muslim children in the current five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. Against a Physical target of 25 Lakh Pre-matric Scholarship for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), 1, 14, 32,508 number of Pre-matric Scholarships (up to 29.02.2012) have been awarded to eligible minority students, of which 89,35,525 are Muslim children.

(b) A statement showing State-wise award of Scholarship including Andhra Pradesh since inception of the scheme is available in the website of this Ministry viz. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(c) Scholarship Schemes are advertised in the newspapers by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to give wide publicity inviting applications. Ministry of Minority Affairs has also under taken various extension activities like Radio jingles, Television campaigns etc. to reach out to the target group under this scheme. Frequently Asked Questions, Programme Brochures etc. have also been distributed to create awareness amongst the target groups including muslim children.

State of Oil Assets

1402. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has prepared any Depository of data on the state of oil assets across India;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to start a new round of bidding for oil and gas exploration in the country and Exclusive Economic Zone; and

(d) if so, the time frame within which the next round of bidding would take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During offering of exploration blocks under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding, Data Rooms are opened by DGH for viewing of Regional geological and geophysical data as well as block-specific data by the prospective bidders. Further, the information and data relevant to specific block/basin are also sold to the bidders by DGH in the form of information dockets and data packages during NELP bidding rounds.

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from DGH to launch new round of bidding for oil and gas exploration under NELP.

[Translation]

Inter-State Water Disputes

1403. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the inter-State river water disputes pending with the Government;

(b) whether the high powered committee on transparent allocation of natural resources has recommended to include 'water' in the Concurrent List; and

(c) if so, the manner in which it is likely to resolve the inter-State water disputes?

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) At present there are 5 no. of inter-State river water disputes referred under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. Their details are as follows is given annexure.

Sl.No.	River/Rivers	States concerned	Date of Reference to the Central Government	Date of Reference to the Tribunal	Present Status
1.	Ravi & Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	—	April, 1986	Report under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending
2.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Pudducherry	July, 1986	June, 1990	Report under section 5(2) given on 5.2.2007. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court pending and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending
3.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	September, 2002 - January, 2003	April, 2004	Report under section 5(2) given on 30.12. 2010. Further report under Section 5(3) to be given.
4.	Mahadayi (Mandovi)	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	July, 2002	November, 2010	Report under section 5(2) to be given
5.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	February, 2006	March, 2010	Report under section 5(2) to be given

(b) The Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla has interalia recommended that "the Committee sees an urgent need to have a comprehensive national legislation on water. This can be either done through bringing water under the Concurrent List and then framing the appropriate legislation; or, by obtaining consensus from a majority of the States that such a "framework law" is necessary and desirable as a Union enactment".

(c) As per the report of the Committee on allocation of Natural Resources, the National law needs to define the position on riparian rights, so as to resolve inter-State disputes amicably.

[*English*]

Auctioning of Parking Space/Stand

1404. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed by the Railways in auctioning the parking space at the railway stations in the country;

(b) the details of parking space/stands which have not been auctioned or lying unutilized in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Parking space available at Railway Stations is allotted through open tenders. However, if finalization of tender is likely to take some time, the same can also be allotted on quotation basis for a maximum period of three months.

(b) and (c) There is no system of auctioning the parking space at stations on Indian Railways. While it has been the endeavour of Indian Railways to allot the available space through open tender to parking contractors, sometimes due to lack of response to tenders, the space at some stations remains unallotted. However, in all such cases, efforts are made to operate parking lots either departmentally or to allot the parking space through re-tendering or on quotation basis. The details of unallotted parking space are not maintained.

Water Project in Disputed Area

1405. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu is carrying out a drinking water project in disputed area, despite stiff opposition from the Karnataka Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union 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) and (b) As per the available information, the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing 'Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project' funded by Japan Bank of International Cooperation at an estimated project cost of Rs. 1334 crore. Area to be benefited is Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts of Tamil Nadu-6,755 rural habitations in 18 Panchayat Unions, 3 Municipalities and 17 Town Panchayats. The project had been designed for the project population of 2021 (intermediate stage) and for the year 2036 (ultimate stage) based on the year 2006.

(c) The information is being collected.

Industrial Rail Corridors

1406. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose dedicated industrial Rail Corridors for Meramandali, Angul, Talcher, Chhendipada, Jakhapura, Paradeep and Delhi-Bhubneswar and also establish a wagon factory in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No Madam, Indian Railways have not proposed dedicated industrial Rail Corridors for Meramandali, Angul, Talcher, Chhendipada, Jakhapura, Paradeep and Delhi-Bhubneswar. However, a wagon manufacturing factory at Sitapali, Odisha has been included in the Railway Budget 2012-13 to be set up through Public Private Participation.

(c) Proposals for new Rail projects are considered based on traffic potential justifying the rail link, technical feasibility and resource availability for executing the project. On these considerations, the existing railway network meets the present requirement.

[Translation]

Gas Agencies in M.P.

1407. SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the company-wise details of the gas agencies functioning in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh (MP);

(b) whether the Government is aware that gas agencies need to be opened in many places of the district including Byabra;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey in the district in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the plan formulated by the Government regarding allotment of gas agencies in various places of the district including Byabra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no district by the name of Raigarh and no location by the name of Byabra in the State of Madhya Pradesh. However, there is a district by the name of Rajgarh and a place called Biora. The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) are operating 7 regular LPG distributorships and 3 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributorships in Rajgarh district, including 2 regular distributorship in Biora, in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The Company-wise details are as under:-

Name of OMC	Regular LPG distributorships	RGGLVs
IOC	2	3
BPCL	2	Nil
HPCL	3	Nil

(b) to (e) The population of the location, economic status, purchasing ability, per capita consumption of LPG of nearby existing market of LPG, etc are the factors taken into account in the feasibility study. Feasibility study for opening of LPG distributorships is carried out by OMCs from time to time in the entire country, including Madhya Pradesh and all feasible locations are included in the plan for setting up of regular distributorship or under the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY).

OMCs have proposed to open 4 regular LPG distributorships and 3 RGGLV distributorships in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh. However, there is no proposal for opening of additional LPG distributorship at Biora.

[*English*]

Domestic Cost of Urea Production

1408. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic cost of urea production is determined based on the cost of imported urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the minimum and the maximum cost of production varies for Greenfield and Brownfield projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) In view of (a) above question does not arise.

(c) Cost of production will be different for Greenfield and Brownfield projects primarily due to difference in their initial capital investment.

(d) Details are not available as no new indigenous investment during the last 14 year have come up in Greenfield and Brownfield projects.

Promotion of Coir Industry

1409. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for setting up and promoting Coir industry in the non-traditional areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any strategies have been framed for enhancing the skills for upgradation and quality improvement of Coir products for the unemployed youth of the country including Assam to open avenues for them in the Coir Industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Coir Board is implementing a number of schemes for the holistic development of the coir industry in coconut producing States/areas of the country, including Assam.

Under Plan (Science and Technology), schemes for (i) Modernization of Production Processes; (ii) Development of Machinery and Equipments; (iii) Product

Development and Diversification; (iv) Development of Environment Friendly Technologies; and (v) Technology Transfer, Incubation, Testing and Service Facilities are implemented.

Under Plan (General), schemes for (i) Skill upgradation and Quality Improvement including Manila Coir Yojana; (ii) Development of Production Infrastructure; (iii) Domestic Market Promotion; (iv) Export Market Promotion; (v) Trade and Industry related Functional Support Services; and (vi) Welfare Measures are implemented. 75% subsidy is provided under Manila Coir Yojna for motorized ratts and motorized traditional ratts, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/-and Rs. 3,200/- respectively.

In addition, the Coir Board is implementing the scheme of Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology upgradation of Coir Industry (REMOT) and the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI).

40% subsidy is provided under REMOT for spinning units and tiny house-hold units, subject to a maximum of Rs.80, 000 and Rs.2, 00,000 respectively.

SFURTI envisages capacity building, development of common facility centres, market promotion efforts and product development and design interventions for the all-round development of coir clusters.

Death Penalty

1410. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given an advisory to the Government to amend the relevant laws for award of death penalty to culprits accused of bride burning;

(b) if so, the details of the advisory made by the Supreme Court; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon and action taken thereto?

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

KHURSHEED): (a) The Government is not aware of any such advisory having been issued by the Supreme Court.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Mobile Ticketing

1411. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has introduced a scheme for booking of railway tickets through mobile phone;

(b) if so, the details of the aforesaid scheme; and

(c) the necessary steps taken to popularize this initiative?

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

(b) IRCTC has launched the scheme for booking Railway e-tickets through mobile phone through its website www.irctc.co.in/mobile. The broad features of the scheme are as follows:

- Users can use their existing IRCTC user ID and password.
- After booking tickets through the mobile phones, users receive a reservation message with the ticket details.
- The service charges of IRCTC are similar to e-tickets *i.e.* Rs. 10/- per ticket for second/ sleeper class and Rs. 20/- per ticket for all other classes.

(c) Publicity has been given through various mediums to popularise this initiative.

Two Shifts in Courts

1412. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether Government has received suggestions from various quarters regarding functioning of the Courts in two shifts for speedy disposal of the cases lying pending since long;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the institutions which have given the aforesaid suggestions; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto, the steps taken and progress made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal; however, with the objective of improving justice delivery, Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 Crores over its award period 2010-15. This grant is allocated for various initiatives. One of the initiatives is for increasing the court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift/Special Magistrate Courts etc.

A grant of Rs. 2500 crores has been allocated to the States for morning/evening/shift courts. These courts will try petty cases so as to clear backlog of the cases and to relive pressure on judicial time. These courts can either utilize the services of retired officer or of regular judicial officer on payment of additional compensation. The State Government in consultation with the High Courts, are to decide the category of cases which can be assigned to the morning/evening/shift courts etc.

Rs. 681.66 crores have been released to State Governments for the purpose up to 29.02.2012. So far, 4537 Morning/Evening/Holiday courts have been established. Morning/evening/holiday courts include other types of courts, Special/temporary courts setup with objectives of clearing the backlog of cases including cases of cheque bouncing under section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. The funds earmarked for these courts cannot be defrayed for any infrastructural expenditure and are restricted to creation of temporary additional staff, on contract, for disposal of cases as envisaged in the Thirteenth Finance Commission recommendations.

[*English*]

PPP for acquiring Fertilizer Mineral Assets Abroad

1413. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government panel headed by the Secretary of the Mines' Ministry has recommended for a Public-Private Partnership for acquiring fertilizer mineral assets abroad during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

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

(c) the estimated funds likely to be invested by the public and private sector for the said purpose; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) In the Working Group Report on Mineral Exploration and Development (other than Coal and Lignite) for the XIth Five Year Plan submitted by the Ministry of Mines to the Planning Commission for the Mineral Sector, the report by the Sub-Group-II on "Strategy based upon the demand and supply for Mineral Sector" recommends that a concentrated effort should be made by making consortium of public, private companies to acquire assets abroad specifically in the countries like Uzbekistan, Jordan etc, and has proposed creation of a new Central Scheme in the XII Plan with fund requirement of Rs. 1000 crore.

(c) and (d) The fund allocation for the scheme is subject to deliberation in the Planning Commission and thus the time frame for commencement can not be indicated at present.

Mushkil-Asaan Project

1414. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have launched 'Mushkil-Asaan-Mobile Ticketing Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of towns/cities in which the said facility is presently available;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the services throughout the country particularly in Chennai and other parts of Tamil Nadu and also for sub-urban services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above services are likely to be extended?

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

(b) Two mobile ticketing vans have been launched at Kolkata and New Delhi as pilot project and are functioning since January 2010. Further 25 Mobile Ticketing Vans have been sanctioned, out of these two have been commissioned at Vapi and Jaipur in September and November 2011 respectively.

(c) No, Madam. It is planned only for issue of Passenger Reservation System (PRS) tickets at places selected by Railways according to public requirement.

(d) Out of 25 mobile ticket vans sanctioned, two each have been planned for 9 Zonal Railways and one each for the remaining 7 Zonal Railways. This includes one at Chennai.

(e) It is expected to start the service at Chennai by the end of financial year 2012-13.

[Translation]

Recharge of Ground-water

1415. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has 422 implemented various projects of groundwater recharge under the central sector scheme 'Ground-Water Management and Regulation' in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the current assessment year;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan to cover all the States under this scheme during the next Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge have been implemented by Central Ground Water Board through State implementing agencies under the Central Sector of Ground Water Management and Regulation during XI Plan for replication by the State Governments under similar hydrogeological environment.

(b) As on date a total of Rs. 64.81 crore has been released for implementation by state agencies in various states during the XI Plan including release of Rs. 31.34 crore during the year 2011-12. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released for demonstrative recharge projects being implemented during XI Plan

Sl. No.	State	Fund released during current year (Rs. in crore)	Fund released during XI Plan (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.95	4.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.73	3.5
3.	Bihar	0.67	0.67
4.	Chadigarh	-	5.43
5.	Delhi	0.30	0.30
6.	Gujarat	-	2.21
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.26	1.26
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.55	0.55
9.	Jharkhand	1.22	1.34
10.	Karnataka	1.98	3.42

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	0.55	0.78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.91	3.93
13.	Maharashtra	0.04	0.15
14.	Nagaland	0.79	0.79
15.	Odisha	3.25	3.25
16.	Punjab	0.57	1.10
17.	Rajasthan	0.42	0.42
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.13	5.14
19.	Uttar Pradesh	12.69	25.02
20.	West Bengal	0.33	1.11
Total		31.34	64.81

[English]

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

1416. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is functioning properly in Punjab and all the other States, as on date;

(b) if so, the funds allotted for SGRY and funds utilized during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and category-wise;

(c) the number of mandays of employment targeted to be generated and the actual number of mandays generated under SGRY, during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and category-wise; and

(d) the details of work completed under SGRY during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was launched in 200 identified districts

[including 150 National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) districts] w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 in phase-I. From this date, NFFWP got subsumed under MGNREGA. Another programme called Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) which was in operation in all the districts in the country also got subsumed under MGNREGA in the 200 identified districts w.e.f. 1.4.2006. 130 additional districts were covered under MGNREGA in phase-II with effect from 1.4.2007 and all the remaining rural areas have been covered under the Act with effect from 1.4.2008. SGRY was thus discontinued with effect from 1.4.2008.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of above.

Constitution of NMDFC

1417. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the states where the Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has not yet been constituted alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(b) the estimated loss of Central assistance on this account;

(c) whether this has resulted in a setback for minority welfare works in these States;

(d) If so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) The steps taken to accelerate the pace for constitution of NMDFC in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per information available, State Minorities and Development Finance Corporations have not been set up in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Punjab, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Sikkim. The constitution of State Minorities Development and Finance Corporation is the prerogative of the State Governments.

(b) to (d) The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) was set up in 1994 as a national apex organization and implements its schemes through 38 State Channelising Agencies (SCAs)

nominated by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. Of these 38 SCAs, 14 SCAs are State Minorities Development and Finance Corporations. There has been no loss of Central assistance or setback for minority welfare-work in the States/UTs where Minorities Development and Finance Corporations have, not been set up as the existing SCAs implement the schemes of NMDFC.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Irrigation Projects in KBK Districts

1418. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Odisha has submitted a proposal for construction of major, medium and minor irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts for approval;

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

(c) the details of measures proposed by the

Government to improve irrigation facilities in Odisha particularly in Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts?

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) In Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha, 8 Major/Medium (MMI) projects have been included in Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) scheme, out of which 2 projects have since been completed and 6 are ongoing, also, 78 Surface Minor Irrigation projects have been included under AIBP. The details of MMI projects and Central Assistance released under AIBP is given at Statement-I and that of MI projects are given at Statement-II.

(c) The Government of India has been providing Central Assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since 1996-9V in order to expedite completion of the projects. In order to enhance the scope of funding to allow special consideration for the regions lagging behind in development, which presently include KBK districts of Odisha, the Central Assistance @90% to the cost of works is provided.

Statement I

Present Status of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in KBK districts of Odisha

Sl.No	Name of the Project	Year of Inclusion Under AIBP*	Status Complete/ Ongoing	CA Released under AIBP*
1.	Upper Indravati	1996-97	Ongoing	518.123
2.	Upper Kolab	1997-98	Completed	83.104
3.	Titlagarh SMI	1998-99	Ongoing	49.707
4.	Lower Indra	1999-2000	Ongoing	948.399
5.	Lower Suktel	1999-2000	Ongoing	232.388
6.	Potteru	2001-02	Completed	25.430
7.	Telengiri	2003-04	Ongoing	145.332
8.	RET Irrigation	2003-04	Ongoing	94.318

*AIBP Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme.

Statement II*Present Status of Major and Medium Irrigation projects in KBK districts of Odisha*

Sl.No.	No. of MI Schemes	Year of Inclusion under AIBP	Status		CA released under AIBP (Rs. in crore)
			No. of schemes completed	No. of ongoing MI schemes	
1.	15	1999-2000	14	1	51.310
3.	6	2000-2001	6	0	11.425
4.	20	2007-08	12	8	43.0268
5.	37	2008-09	11	26	47.8220
Total	78		43	35	153.5838

Sustainability of Water Resources

1419. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to ensure the sustainability of water resources in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is an urgent need to improve the availability of domestic water supply in view of the increase in population and number of habitations and at the same time to cope with the increasing demand for sectors like agriculture and industry; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to meet the said requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Central Government is undertaking several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of

India provides technical and financial assistance to State/ Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

(c) and (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Government proposes to meet the increasing demand of water through increase in water use efficiency.

[*Translation*]

Proposales for Reservoir Projects

1420. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received various proposals for reservoir projects from the States during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the projects approved during the said period;

(c) the State-wise funds allocated for each of the projects and the amount spent thereon; and

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

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

THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam, 12 Nos. (11 New and 1 Revised) and 20 Nos. (16 New and 4 Revised) proposals of reservoir projects have been received in Central Water Commission (CWC) during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively for appraisal.

(b) Out of the above 32 proposals, 7 proposals of new projects have been accorded investment clearance

by Planning Commission and 2 proposals of revised estimates have been accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR. The details of the above 9 projects are at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Central assistance released, expenditure incurred during 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the expected time for completion of the above 9 projects are at Statement-II.

Statement I

Status of Reservoir Projects (New & Revised) Approved by Planning Commission

(PC)/Accepted by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources during 2010 -11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Project Name	Name of the State	Major/ Medium	Status of the Project
1.	Raisa Reservoir Scheme (New)	Jharkhand	Medium	Approved by Planning Commission in February 2011
2.	Tajna Reservoir Scheme (New)	Jharkhand	Medium	Approved by Planning Commission in February 2011
3.	Upper Kaketo Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	Approved by Planning Commission in April 2011
4.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Project (Revised)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	Accepted by MoWR in January 2011
5.	Kushalpura Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	Approved by Planning Commission in August 2011
6.	Bagharu Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	Approved by Planning Commission in August 2011
7.	Rehti Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	Approved by Planning Commission in August 2011
8.	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojna (New)	Maharashtra	Major	Approved by Planning Commission in May 2011
9.	Upper Kundalika Project-Revised	Maharashtra	Major	Accepted by MoWR in September 2011

Statement II

St. No.	Project Name	Name of the State	Major/ Medium	Central Assistance (CA) released during 2010-11 under AIBP (Rs. Cr)	Expenditure incurred during 2010-11 under AIBP (Rs. Cr.)	Central Assistance (CA) released during 2011-12 under AIBP (Rs. Cr.)	Expenditure incurred during 2011-12 under AIBP (Rs. Cr.)	Likely date of Completion
1.	Rasa Reservoir Scheme (New)	Jharkhand	Medium	Not included under AIBP	Nil	Not included under AIBP	NA	2012-13
2.	Tajna Reservoir Scheme (New)	Jharkhand	Medium	Not included under AIBP	Nil	Not included under AIBP	NA	2013-14
3.	Upper Kaketo Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	Not included under AIBP	Nil	Proposal received	NA	2012-13
4.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Protect (Revised)	Andhra Pradesh	Major	Not released	536.64	Proposal received	NA	2015-16
5.	Kushalpura Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	Not included under AIBP	Nil	Proposal received	NA	2012-13
6.	Bagharru Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	Not included under AIBP	NH	Proposal received	NA	2012-13
7.	Rehti Irrigation Project (New)	Madhya Pradesh	Medium	Not included under AIBP	Nil	Proposal received	NA	2012-13
8.	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Voajna (New)	Maharashtra	Major under AIBP	Not included under AIBP	Nil	Not included under AIBP	NA	2015-16
9.	Upper Kundalika Project-Revised	Maharashtra	Major	Not released	4.228	Proposal received	NA	2012-13

NA: Stat* Governments submit Expenditure figures after completion of the financial year

Social Audit of PMGSY

1421. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review/audit has been carried out regarding the projects taken up under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

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

(c) the number and details of projects taken up under the said scheme in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is reviewed through monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual progress reports from the States, Regional Review meetings and Performance Review Community Meetings held from time to time.

(c) Since inception of the programme, the proposals valued at Rs. 5,387 crore comprising of 5,309 road works measuring 23,216 km. of length have been sanctioned to the state of Maharashtra. Out of these 4,845 road works measuring 20,853 km of length have been completed by the state, till January, 2012.

CSR in ONGC

1422. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

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

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)

has spent 2 per cent of its profit under Corporate Social Responsibility on Banner and Jaisalmer districts;

(b) if so, the amount spent during the last two years alongwith the details of the projects undertaken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has a corporate citizenship policy which is aligned to guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Government of India. Accordingly, ONGC has decided to allocate 2% of its profit after tax of the previous year for carrying out the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of the Company on an All India basis. Areas under Barmer District exclusively do not constitute operational areas of ONGC. However, efforts are being made by ONGC to undertake more CSR projects in the State of Rajasthan, particularly in the ONGC's operational areas of Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.

The amount spent for CSR activities in the last 2 years are as follows:

Year	Amount in crores
2009-10	268.87
2010-11	219.03

The details of amount spent in the last 2 years in the State of Rajasthan including Jaisalmer are given at Statement.

Statement*Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure in Rajasthan in 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl.No.	Details of Agency	Focus area	Amount
1	2	3	4
2009-10			
1.	Marwar Thalassaemia Society, Umed Hospital, Jodhpur	Health Care	1.45 lacs

1	2	3	4
2.	Asha School (Spl. School for disabled children) run by army authorities	Education & Information Technology	1.25 lacs
3.	Ramakrishna Mission (Vivekanand Smriti Mandir, Khetri, Jhunjhunu)	Entrepreneurship	0.85 lac
4.	Tanot Mata & Ghantiali Mata Temply Trust, Village, Tanot, Jaisalmer	Infrastructure Development	1.50 lacs
5.	Head Master, Government Upper Primary School, Tadana, Jaisalmer	Sports	0.15 lac
6.	Head Master, Government Primary School, Village Totha Jaisalmer	Education & Information Technology	0.25 lac
7.	Mool Suvidha Vikas Sansthan, Village, Daisar Ki Dhani, Jaisalmer	Infrastructure Development	11.0 lac
Total			16.45 lac
2010-11			
1.	Varisthajana Swasthya Sewa Abhiyan MMU at Jaisalmer	Health Care	12.83 lac

Economic Condition of Muslims

1423. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding economic condition of muslim population in the country including Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Government had constituted a

High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajinder Sachar in 2005 (popularly known as Sachar committee) for preparation of a report on social, economic and educational status of the Muslim Community in India. The Committee submitted its report on 17th November, 2006 which was tabled in the House on 30th November, 2006. Sachar Committee has compiled data on incidence of poverty for States/Union Territory over the period from 1983 to 2004-05 for urban and rural India which are enclosed at Statements-I and II. The Government also commissioned a baseline survey through Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in order to map socio-economic deficiency in the Minority-Concentrated Districts (MCDs). The ICCSSR Report has data for 90 MCDs only.

Statement I*Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India**Appendix Table 8.5: Poverty Incidence compared over time 1983 to 2004-05 - Urban*

States Urban	Total			Hindus									Muslims			All Others		
				All Hindus			SCs/STs			Other Hindus								
	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All India	29	33	38	27	31	36	46	51	55	22	26	32	44	47	53	16	23	27
West Bengal	24	23	33	21	20	29	41	37	48	14	15	25	44	41	57	21	27	16
Kerala	23	24	45	24	25	44	41	32	61	21	24	42	31	27	56	12	21	39
Uttar Pradesh	32	35	40	27	31	33	46	57	49	22	25	30	43	46	58	5	7	31
Bihar	42	34	53	38	31	52	70	52	62	33	26	49	57	46	57	4	29	36
Assam	7	8	17	5	6	17	7	14	22	5	5	16	13	22	21	4	0	13
Jammu and Kashmir	10	5	13	9	5	14	16	7	35	7	5	10	11	23	13	5	0	8
Jharkhand	22	-	-	20	-	-	51	-	-	12	-	-	44	-	-	28	-	-
Karnataka	33	40	49	30	36	46	54	61	65	24	30	42	49	58	64	16	23	35
Uttarakhand	17	-	-	16	-	-	31	-	-	12	-	-	27	-	-	0	-	-
Delhi	21	16	16	21	15	16	46	47	44	10	5	8	29	30	21	2	6	5
Maharashtra	33	35	35	28	32	33	43	57	61	24	28	28	55	50	48	30	32	34
Andhra Pradesh	34	38	45	32	37	42	48	47	55	27	35	40	49	49	57	22	26	40
Gujarat	18	28	40	16	25	37	21	42	57	15	22	32	34	47	54	2	23	27
Rajasthan	27	31	36	26	28	35	48	47	50	18	23	29	39	56	47	7	14	21
Madhya Pradesh	48	48	43	45	47	42	69	65	67	37	40	35	70	60	52	7	31	39
Haryana	21	16	18	21	16	19	40	25	38	16	14	14	46	40	0	1	23	10
Tamil Nadu	28	40	42	29	40	43	50	57	65	25	36	40	24	46	44	21	34	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Odisha	50	41	43	49	40	42	74	57	62	42	35	37	51	68	69	51	24	37
Himachal Pradesh	4	9	7	4	10	7	6	21	15	3	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	9
Chhattisgarh	46	-	-	47	-	-	50	-	-	45	-	-	62	-	-	11	-	-
Punjab	10	11	13	11	11	14	19	24	25	8	7	11	21	23	33	6	11	10
All Other States	10	13	19	11	14	21	21	15	38	9	14	19	19	15	24	4	9	11

Source: Sachar Committee Report.

Statement II

Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India

Appendix Table 8.6: Poverty Incidence compared over time 1983 to 2004-05 - Rural

States Urban	Total			Hindus									Muslims			All Others		
				All Hindus			SCs/STs			Other Hindus								
	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88	2004-05	1993-94	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All India	28	37	39	28	36	40	41	50	54	21	29	33	33	45	43	18	27	25
West Bengal	28	41	46	24	38	45	31	49	55	16	26	35	36	48	47	36	58	46
Kerala	13	25	25	13	24	24	24	37	36	10	22	21	17	32	37	7	21	14
Uttar Pradesh	34	42	45	33	43	45	45	59	60	28	36	39	37	43	47	49	6	29
Bihar	42	58	58	41	56	57	64	71	71	32	49	52	52	67	62	33	66	60
Assam	23	45	35	16	40	32	18	42	36	14	39	30	38	55	41	23	63	52
Jammu and Kashmir	3	18	26	3	16	26	4	20	38	2	14	20	3	47	27	11	5	9
Jharkhand	43	-	-	41	-	-	52	-	-	33	-	-	44	-	-	51	-	-
Karnataka	24	30	31	25	30	31	36	43	48	20	24	26	27	34	31	1	24	30
Uttarakhand	15	-	-	15	-	-	20	-	-	12	-	-	20	-	-	21	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Delhi	7	2	1	7	2	2	0	12	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	32	38	45	31	36	44	54	51	58	24	31	39	28	43	42	47	51	57
Andhra Pradesh	11	16	21	11	16	21	21	27	33	7	11	17	10	12	27	10	24	22
Gujarat	20	22	28	21	22	29	32	31	41	15	17	23	13	16	20	19	37	23
Rajasthan	18	26	31	18	26	32	29	42	44	11	17	24	14	32	27	13	15	4
Madhya Pradesh	37	41	46	37	41	46	52	53	62	24	30	33	35	28	41	2	24	42
Haryana	13	28	15	12	26	15	26	45	30	7	18	9	26	53	31	9	33	7
Tamil Nadu	24	33	42	24	33	42	32	44	58	21	28	36	10	25	37	22	41	47
Odisha	47	50	55	47	50	54	65	62	73	33	40	43	26	41	34	75	68	79
Himachal Pradesh	8	30	16	8	31	16	15	42	20	5	26	15	4	36	4	9	12	6
Chhattisgarh	43	-	-	43	-	-	51	-	-	36	-	-	42	-	-	34	-	-
Punjab	9	12	13	7	12	20	8	17	29	6	7	10	4	21	31	9	11	10
All Other States	15	21	21	23	36	20	36	32	32	15	15	16	28	28	22	5	21	23

Source: Sachar Committee Report.

[English]

Status of Muslim Community

1424. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether observations in the 'Report of Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India' made by Justice Rajinder Sachar Committee has depicted varied status of the muslim community in different States;

(b) if so, the States where their status is reported to be worst and the States where muslims have been better off or equal as compared to other communities;

(c) whether, based on the Report, the Government has asked these 'worst category' States to clarify the

reasons behind such status of the muslims in their respective States;

(d) if so, the response from such States in this regard; 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) Sachar Committee has examined the status of the Muslim Community in India with reference to various parameters including social, educational and economic backwardness. However, the report has not graded the States in terms of the status of Muslim community.

(c) No, Madam in view of the reply at (a) and (b) However, the Government has taken (as at Statement) a number of affirmative actions encompassing all States/UTs, based on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee. The follow up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations is periodically taken up by each of the Ministry/Department concerned including the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

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

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

1. Department of Financial Services:

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

- (v) Lead banks have organized 618 entrepreneurial development programmes in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population upto September, 2011 and the number of beneficiaries is 9065.

2. Ministry of Human Resource Development:

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

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

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

- (e) Preference is given by the University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims, The UGC hafencfoned 284 Women's hostels and released Rs.201.55 crore till 30th Sept., 2011 during 11th Plan in Minority Concentration Districts/area.
- (f) The-Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) has been launched with an allocation of Rs. 325 crore for the Eleventh Five-year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teachers' salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids, and computers, and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. An amount of Rs. 92.77 crore has been released upto 31st Dec., 2011 against budget provision of Rs. 150 crore. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/ unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), has been lauched with an allocation of Rs. 125 crore for the Eleventh Five-year Plan. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 21.88 crore has been released against budget outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore upto 31st Dec., 2011.
- (g) For subsequent access to higher education, the Certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose Certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board.
- (h) Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up at three Central Universities namely,. Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Isiamia University, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. During 2011-12, 4718 Urdu Teachers have been trained under Refresher Courses/Workshops.
- (i) Under the revised scheme, financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers.
- (j) The States/UTs have been advised to undertake community based mobilization campaigns in areas having a substantial population of Muslims. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census. Out of 88 Muslim dominated districts, 61 districts have been covered under Saakshar Bharat.
- (k) Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) are envisaged in the revised schemes. At present, JSSs are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.
- (l) The mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2008-09 and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with a concentration of Muslim population are being covered under this scheme.
- (m) All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised to use existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children.
- (n) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 (NCF). 14 States have revised their curriculums as per the NCF 2005 while 9 States are in the process of doing so. Ten States/UTs use textbooks of neighbouring States or NCERT textbooks.
- (o) Thirty five universities have started centers for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy

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

3. Ministry of Minority Affairs:

- (a) An expert group, constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. The concept of diversity index has been subsumed in the EOC. The draft Bill for EOC is under consultation with other Ministries/Departments concerned.
- (b) The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 as passed by the Lok Sabha was referred to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 2010. The Select Committee held its 22nd Meeting on 12.12.2011. The Report of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and the evidence tendered before the Select Committee were placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 16th December, 2011.
- (c) The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). A consultancy firm has been appointed to work out the details for restructuring of NMDFC. The firm had submitted its draft reports which were examined in the Ministry. The Report and the views of the Consultancy Monitoring Committee are under consideration.
- (d) An Inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns having substantial minority population, has submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in these 338 towns.
- (e) Three scholarship schemes for minority communities namely, pre-matric scholarship from Class-I to X, post-matric scholarship from class

XI to PhD and merit-cum-means, scholarship for technical and professional courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels have been launched. Under these schemes, Rs. 649.21 crore have been sanctioned for award of scholarships to 33.90 lakh students belonging to minority communities in 2011-12 upto 31st December, 2011. Further, a fellowship scheme called Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme for M.Phil and Ph.D scholars has been under implementation, 756 fellowships and 3778 renewals have been sanctioned by University Grants Commission (UGC) and financial assistance for Rs. 51.98 crore has been released upto 31st December, 2011.

- (f) The corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), which stood at Rs. 100 crore, was doubled to Rs. 200 crore in December, 2006. The corpus was, however, increased during 11th Plan period to Rs. 700 crore. Under the scheme of MAEF, since 2007-08, 419 NGOs have been given grants-in-aid for infrastructure development of educational institutions and 48471 scholarships were awarded to meritorious girls in classes-XI and XII.
- (g) A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07. Against the target of 6000 candidates for 2011-12, financial assistance has been given to 90 students/candidates belonging to minority communities. Funds to the tune of Rs.4.00 crore have been released against the budget provision of Rs. 16 crore, upto 31st December, 2011.
- (h) A Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of 90 minority concentration districts (fully in 68 and partly in 22 districts) in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have been approved and Rs. 2588.34 crore released to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations up to 31st December, 2011 since launching of the programme.

4. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

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

5. Planning Commission:

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

6. Department of Personnel and Training:

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

7. Ministry of Home Affairs:

- (a) A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns

expressed in the Sachar Committee report regarding anomalies with respect to reserved constituencies under the delimitation schemes and submitted its report.

- (b) A Working Group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC sent the Bill to Ministry of Home Affairs on 25.07.2011. The draft Bill is under examination in Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps have been taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities.

- (a) Under UIDSSMT, Rs. 2672.34 crore has been sanctioned for 88 towns having a substantial minority population.
- (b) Under IHSDP, projects costing Rs. 1897.69 crore are for 101 towns having a substantial minority population.
- (c) Under BSUP, Rs. 7086.47 crore has been sanctioned for 17 towns.
- (d) Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Kerala have given exemption to Waqf Board properties from Rent Control Act, while Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have informed that no Waqf property exists in these States.

9. Ministry of Labour and Employment:

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

10. Ministry of Culture:

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

11. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

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

12. Ministry of Panchayati Raj:

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

As per information furnished by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, States/UTs of Uttarakhand, Kerala, West Bengal, and Lakshadweep have mentioned that provisions for ensuring representation of minorities in District and Panchayat level exist. The State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Odisha have informed that the matter is under consideration.

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

13. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:

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

Setting up of Pharmacopoeia Commission

1425. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a Pharmacopoeia Commission at a cost of Rs. 14.08 crore for developing indigenous medicines with the aim of raising the country's share in the \$62 billion global herbal drug market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status 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 Government had set up a Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine in the year 2010 with the objectives of laying down Pharmacopoeial standards for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs.

(b) The Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine has a three tier structure, having a General Body, Governing Body as well as a Scientific Body. The General Body consist of 13 members and the Governing Body of 5-6 members with an option for co-option of others.

(c) It is an independent/autonomous body registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Ponnaiyar-Palar Link

1426. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prefeasibility Report (PFR) has been prepared for Ponnaiyar-Palar link in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared the Pre feasibility report (PFR) of the Ponnaiyar-Palar link and sent the same to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Ponnaiyar (Krishnagiri)-Palar Intra State link envisages transfer of 99 Mm³ of water, annually available at Krishnagiri dam as flood flow to the Kalar, a tributary of Palar river in the adjacent basin through 55.7 km long canal by gravity during the months from October to December for 15 days at the rate of 5 days in each month. The diverted water is proposed to be utilized for recharging the ground water of Palar basin and thereby to stabilise the existing command area of about 1870 ha being irrigated through the existing wells and bore wells.

The total cost of the project is estimated as Rs. 25793 lakhs at 2008-09 price level. The Benefits-cost ratio is estimated to be 1.21.

(c) Irrigation being a state subject planning, execution and operation and maintenance of water resources projects are carried out by the State Government as per their requirement and priorities of works.

Water Dispute Tribunals

1427. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace all water dispute tribunals with a single one;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of water dispute tribunals existing at present; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide one-stop forum to deal with all inter-State water disputes in the country and to confer this entity a quasi-judicial status?

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 proposal to set up a standing tribunal to adjudicate all inter state river water disputes referred to it is at conceptual stage.

At present there are 5 no. of inter-State river water disputes tribunal. Their details are as follows:

Sl.No.	River/Rivers	States concerned	Date of Reference to the Central Government	Date of Reference to the Tribunal
1.	Ravi and Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	-	April, 1986
2.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	July, 1986	June, 1990
3.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	September, 2002- January, 2003	April, 2004
4.	Mahadayi	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	July, 2002	November, 2010
5.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	February, 2006	March, 2010

[Translation]

Corpus Fund for Providing Medical Facilities

1428. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has demanded corpus fund for providing better medical facilities to affected people of Bhopal gas tragedy during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the funds demanded; and

(c) the time by which the said fund is likely to be provided by the Union 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 Madhya Pradesh had submitted an Action Plan for rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims involving an expenditure of Rs. 982.75 crore in June, 2008. The Plan included a corpus fund of Rs. 500 crore for meeting recurring expenditure. Government of Madhya Pradesh resubmitted the detailed revised proposal on 21st December, 2010 on the requirement of funds for long term medical rehabilitation of the gas victims and creation of a Corpus Fund of Rs. 500 crore to meet the same. The proposal was examined by the Planning Commission afresh on the directions of the Group of Ministers (GoM) on Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster. The Planning Commission, while requesting Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for its comments for further examination, has informed on 6th January, 2012 that the Commission did not support the proposal.

Late Running of Trains

1429. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all express/superfast/passenger trains on Mumbai-Howrah rail route are running late from their scheduled time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the passengers are facing inconvenience due to trains running late by five to ten hours; and

(d) the necessary steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. In 2nd week of March 2012 (6th to 14th March), out of 62 Mail/Express trains which originated and terminated on Mumbai-Howrah rail route, only 9 Mail/Express trains lost punctuality.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Import of Petroleum and Allied Products

1430. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether eighty per cent of the country's consumption of petrol and its allied products are imported;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to conduct geological and oceanic survey to find out the oil reserves within the country; and

(c) 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. The import of Petrol (MS) and its consumption in the country during the last three years is as follows:

(In Thousand Metric Tonne)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
Consumption	11258	12818	14192
Import	397	385	1702
(%) Import, vs. consumption	3.5	3.0Sr	12.0

(b) and (c) In order to assess hydrocarbon prospectivity in the sedimentary basins, gravity magnetic, electro-magnetic, aero-magnetic, magneto-telluric, geochemical and seismic surveys in Indian sedimentary basins in onland and offshore areas are being carried out. The data obtained from these surveys are used for carving out exploratory blocks for offering under New Exploration Licensing Policy(NELP) bidding rounds. In addition, Contractors) under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime also conduct various geo-scientific surveys to find the hydrocarbon potential in the awarded blocks.

[*Translation*]

Power Generation in Railways

1431. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways proposes implementation of regenerative braking system as being used by Delhi Metro to get electricity;

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

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways towards generating power through non-conventional methods for the use in their operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Indian Railways has already started manufacturing of new generation 6000 Horse Power (HP) electric locomotives and Electrical Multiple Units (EMUs) with regenerative braking feature at Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

(CLW) and Integral Coach Factory (ICF) respectively. Such technology will be implemented on more number of locomotives and Electric Multiple Units in future.

(c) Indian Railways has commissioned one wind mill plant of 10.5 Mega Watt (MW) capacity for Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai on 31.03.2009 in Tamil Nadu. Two wind mill power plants of 10.5 MW capacity each one in Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) for North Western Railway and other in Tamil Nadu for Southern Railway have been sanctioned.

Indian Railways further proposes to setup wind mill plants of 72 MW capacity in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Indian Railways is also harnessing solar power by providing solar Photo Voltaic (PV) modules of varying capacities at Railway stations, office buildings, training institutes and level crossing gates.

[English]

Corruption in Private Sector

1432. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend Indian Penal Code (IPC) to curb corruption in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Article 12 of the UN Convention against Corruption relates to corruption in private sector. In order to and bring the domestic laws in conformance with the Article 12 of UNCAC, there is a proposal to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to make bribery in private sector a criminal offence. Since Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure fall in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, taking a view on

the proposal is subject to receipt of the comments from all the State Governments. No time frame can be fixed in this regard.

Import of Raw Material

1433. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn any policy for acquiring raw material from abroad for the micro, small and medium enterprise to meet the future demand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the likely benefits to be accrued from the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) At present, there is no policy in Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to acquire raw material from abroad for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of NGHDA

1434. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Gas Highway Development Authority (NGHDA) on the lines of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI):

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued from setting up of such Authority?

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 proposal of setting up of National Gas Highway Development Authority (NGHDA) on the lines of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is under examination.

Functions of MGIRI

1435. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and functions of Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI);

(b) the amount allocated and spent by the Institute during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI) is a national-level institute for research, design and extension activities in the rural industrial sector.

(b) Details of funds released to, and utilized by, MGIRI during each of the last three years are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Released	Utilization
2009-10	3.72	3.79**
2014-11	6.35	5.04
2011-12*	3.87	3.60

*upto 29th February 2012

**includes unspent balance of previous year.

(c) Since 2 and 09-10, MGIRI has initiated action on handholding/providing technological support to 155 model enterprises, developed 53 improved machines/processes/services to achieve greater efficiency and reduce drudgery, trained 1613 persons, held 63 workshops and participated in 29 exhibitions to popularize the prototypes processes developed by them.

Agencies for Nirmal Gram Puraskar

1436. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agencies hired for survey work in connection with Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) 2010 were technically and professionally competent to conduct field survey in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted by these survey agencies to hire local persons from Gujarat;

(d) whether the survey agencies conducted field survey in a transparent and statistically sound manner and informed Gram Panchayats as well as other stakeholders about the survey objectives;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of funds given to each of the agencies that conducted survey in NGP applicant villages in Gujarat during 2010 and 2011;

(g) whether the Government of Gujarat raised verbal and written objections to the findings of these survey agencies; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The agencies engaged for conducting survey work in connection with Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) 2010 had experience and expertise in conducting survey as per Terms of Reference (TOR).

(c) The TOR provided to the survey agencies mentioned that each survey team should consist of 1 supervisor and 2 investigators. All the members of the team should be at least graduated and should be able to communicate effectively in the local language.

(d) and (e) The agencies conducted the survey in accordance with the TOR and provided their reports as per the time schedule through online reporting system maintained by the Ministry followed by hard copies. The details of the report were also shared with the State Government.

(f) The details of payments made to each of the agencies that conducted survey in NGP applicant villages in Gujarat during 2010 and 2011 are as under:

	Payments Made (Amount in Rupees)
Agency conducted survey in Gujarat during 2010	
Action For Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra-AFARM	2010750
Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.	1938600
Asian Centre for Socio-Economic and Rural Development	2229000
Centre of Science for Villages (CSV)	1700250
Indian Institute of Public Administration	1789667
Society for Social Services, MBC	2642908
Agency conducted survey in Gujarat during 2011	
Centre for Advanced Research and Development	
	1489500
CMS, Research House	1747800
DHV India Pvt. Ltd.	1431000
DMG Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	1251918
GFK Mode Pvt. Ltd.	1309770
Poverty Learning Foundation	1769400
Sambodhi Research and Communications Pvt. Ltd.	1400400
Santek Consultants Private Limited	1582200

(g) and (h) Yes, Madam The communications were examined and since the objections raised were not in compliance with the NGP Guidelines, the State was informed accordingly.

Irrigation Decade

1437. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared 2011-20 as 'Irrigation Decade' to utilize the full potential of water resources judiciously; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially for Andhra Pradesh?

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

VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No, Madam. The Central Government has not declared 2011-20 as "Irrigation Decade".

(b) Does not arise.

Cancer Drugs under DPCO

1438. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include many cancer drugs under the Drug Price Control Order as a part of the New List of Essential Medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure affordability of cancer drugs 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) and (b) The Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) which proposes to bring medicines as under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 based on the criteria as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under price control. The NLEM, 2011 contain 33 Anti-Cancer medicines also. The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) was circulated among the concerned Ministries/ Stakeholders. The draft Policy was also available for comments of any other interested person on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in by 30.11.2011. The views from all the concerned stakeholders which have been received are being examined for being submitted to the Group of Ministers.

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

[Translation]

NGOs in Gujarat

1439. SHRI VITHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which have been given financial assistance under the schemes run by the Ministry in Gujarat;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and utilized by them during the last three years including the current year, NGO-wise;

(c) whether some of the NGO's have been found involved in financial irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Outlets Allotted to MNC

1440. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have allotted outlets to Multi-National Companies (MNCs) at railway stations of the country to sell their products;

(b) if so, the names of the companies alongwith names of the products which have been allowed to be sold; and

(c) the reasons for allowing the MNCs to sell their products at railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Irregularities in JVG Group

1441. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that JVG group is Involved in Irregularities and violated the RBI guideline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has made an enquiry and submitted report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the JVG has misused the money raised from investors and later defaulted at the time of payment; and

(f) if so, the action taken to save the Investors money?

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) Ministry has no information of JVG Group being involved in violating any RBI guidelines.

(c) and (d) Investigation into the affairs of thirteen (13) companies of the JVG Group was ordered by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs In the year 2007, and, was, referred to the SFIO. A list of such companies is at Statement. Out of these 4 companies are under liquidation. SFIO has since submitted Its reports In respect of each of the said 13 companies.

(e) and (f) The Investigations revealed various instances of misuse of money raised by these companies and defaults In Its repayment. Further, the investigations also revealed various Instances of Cheating, Fraud, Criminal Breach of Trust and diversion of funds, etc. by the promoters/directors of the said companies. SFIO has since filed prosecution in respect of 9 companies. As the remaining Four companies are under Liquidation, filing of prosecution can be done after obtaining the leave of the Hon'ble High Court in term of section 446 of the Companies Act.

Statement

List of Companies of JVG Group

1. M/s JVG Industries Limited
2. M/s JVG Publication Limited
3. M/s JVG Hotels Limited
4. M/s JVG Steels Limited
5. M/s JVG Techno India Limited
6. M/s JVG Holdings Limited
7. M/s JVG Farm Fresh Limited
8. M/s JVG Housing Finance Limited
9. M/s JVG Overseas Limited
10. M/s JVG Finance Ltd. (under liquidation)
11. M/s JVG Leasing Ltd. (under liquidation)

12. M/s JVG Securities Ltd. (under liquidation)

13. M/s JVG Departmental Stores Ltd. (under liquidation)

[Translation]

Self Help Groups in Bihar

1442. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of self help groups being run and financed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and District Rural Development Cell (DRDC) in Bihar;

(b) whether the number of such rural development agencies, cells, NGOs have increased during the last few years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware of irregularities, if any, on the part of these bodies;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Bhakra Beas Management Board

1443. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of water for Haryana prescribed by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has been changed as per actual utilization thereof; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has informed the following. Haryana draws its share of Sutlej water as per Bhakra Nangal Agreement,

1959 and of surplus Ravi Beas waters as per Adhoc Interim Agreement approved in BBMB's 105th meeting held on 03.12.1982. The water is delivered by Punjab to Haryana at two Haryana Contact points *viz.* RD 390 BMI and RD 180 Narwana Branch to the extent of safe carrying capacity available in these channels. Quantum of water deliveries are made as per decision taken in Technical Committee every month by BBMB, in which the partner States are members, keeping in view availability of water, shares of partner States and their requirements/ demands and safe carrying capacities of various shannels falling in conveyance system.

[*English*]

Disruption of Train Services

1444. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the normal services of Railways in the naxal-affected areas are being constantly disrupted;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such incidents reported during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have received representations from the railway unions to provide more security to the railway staff in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Railways thereto; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Railways to ensure that adequate security is provided to the Railway staff, property and passengers in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The speeds of passenger carrying trains on certain sections of Mumbai-Howrah route have been controlled during night in view of prevailing law and order situation. Further, adequate precautions are also taken to regulate train services during the bandh calls given by Left Wing Extremists. Isolated incidents of sabotage on Railways have been reported affecting the normal train services.

Number of such incidents reported during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as under:

Year	No. of incidents reported
2009	60
2010	75
2011	44

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Suggestions have been received from the Railway Unions to improve safety environment in Left Wing Extremism affected areas. Since, 'Policing' on Railways is a State Subject and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, they are requested by the Railways to make additional deployment of Civil Police, Government Railway Police (GRP) and Central Para Military Forces to avoid attacks on Railway infrastructure including Railway employees and avert any likely disasters.

Railways maintain regular coordination at different levels with the State Governments to ensure safety and security of Railway staff, property and passengers in these areas.

Fertilizer Subsidy

1445. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the extant arrangements for administration of fertilizer subsidy under the subsidy regime;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended developing of an alternative instrument for release of fertilizer subsidy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the recommendations of the Finance Commission has been accepted by the Government; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the same?

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

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, However various suggestions on further improvement have been considered from time to time. Implementation of the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy on decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers has been implemented with effect from 1st April, 2010. In terms of this policy, the subsidy on the nutrients 'N'-Nitrogen, 'P'-Phosphorus, 'K'-Potash and 'S'-Sulphur contents would be fixed on an annual basis. In addition to the fixed subsidy on above mentioned nutrients, there will be an additional per tonne subsidy for subsidized fertilizer carrying other secondary nutrients and micro nutrients in formulations approved under FCO 1985. The various options of subsidy regime in indigenously produced urea beyond the New Pricing Scheme (NPS)-III are under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Twelfth Finance Commission has, on the issue of fertilizer subsidy observed that "There is a clear need to develop an alternative instrument so that the volume of subsidy is small and its benefits are targeted better. The present mechanism needs to be phased out as soon as possible." (para 3.17) Chapter 3 of the Report. The Twelfth Finance Commission has however not given any specific recommendation regarding fertilizer subsidy.

(d) to (f) In respect of Department of Fertilizers, in view of the (c) above, it does not arise.

LPG Distributorship

1446. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of number of domestic LPG consumers to the number of the LPG distributors throughout the country both in rural and urban areas;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase the ratio in this regard;

(c) whether a large number of applications are lying pending for LPG distributorship under different quotas for many years throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

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

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are serving about 849.67 lakh domestic LPG consumers in urban areas and 503.06 lakh in rural areas through their 7,036 urban LPG distributorships and 4,183 rural LPG distributorships respectively, in the ratio of 12,076 customers per one LPG distributorship in urban and 12,026 customers per one LPG distributorship in rural areas of the country.

(b) "Vision-2015" adopted by this Ministry envisages raising the country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75%, by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015, especially in rural areas and under-covered areas.

(c) and (d) OMCs have reported that 1,492 regular LPG distributorships and 3,380 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributorships, under various categories are pending for commissioning in the country, due to non-receipt of various mandatory licences and approvals, disposal of complaints/litigation, pending court cases, etc. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Commissioning of pending distributorships is subject to the above-mentioned factors and the OMCs are pursuing early commissioning.

Statement

State-wise details of LPG Distributorships Pending for Commissioning

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of regular LPG distributorships	Number of RGGLV distributorships
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	206
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15
3.	Assam	22	103
4.	Bihar	26	296
5.	Chhattisgarh	24	36
6.	Delhi	7	0
7.	Goa	4	0
8.	Gujarat	64	73

1	2	3	4
9.	Haryana	16	109
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	65
12.	Jharkhand	36	137
13.	Karnataka	21	141
14.	Kerala	149	99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	119	151
16.	Maharashtra	116	220
17.	Manipur	3	21
18.	Meghalaya	2	3
19.	Mizoram	1	19
20.	Nagaland	5	5
21.	Odisha	18	207
22.	Punjab	60	127
23.	Rajasthan	89	167
24.	Sikkim	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	149	213
26.	Tripura	3	16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	431	594
28.	Uttarakhand	7	57
29.	West Bengal	38	259
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	3	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	1
Total		1492	3380

[*Translation*]**Impact of MGNREGS on Self Employment**

1447. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian School of Business, Hyderabad has recently published a report on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme stating that the scheme is hampering the growth and expansion of small and cottage industries in rural areas as the common man is getting increasingly dependent on the Government employment scheme there by discouraging self employment in small and Cottage Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Indian School of Business, Hyderabad, in its research report entitled 'Why an innovative anti poverty programme showed no net impact' has not found any conclusive evidence on the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the implementation of micro enterprise development programme in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh, the sample district of the study.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Quota in Railway Stalls

1448. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have fixed any quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to run stalls at railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the norms of the said quota are being flouted;

(d) if so, the details of such complaints received and the action taken by the Railways against the concerned officials in this regard so far, zone-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or being taken to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(b) As per new Catering Policy, 2010 a 25% reservation has been earmarked in allotment of minor static catering units at A, B & C category of railways stations, out of which 6% and 4% are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. At D, E & F category of railway stations 49.5 % reservation has been earmarked for different reserved categories and out of which 12% and 8% are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The allotment of minor catering units under different reserved categories is a continuous process and the measures are taken to fulfill the earmarked quota. The same is processed by the railways from time-to-time to ensure the norms.

Industrial Groups for SSI

1449. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish industrial groups for the expansion and development of small scale industries in the country;

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

(c) the time by which these industrial groups are likely to be established; and

(d) the estimated amount likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) At present, there is no proposal for establishing industrial groups. However, this Ministry is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). Under this scheme, there is Infrastructure Development (ID) component for setting up New Industrial Centres/Estates as per requirements projected by the State Governments.

(b) 18 New Infrastructure Development Centre are proposed to be set up under Infrastructure Development component of MSE-CDP. Details are given at Statement.

(c) Generally, two years time is required for completion of Infrastructure Development projects. However, projects completion depends upon Implementing Agencies of respective State Governments.

(d) The amount of funds likely to be spent for new Infrastructure development projects is given at Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	No. of New ID Centres proposed to be setup	The estimated amount likely to be incurred on the proposed ID Centres	
			Project Cost	GoI Assistance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	328.00	262.40
2.	Assam	5	1983.70	1586.95
3.	Gujarat	1	500.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	720.00	432.00
5.	Odisha	1	436.53	174.61
6.	Punjab	1	482.21	193.00
7.	Rajasthan	2	1184.00	710.00
8.	Tripura	1	456.30	365.04
9.	Tamil Nadu	4	1172.00	703.20
10.	West Bengal	1	752.86	451.72

[English]

Railways General Manager Conference

1450. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two day General Managers' conference of Indian Railways was held recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed during the said conference and follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. The two days General Managers' Conference was held recently on 11th and 12th January 2012.

(b) Various issues related to Safety, Punctuality, Freight Loading, Financial Performance (Earnings and Expenditure), Cleanliness in Trains and Stations, Completion of works pertaining to New Lines/Gauge Conversion/Doubling/Electrification, Performance of Production Units, etc on Indian Railways were discussed during the Conference.

General Managers' conference is a periodic performance review mechanism at the apex level of Indian Railways. The action on decisions taken during these conferences is a continuous process and depends upon a large number of factors including availability of resources, policies and responses of State Governments

and other Ministries of Government of India, general economic environment in the country, etc.

[Translation]

Full Reimbursement of Fee under Scholarship Schemes

1451. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of reimbursement of whole fee under the Merit-cum-Means scholarship scheme being implemented by the Government for the minorities;

(b) if so, whether there is also such provision in the scholarship scheme implemented by the Government for backward classes;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to implement the provision of full reimbursement of fee under the Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means scholarship schemes for backward classes; 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) 70 institutes for professional and technical courses have been listed under the merit-cum-means based scholarship scheme. Eligible students from the minority communities admitted to these institutions are reimbursed full course fee. A course fee of Rs. 20,000/

- per annum or the actual fee, which ever is less, is reimbursed to students studying in other institutions.

(b) Under the Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs(PMS-OBC) implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, there is a provision for reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fee to OBC students.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Thrust on Drinking Water and Sanitation

1452. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to concentrate more on re-orientation of rural development programmes by giving a thrust to priority areas viz drinking water, sanitation etc. through focused attention on specialized needs of the States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has given higher priority to rural water supply and sanitation during 2012-13 by allocating a sum of Rs. 14,000 crore as against Rs. 10,000 crore made available for rural water supply and sanitation in the current year 2011-12. Specialized needs of States in terms of the areas under Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and special category Hill States are taken care of by giving them weightage in allocation of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

[English]

Annual Accounts under MGNREGS

1453. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) lays down laying of reports and audited annual accounts before the Parliament;

(b) if so, whether annual accounts of the MGNREGA are being audited by the Comptroller Auditor General (CAG) and laid before the Parliament regularly;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), funds are utilised by registered Societies or Panchayats designated by States/UTs. Finalization of accounts of such Societies/accounting entities and laying the same before the State Legislature is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. As per section 11 (1) (f) of the MGNREG Act, it is the duty of the Central Employment Guarantee Council to prepare annual reports on implementation of MGNREGA which are to be laid before Parliament. The appropriation account of the Ministry comprising (after C and AG audit) of the detailed accounts of all schemes of the Ministry is laid before Parliament annually. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has also been requested to conduct financial audit of all schemes including MGNREGA.

Take overs of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies

1454. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps or made a request to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to conduct a study on the take over of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies by the Multi-National Companies in the Pharmaceutical Sector;

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

(c) whether 7 domestic drug manufacturing companies have been acquisitioned by the Multi-National Companies by giving unrealistic valuation for take over;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this acquisition in brown field project has added any fresh capacity in terms of production, job creation, research and development;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has any plan to assess the adverse impact on the domestic market for such acquisition; and

(h) 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 Department of Pharmaceuticals had requested Department of Commerce to make an appropriate assessment on the issue of recent takeovers/acquisitions of domestic pharmaceutical industries so that the required policy change to save guard our general sectoral interest could be taken.

(b) The Department of Commerce had entrusted the work of study on the recent taken over of domestic pharma industry to Ernst and Young. Ernst and Young have since submitted their report to Department of Commerce, Department of Commerce has informed that the report has recommended continuation of the current FDI policy in pharmaceutical sector.

(c) and (d) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has informed that since April, 2004 to December, 2011, there has been 141 instances of Foreign Direct Investment in various Indian Drug Manufacturing Companies. The details of these are at Statement.

(e) and (f) Such a study would be conducted by the Department.

(g) and (h) With a view to examine the issued involved in a broader perspectives, Planning Commission had with the approval of the Hon'ble Prime Minister constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairpersonship of Shri Arun Maira, Member (Industry), Planning Commission to consider all the relevant aspects.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister chaired a meeting to discuss the FDI policy in drugs and pharmaceutical sector

on 10th October, 2011. The meeting deliberated upon the report of Shri Arun Maira, Member (Industry), Planning Commission which followed a CCEA decision to get greater clarity on the issue of FDI policy governing mergers and acquisitions in the pharmaceutical sector, while striking a balance between larger public health concerns and strengthening domestic manufacturing capacities. The following considered decisions were taken in the meeting:

- (a) India will continue to allow FDI without any limits (100%) under the automatic route for Greenfield investments in the pharma sector. This will facilitate addition of manufacturing capacities, technology acquisition and development;
- (b) In case of brownfield investments in the pharma sector, FDI will be allowed through the FIPB approval route for a period of upto six months. During this period, necessary enabling regulations will be put in place by the CCI for effective oversight on mergers and acquisitions to ensure that there is a balance between public health concerns and attracting FDI in the pharma sector. Thereafter, the requisite oversight will be done by the CCI entirely in accordance with the competition laws of the country.

Subsequently, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion issued Press Note No. 3(2011 Series) dated 8.11.2011 amending the existing FDI policy under which 100% FDI was permitted through automatic route. As per Press Note 3(2011 Series) issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 08.11.2011.

- (i) FDI, upto 100%, under the automatic route, would continue to be permitted for greenfield investments in the Pharmaceutical sector.
- (ii) FDI upto 100%, would be permitted for brownfield investment (*i.e.* investments in existing companies), in the pharmaceuticals sector, under the Government approval route.

As per the above Press Note, this would be reviewed after the period 6 months.

Statement*Company-wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2004 to December 2011**Sector: Drugs and Pharmaceuticals**Acquisition Route*

Sl.No.	Name of Indian Company	Country	Name of Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amount of FDI Inflows	
					(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ crore) million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	HOSPIRA HEALTHCARE INDIA PVT. LTD. (OJAS PH	Bahamas	HOSPIRA BAHAMAS (IRELAND) CORP	MANUFACTURER OF PHARMACHEUTICALS	0.00	0.00
2.	RFCL LTD.	Mauritius	AVANTOR PERFORANCE	PHARMACEUTICAL	0.97	0.22
3.	RFCL LTD	Mauritius	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS MAURITIUS	PHARMACEUTICAL	1.97	0.4
4.	RFCL LTD	Mauritius	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS MAURITIUS	PHARMACEUTICAL	3.94	0.89
5.	RFCL LTD	Mauritius	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS MAURITIUS	PHARMACEUTICAL	5.91	1.2
6.	RFCL LTD	Mauritius	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS MAURITIUS	PHARMACEUTICAL	9.85	2.2
7.	RFCL LTD	Mauritius	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS MAURITIUS	PHARMACEUTICAL	171.45	38.6
8.	ARCH PHARMALABS LTD(ARCH COMMERZ LTD)	Czech Republic	THOMAS AZAVEDO	MANUFACTURING OF PHARMACEUTICAL	0.50	0.11
9.	UNICITY HEALTH PVT LTD	Thailand	UNICITY MARKETING THAILAND CO LTD	MFG. IN PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00
10.	UNICITY HEALTH PVT LTD	Singapore	UNICITY SINGAPORE PTE LTD	MFG. IN PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.01	0.00
11.	NEW CHEMI CHEMICAL	Japan	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO LTD	PESTISIDES ETC	37.50	7.87
12.	ELOVA BIOTECH PVT LTD	Mauritius	VENTURE LIFE TRUST III LLC	DRUG DISCOVERY	11.93	2.27
13.	RANBAXY LABORATORIES LTD	Japan	DAIICHI SANKYO CO. LTD.	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS	6,818.66	1,401.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	RANBAXY LABORATORIES	Japan	DAIICHI SANKYO CO. LTD.	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS	6,037.01	1,240.77
15.	ANBAXY LABORATORIES LTD.	Japan	DAIICHI SANKYO CO. LTD.	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS	3,409.22	700.69
16.	RANBAXY LABORATORIES LTD.	Japan	DAIICHI SANKYO CO. LTD.	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS	3,359.14	722.28
17.	INDUS BIOTECH PVT LTD	Singapore	SADEESH RAGHAVAN	MFG OF MEDICAL DRUGS	0.25	0.06
18.	EVLOLVA BIOTECH PVT. LTD.	Switzerland	EVOLVASA	DRUG DISCOVERY PLATFORM FOR MOLECULES, SERVICES AND PROPRIETARY DRUGS CANDIDATES	1.86	0.37
19.	CHEMFIELD PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	Japan	ASAHI KASEI CHEMICALS CORP	MFG. OF MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE	7.15	1.36
20.	EVOLVO BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED	Switzerland	EVOLVA SA	DRUG DISCOVERY PLATFORM FOR SMALL MOLECULES SERVICES AND PROPRIETRY DRUG CANDIDATES	0.92	0.18
21.	DERRY INGREDIANTS INDIA PVT. LTD.	Netherlands	KERRY GROUP B.V.	MFG. MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION, PURCHASING, SELLING, IMPORTING, EXPORTING OF PHARMCEUTICALS AND FOOD	0.01	0.00
22.	FERMENTA BIOTECH LTD.	Mauritius	EVOLVENCE INDIA LIFE SCIENCES FUND LLC	MFG OF BULK DRUGS AND ENZYMES	20.00	4.20
23.	INTAS PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	Mauritius	MOZART LIMITED	MANUFACTURE PHARMA PRODUCTS	53.00	11.13
24.	CAPSUGEL HEALTHCARE LIMITED	Belgium	CAPSUGELBELGIUM	MANUFACTURE OF EMPTY HARD GELATIN CASUALS	262.06	55.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	CGYMAX (INDIA) PHARMA PVT. LTD.	Virgin Islands(U.S.)	COUPLLET LTD.	MFG OF PHARMACEUTICALS	1.25	0.25
26.	CAPSUGEL HEAL THCARE LIMITED	Belgium	CAPSUGELBELGIUM BCBA	MANUFACTURE OF EMPTY HARD GELATIN CASUALS	7.29	1.53
27.	HOSPIRA HEALTHCARE INDIA PVT. LTD(OJAS PH	Singapore	HOSPIRA PTE LTD	MANUFACTURER OF PHARMACEUTICALS	0.01	0.00
28.	RFCL LTD	Mauritius	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS MAURITIUS	PHARMACEUTICAL	11.82	2.66
29.	RFCL LTD	Mauritius	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS MAURITIUS	PHARMACEUTICAL	3.94	0.89
30.	RFCL LIMITED	Caymen Islands	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS CAYMAN LTD.	PHARMACEUTICAL	0.00	0.00
31.	HOSPIRA HEALTHCARE INDIA PVT LTD(OJAS PH	Singapore	HOSPRIA PTE LTD	MANUFACTURER OF PHARMACEUTICALS	0.00	0.00
32.	RFCL LIMITED	Malaysia	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS SDN BHD	PHARMACEUTICAL	0.00	0.00
33.	XELLIA PHARMACEUTICALS PVT LTD	Denmark	XELLIA PHARMACEUTICALS APS	ASSESS QUALITY OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.01	0.00
34.	RFCL LIMITED	Netherlands	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE	PHARMACEUTICAL MATERIALS HOLDINGS	0.00	0.00
35.	RFCL LIMITED	Luxembourg	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS HOLDINGS	PHARMACEUTICAL	0.00	0.00
36.	RFCL LIMITED	Mauritius	AVANTOR PERFORMANCE MATERIALS MAURITIUS	PHARMACEUTICAL	0.00	0.00
37.	RFCL LIMITED	Netherlands	AVANTOR PERFORAMANCE MATERIALS BV	PHARMACEUTICAL	0.00	0.00
38.	ZENOTECH LABORATORIES LTD.	Japan	DAIICHI SANKYO CO LTD.	PHARMACEUTICAL	78.24	17.24
39.	FERMENTA BIOTECH LTD	Mauritius	EVOLVENCE INDIA LIFE SCIENCES FUND LLC	MANUFACTURE OF BULK DRUG	19.92	4.38
40.	ARCH PHARMALABS LTD	Mauritius	GHI OF	MFG OF PHARMA BULK DRUGS	5.00	1.09
41.	CEEJAY HRALTHCARE PVT LTD	United Kingdom	ASHOK NARASIMHAN	MFG OF DRUGS AND PHARMA	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	ECOLUTIONS CARBON(INDIA)PVT.LTD	HongKong	ECOLUTIONS EW ENERGY INVESTMENT CO LTD	CDM ADVISORYAND CER/VER TRADING ETC	0.00	0.00
43.	ARCH PHARMALABS LTD	Canada	JOSE P AZAVEDO DRUGS	MFG OF PHARMA BULK	0.25	0.05
44.	ARCH PHARMALABS	Singapore	CHANDROO	MFG OF PHARMA BULK	0.50	0.11
45.	MODI OMEGA PHARMA (I) P LTD	Netherlands	OMEGA PHARMA HOLDING (NETHERLAND) BV	MFG. OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES	1.58	0.34
46.	THEMIS MEDICARE LTD	Hungary	GEDEON RICHTER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LTD	MFG OF PHARMA DRUGS	4.07	0.92
47.	CDYMAX (INDIA) PHARMA LTD	Virgin Islands(US)	COUplet LTD	MFG OF PHARMACEUTICALS	1.31	0.30
48.	SOLVAY PHARMA INDIA LTD	United Kingdom	ABBOTT CAPITAL INDIA LTD	DEAL IN PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR	308.51	65.87
49.	ENVY INTL PVT LTD	U.S.A.	HUMAN BIOSCIENCES INC	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	0.03	0.01
50.	BAYER PHARMACEUTICALS PVT LTD	Country Details Awaited	NAYER(SOUTH EAST ASIA) PTE LTD	MANUFACTURER OF DRUGS	18.27	3.94
51.	HAW PAR ELDER (INDIA) LTD	Singapore	HAW PAR HEAL THCARE LTD	MANUFACTURE AND DEAL IN ALL KINDS OF QUASI DRUGS MEDICAL DEVICES, HEALTH FOOD	1.46	0.30
52.	SCS PHARMA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT P LTD	Country Details Awaited	MSD LABORATORIES LLC	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF VACCINES AND RELATED	0.01	0.00
53.	BIOPHARM PVT LTD	Country Details Awaited	NONG INVESTMENTS LTD	MANUFACTURING HUMAN INSULIN RANGE OF PRODUCTS	0.34	0.07
54.	SAPAT AND CO (BOMBAY) PVT LTD	Mauritius	ARINSKY GLOBAL LTD	MFG OF PHARMA AND HEALTH PRODUCTS	0.07	0.01
55.	ARCH PHARMALABS LTD	United Kingdom	MANJEET SINGH BASI	MFG OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS	0.25	0.05
56.	MEDICAMEN BIOTECH LTD	Denmark	PHARMADNICA AS	MANUFACTURING AND SELLING OF PHARMACEUTICALS FORMULATIONS	1.17	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57.	RAMKY ENVIRO ENGINEERS LTD	Mauritius	TARA INDIA HOLDING PTE LTD	WATER TREATMENT	5.20	1.08
58.	MATRIX LABORATORIES LTD	Country Details Awaited	MP LABORATORIES MAURITIUS LTD	PHARMACEUTICALS MANUFACTURER	37.72	7.78
59.	SHANTHA BIOTECHNICS	France	SAOFI PASTEUR MERIEUX	MFG OF VACCINES	0.23	0.05
60.	SHANTHA BIOTECHNICS LTD	France	SANOFI PASTEUR MERIEUX	MANUFACTURING OF VACCINE	86.64	18.54
61.	RESEARCH SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL	Germany	EVOTEC AG	DRUG DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	11.17	2.40
62.	SHANTHA BIOTECHNICS LTD	France	SANOFI PASTEUR MERIEUX	MANUFACTURING OF VACCINES	0.12	0.03
63.	MATRIX LABORATORIES LTD	Mauritius	MP LABORATORIES (MAURITIUS) LTD	MANUFACTUREER OF ACTIVE PHARMCEUTICALS INGREDIENTS	162.00	34.79
64.	BHARAT SERUMS AND VACCINES LTD	Mauritius	CADUCEUS ASIA MAURITIUS LTD	MFG OF PHARMA PRODUCTS	5.00	1.09
65.	SOHAM INDIA PVT LTD	Country Details Awaited	SWATI SHAH	MFG OF PHARMACEUTICALS	0.01	0.00
66.	SHANTHA BIOTECHNICS LTD	France	SANOFI PASTEU	MFG OF VACCINES	0.35	0.08
67.	GETZ PHARMA PVT LTD	Country Details Awaited	GETZ PHARMA INTL FZ-LLC	PHARMACEUTICALS	2.24	0.49
68.	SUTURES (I) P. LTD	Mauritius	EVOLVENCE (I) LIFE SCIENCES FUNDS LLC	MFG. OF DRUGS MEDICINES	3.00	0.66
69.	ORGANON INDIA LTD	Netherlands	ORGANON PARTICIPATIONS BV	MFG. AND MARKETING OF HUMAN PHARMACUTICALS PRODUCTS	0.18	0.04
70.	GRANDIX PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	Country Details Awaited	STRIDES ARCOLAB LTD	MEDICINES	26.75	6.55
71.	EXETA PHARMA SCI. P	Country Details Awaited	EXETA HOLDING LLC	PHARMACEUTICALS	0.02	0.01
72.	BHARAT IMN	Country Details	NANDITA M MEHTA	PHARMACEUTICALS	0.41	0.10
73.	TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	Mauritius	GPC MAUITTIUS II LLC	MARKETING AND MFG OF PHARMACEUTICALS	21.07	5.35
74.	BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICALS AND BIOLOGICALS	Country Details Awaited	NANDIAT MEHTA	PHARMACEUTICALS	0.21	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.	DANMED PHARMACEUTICALS (P) LTD	Cyprus	DRAGON FLIES POWER TRADING LTD	MANUFACTURING OF PHARMACEUTICALS ITEMS	0.57	0.13
76.	DANMED PHARMACEUTICALS (P) LTD	Cyprus	DRAGON FLIES POWER TRADING LTD	MANUFACTURING OF PHARMACEUTICALS ITEMS	2.28	0.53
77.	DANMED PHARMACEUTICALS (P) LTD	Cyprus	DRAGON FLIES POWER TRADING LTD	MANUFACTURING OF PHARMACEUTICALS ITEMS	0.57	0.13
78.	STRIDES ARCOLAB LTD	Country Details Awaited	GRANDIX PHARMAECUTICALS LTD	MEDICINES ANTIBIOTICS	27.02	6.31
79.	SAI ADVANTIUM PHARMA LTD	Mauritius	SEQUOIA CAPITAL INDIA INVESTMENT III	PHARMACEUTICALS CONTRACTS	0.50	0.12
80.	NEO ECOSYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE PVT LTD	Russia	ANDREY PIGALE	WATER PURIFICATION	0.00	0.00
81.	NEO ECOSYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE PVT LTD	Russia	ANIL KUMAR	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS	0.00	0.00
82.	NEO ECOSYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE PVT LTD	Russia	DIMITRYKOTENKOV	WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEMS	0.00	0.00
83.	NEO ECOSYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE PVT LTD	Russia	SERGEY KAMINSKI	WATER PURIFICATION	0.00	0.00
84.	RECKITT PIRAMAL PVT LTD	Country Details Awaited	CHANDER MOHAN SETHI	PHARMACEUTICAL	0.00	0.00
85.	PERLECAN PHARMA PVT LTD	Country Details	DR REDDY LABORATORIES	PHARMACEUTICALS	0.00	0.00
86.	GLOBAL PHARMATECH P. LTD	Country Details Awaited	T. THOMAS PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	MFR. OP	4.95	1.17
87.	SDD GLOBAL	U.S.A.	SMITH DORMAN AND DEHN	MFR. OP PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00
88.	INTERMED LABS P. LTD	British Isles	COUPLET LTD.	MFG OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	2.44	0.61
89.	PARAS PHARMACEUTICAL	Mauritius	AUREOS SOUTH AISA FUND LLC	MANUFACTURING/ MARKETING OF PHARMACEUTICALS AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS	22.35	5.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90.	PARAS PHARMACEUTICAL MAURITIUS LTD	ACTIS CONSUMER INDIA	MANUFACTURING/ LTD	27.00 MARKETING OF PHARMACEUTICALS AND COSMETIC PRODUCT	6.85	
91.	VIBRANT HEAL THCARE PVT LTD	Switzerland	DR. HEINZ HAMMERU	HEALTH CARE	0.01	0.00
92.	GRACURE PHARMACEUTICALS	Country Details Awaited	MEDICAMENTS EXPORTS	MFG. MEDICINES	0.21	0.05
93.	SILICO PROTEIN LTD	Malaysia	GNANASEKARN RAVEENDRAN KANDIAH	BIO TECH PRODUCTS	0.61	0.13
94.	MARKASANS PHARMA LTD	Mauritius	HSBC GLOBAL INVESTMENT FUNDS(MAU) LTD	PHARMACEUTICALS/ DRUGS	21.85	4.78
95.	INFAR INDIA LTD	Netherlands	ORGANON PARTICIPATIONS B.V.	MFG./MKTG PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	1.69	0.39
96.	ALTANA PHARMA PVT LTD	Germany		PHARMACEUTICALS	0.01	0.00
97.	PRESCIENTIS INDIA PVT LTD	U.S.A.		R&D IN LIFE SCIENCE, DRUG DISCOVERY ETC	2.28	0.50
98.	BIOCON INDIA LTD	U.S.A.		BIO-PHARMACEUTICALS	0.01	0.00
99.	IVAX INDIA PVT LTD	Netherlands	IVAX INTL. BV	R AND D OF PHARMACEUTICALS	0.00	0.00
100.	GRANDIX PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	Virgin Islands(US)	ZEROX LIMITED	MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING OF PHARMACEUTICALS	3.00	0.66
101.	VIRBAC ANIMAL HEALTH INDIA PVT LTD	France	VIRBAC	ALL KINDS OF ACTIVITIES REGARDING ANIMAL HEALTH AND VETERINARY MEDICINE AND DIETETICS	0.01	0.00
102.	ALCHYMARS ICM SM PVT LTD	United Kingdom	GENPHAR PRO INVESTMENTS (GB) LTD	BULK DRUGS AND INTERM TO DOMESITC AND FOREIGN MKTS	0.76	0.17
103.	ETHYPHARM LL P LTD	Mauitius	ETHYPHARM ASIA CO LTD	MFG MEDICINAL FOE MAULATIONS	26.68	6.13
104.	GRACURE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	Belgium	EX PHAR S.A. 2 MEDICAMEN T EXPORT	MFG AND EXPORT OF PHARMACEUTICAL FOMULATION	0.39	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
105.	MATRIX LABORATORIES LTD	Mauritius	INDIA NEWBRIDGE INVESTMENTS LTD	ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENTS AND ITS INTERMEDIA	105.00	22.83
106.	EUROMED INTERNATIONAL P. LTD	Country Details Awaited	PHARMACARE FZE	DEALING I PHARMA PRODUCT	0.01	0.00
107.	SHREYA BIOTECH P. LTD	Singapore	SCIGEN LTD N	BIOTECHNOLOGY	0.00	0.00
108.	PARAS PAHRMACEUTICALS	Mauritius	SEQUOIA CAPITAL IND. GROWTH INV. HO. MAUR	MARKETING OF PHARMACEUTICALS AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS		
109.	TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS	Mauritius	GPC MAURITIUS	MKT AND MFG OF PHARMACEUTICALS	48.44	12.26
110.	GLOBAL PHARMATECH PVT LTD	United Kingdom	1.ASHA RAWAT 2.GAUTAM RAWAT	STERILE LIQUIDS	0.05	0.01
111.	REGENETECH BIOPHARM PVT LTD	New Zealand	ASHOK BHASIN	BIOTECHNOLOGY	0.01	0.00
112.	AVENTIS PHARMA	Country Details Awaited	SESNOFI AVENTIS	MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING OF PHARMACEUTICALS	0.39	0.09
113.	STERLING SYNERGY SYS PVT LTD	United Kingdom	MYOGENIC BIO-TECH LTD	CLINICAL TRIALS	0.01	0.00
114.	DSM NUTRITIONAL PRODUCTS (I) PVT LTD	Netherlands	ROACHE VITAMINS B.V.	DISTRIUBTION OF PHAMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00
115.	ORCHID CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	Country Details Awaited	HARPLINE LTD	PHARMA	19.41	4.76
116.	GRACURE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	France	EXPHER SA(36000 SHARES)	MFG AND EXPORT OF PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS	0.39	0.08
117.	MATRIX LABORATORIES LTD	Mauritius	INDIA NEW BRIDGE INVESTMENT LTD	DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS	436.44	94.88
118.	ORGANON(I) LTD	Netherlands	ORGANON PARICIPATION B.V.	MFG. AND MKTG. OF HUMAN PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.17	0.04
119.	INTAS PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	Mauitius	MOZART LTD	MFG/DISTR/MKTD OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	52.99	11.94
120.	PARAS PHARMACEUTICAL LTD	Mauritius	ACTIS CONSUMER INDIA LTD	MARKETING OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS	170.13	37.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
121.	CONCORD BIOTECH LTD	Canada	ONTARIO INC	PHARMACEUTICALS	0.76	0.16
122.	MALLADI DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS	Mauritius	LOF MAURITIUS LLC	MFG/SALE OF DRUGS	15.00	3.42
123.	VASCULAR CONCEPT PVT LTD	British Isles	VASCULAR CONCEPT HOLDINGS LTD	PHARMACEUTICALS	0.47	0.11
124.	HEXAL PHARMA P. LTD	Germany	SALUTAS PHARMA GMBH	DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS	0.01	0.00
125.	SHEPTODENT HEALTHCARE INDIA LTD	Country Details Awaited	SPECIALITES SEPTODENT S.A.	HEALTHCARE REMEDIES	1.00	0.23
126.	SOLVAY PHARMA INDIA LTD	Netherlands	SOLVAY PHARMACEUTICALS B.V.	PHARMACEUTICALS	5.39	1.20
127.	BIOGENEX LIFE SCIENCES P. LTD.	U.S.A.	BIOGENEX INC.	BIO SCIENCES	0.00	0.00
128.	CODEEXIS LABORATORIES INDIA PVT LTD	Mauritius	CODEX LABORATORIES MAURITIUS PVT LTD	DRUGS PHARMACEUTICALS	0.01	0.00
129.	JYOTHY LABORATORIES LTD	Mauritius	SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL	MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICALS PRODUCTS	25.22	6.25
130.	MALLADI DRUGS AND PHARMA LTD	Mauritius	DYNAMIC INDIA FUND	SALE OF EPHEDRINE AND OTHER DRUGS	5.52	1.29
131.	ARCH PHARMA LAB LTD	Mauritius	DYNAMIC INDIA FUND	ACTIV PHARMACEUTICALS INGREDIENTS	3.71	0.87
132.	ENALTEC PHARMA P. LTD	HongKong	I AND C (HONGKNOG) LTD	PHARMA	0.02	0.00
133.	ENALTECH LABS PVT LTD	Saudi Arabia	SCITECH LIMITED	MANUFACTURE OF ACTIVE PHARMA INGREDIENTS	1.12	0.23
134.	SHANTHA BIOTECHNIC LTD	France	SANOFI PASTEUR MER	MFG OF VACCINES	152.96	34.37
135.	SHANTHA BIOTECHNICS LTD	Country Details Awaited	SHAN H	MANUFACTURE OF MEDICINES	46.34	9.95
136.	PATHENON PVT LTD	Cyprus	PATHEON HODING CYPRUS LTD	PROVIDING MANUFACTURING SERVICES FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.01	0.00
137.	BIOMAB PHARMACEUTICALS(I)PVT LTD	Singapore	DINESH JAIN (FIRST HOLDER)	MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF BIOPHARMACEUTICALS PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
138.	JUBILANT BIOSYS LTD	Singapore	JUBILANT BIOSYS(SINGAPORE)LTD	DRUG DISCOVERY SERVICES	6.63	1.36
139.	JUBILANT CHEMSYS LTD	Singapore	JUBILANT DRUG DEVELOPMENT PVT LTD	MEDICAL CHEMISTRY SERVICES	1.04	0.21
140.	SINDHU PHARMACEUTICALS P LTD	Country Details Awaited	INDUS PHARMACEUTICALS INC	MANUFACTURING OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES	0.01	0.00
141.	BIOMAB PHARMACEUTICALS(I) PVT LTD	Singapore	BIOMAB PHARMACEUTICALS (SINGAPORE) PTE L	MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF BIOPHARMACEUTICALS PRODUCTS	0.01	0.00
Grand Total					22,469.30	4,650.32

[Translation]

**Pension Schemes for Widow/Old age/
Handicapped**

1455. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend widow pension and old age pension rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to remove certain conditions while granting pension to elderly, handicapped and widow;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of pension being provided to widow/old age/handicapped persons; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal under consideration to amend widow pension and old age pension rules.

(c) and (d) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is applicable to persons who are 60 years and above and Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) is applicable to widows who are in the age group of 40-59 years. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) is applicable to persons with severely or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-59 years. All three pension schemes are applicable to persons belonging to household living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Apart from the eligibility criteria as stated, there are no other conditions prescribed to receive central assistance.

(e) and (f) The Hon'ble Finance Minister in Budget speech for 2012-13 announced that 'under the ongoing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) for BPL beneficiaries, the monthly pension amount per person is being raised from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/-.'

Proposals for Development of Minorities

1456. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the Governments State including Madhya Pradesh for the development of minorities during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(c) the number of proposals pending alongwith the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The number of proposals received by the Ministry from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for the development of minorities during the last three years and the current year are given below:

- (i) Under Pre-Matric and Post Matric Scholarship Schemes, 302 proposals have been received during the last three years. 102 proposals have been received in the current year under both the schemes.
- (ii) Under Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme, proposals amounting to Rs. 270.99 crore for disbursement of scholarship to 103233 students have been received from States/UTs, during the last three years. During the current year (as on 29.02.2012), proposals amounting to Rs. 113.20 crore for disbursement of scholarship to 41621 students have been received from States/ UTs.
- (iii) Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme, State-wise details of proposal received and approved including those from Madhya Pradesh is at Statement-I.
- (iv) Under National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), no proposals are received from the from the State Governments. NMDFC implements its schemes through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the State/UT Governments. As per the lending policy of the NMDFC the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) are required to furnish their proposals in the form of Annual Action Plans (AAPs) at the beginning of each financial year. NMDFC decides the Annual

Allocations of funds for the SCAs and issues Letters of Intent. Further, NMDFC has delegated the sanctioning authority to its SCAs for sanction of proposals/projects furnished by individual beneficiaries up to the unit cost of Rs. 1.0 Lakh, beyond which one time approval is accorded by NMDFC on a case to case basis, for model schemes, which could be sanctioned by the respective SCAs to the individual beneficiaries.

- (v) Under Computerization of records of State Waqf Boards, which was implemented from the year 2009-10, 29 proposals were received in the Ministry and funds released thereon to the State Governments, including Government of Madhya Pradesh. The details for the last two years and the current year, under this scheme is at Statement-II.
 - (vi) Under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme proposals are not received from the State Governments but from Institutes. However, one proposal was received from a State Government which was considered and funds released.
- (b) The proposals received under the Schemes mentioned above have been processed and funds have been released to the States/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh under the Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit cum Means Scholarship Schemes and computerization of records of State Wakf Boards as per the schemes guidelines.
- (c) (i) No proposal is pending disposal in the Ministry under the Scholarship Schemes.
 - (ii) Under MsDP proposals received in end February and March, 2012 from Uttrakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, U.P., Assam, Bihar and Sikkim are under process. The clearance of these proposals are contingent on receiving clarifications from the States Governments within the financial year of 2011-12.
 - (iii) No proposals received from the SCAs are pending with NMDFC.

Statement I

Sl.No.	State/UT	MsDP Projects received/approved in 2008-09 (No. of units given in brackets)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IAY 56807), Health (180), AWC (4910), DWS (2346), School building (7), ITI (3), Soak pit recharge (50), ACRs (48)
2.	West Bengal	AWCS (1716), health facility (78), IAY (4130), ACRs (80), SSK (40)
3.	Haryana	ACR (63), AWC (71), IAY (1000), Strengthening of Mewat Model schools (6), PHC (5), CHC (1)
4.	Assam	IAY (19857), DWS (3732), ACRs (732)
5.	Manipur	IAY (5940), School buildings (231), labour rooms (152), DWS & Ring well (522), hostel (1), Water tank (15)
6.	Bihar	ACRs (134), School buildings (11), AWCs (3074), APHCs (13), Upgradation of PHCs (6),
7.	Meghalaya	IAY (500), Hand Pump (998), Digging of ring wells (303), ACR (25), Computer rooms (25)
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	AWCs (35),
9.	Jharkhand	IAY (7574), PHCs (94), AWCs (555),
10.	Odisha	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
11.	Kerala	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
12.	Karnataka	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
13.	Maharashtra	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
14.	Mizoram	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
16.	Uttarakhand	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
18.	Delhi	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
19.	Sikkim	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Proposals/plans not received from State Government

Sl.No.	State/UT	MsDP Projects received/approved in 2009-10 (No. of units given in brackets)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IAY (21000), Health (705), AWC (3219), DWS (6642), School building (4), ITI (2), ACRs (419), Toilets in schools (78)
2.	West Bengal	IAY (12646), health facility (581), AWCs (4642), ACRs (3842), DWS (3546), hostels (3), solar lantern (5000), schools (39)
3.	Haryana	School Building (1)
4.	Assam	Solar lantern (9905), laboratory (40), schools (142), AWCs (1305), IAY (45453), health facility (79), ACRs (249),
5.	Manipur	DWS 92), School building (138), Installation of GFPWS for DWS (41), AWC (75), ITI (1), IWDP (6000 hec.)
6.	Bihar	APHCs, HSCs (122), Upgradation of PHCs (4), ACRs (203), Hostels (5), Laboratory room (51), toilet & water supply (324), Govt. aided madarsa (49), IAY (5000), Hand pump (150), Solar street light (385), Small room with incinerator (37), Lab equipment (14)
7.	Meghalaya	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
8.	A&N Islands	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
9.	Jharkhand	IAY (1641), AWCs (650), Solar street light (1124), Addittional room block (1), Computer lab (1)
10.	Odisha	IAY (5740)
11.	Kerala	HSC (10),
12.	Karnataka	IAY (1667), AWC (148), Health (15), ACRs (50)
13.	Maharashtra	AWC (40), Water supply schemes in 6 slipped back habitations, Hand Pump (60), Solar submersible Pump (16), ACR (15), Dormitories with wooden flooring (6), Dinig hall with provision of wooden flooring (3), Recreation hall with provision of wooden flooring (3), Solarised bathroom in residential hostels (48), Solarised kitshen for residential hostels (3), Construction of solarised room for warden (7), Toilets
14.	Mizoram	IAY (890), HSC with labour room (6), ACRs (14), School building (17), Casualty room (2), Male & Female ward (1)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Proposals/plans not received from State Government

1	2	3
16.	Uttarakhand	AWC (412)
17.	Madhya Pradesh	AWC (200)
18.	Delhi	ACR (80), Toilets (17)
19.	Sikkim	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Proposals/plans not received from State Government

Sl.No.	State/UT	MsDP Projects received/approved in 2010-11 (No. of units given in brackets)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IAY (3091), Health (38), AWC (698), DWS (2162), School building (45), Polytechnic (18), ITI (17), Hostels (7), ACRs (90)
2.	West Bengal	ACRs (2802), hostel (35), AWCs (512), IAY (19477), DWS (404), health facility (76), ITI (1), Polytechnic (2), lab (45),
3.	Haryana	School Building (1)
4.	Assam	Toilets (220), ACRs (962), health facility (19), science lab (47), computer room (21), hostels (4), IAY (11880), AWCs (312), DWS
5.	Manipur	Hostels (13), school buildings (2)
6.	Bihar	AWCs (821), Hostels (20), ACRs (984), Laboratory room (11), Handpumps (1689), Solar streer light & Lantern (13900)
7.	Meghalaya	School Building (1), teaching blocks (4), Girls Hostel (5), AWCs (81)
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Providing modern teaching aid for schools (25)
9.	Jharkhand	HSCs (77), Hostel (4), AWCs (130), Additional room block (1), ITI (1)
10.	Odisha	Improvement of toilets and drinking water facility in primary school hostels (64), ITI (2)
11.	Kerala	ACRS with lab facilities, Augmentation of water supply scheme(Three Villages), Upgradation of Polytechnic (1)
12.	Karnataka	IAY (2733), AWC (293), Health (6), Hostels (26)

1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	Girls Hostel (6), IAY (1613), AWC (30)
14.	Mizoram	AWC (166), IAY (1380), Hostels (9), HSC & PHC (13), DWS (10)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of ITI (1)
16.	Uttarakhand	ACR (48), School Building (2), Handpump (17), Computer Rooms (17), Toilets (17), PHC (1), Polytechnic (2), AWC (43), Laboratories (3), SC (23)
17.	Madhya Pradesh	IAY (100), Girls Hostel (1)
18.	Delhi	Strengthening of Water Supply Scheme (130)
19.	Sikkim	AWCs (56), ACRs (19), health facility (1), DWS (4), IAY (250)
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	IAY (5029), School Building (40), AWC (499), ACR (202), Girls Hostel (68), Labor room (2), Boyes hostel (3), Computer rooms (6), Toilets in School (2), Medical Sub centre with ACR (1), HSC (15), PHSC (2), Science Lab (10)

Sl.No.	State/UT	MsDP Projects received/approved in 2010-11 (No. of units given in brackets)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IAY (2350), AWC (182), DWS (834), School building (3), ITI (1), ACRs (81)
2.	West Bengal	ITI (6), ACRs (5), IAY (46), AWCs (5), DWS (2), polytechnic (1), community toilets (66)
3.	Haryana	AWC(19)
4.	Assam	Hostels (32), ITI (12), ACRs (546), IAY (12596), AWCs (275), DWS (4430), toilets (374), computer room (27), library (44), health facility (34), polytechnic (1)
5.	Manipur	Hostels (22), DWS (4), School building (40.50), Extension of pipeline (1)
6.	Bihar	School building (28), ACRs (577), IAY (277), Hostels (15), Approach road (15.355 km), DIET building (1), Development of infrastructure at ITI (1), HSc (40)
7.	Meghalaya	Allocation totally approved

1	2	3
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Proposals /plans not received from state Government
9.	Jharkhand	Additional infrastructure in KKM college (25), Hostel (2), PHC & HSC (27)
10.	Odisha	Allocation totally approved
11.	Kerala	Allocation totally approved
12.	Karnataka	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
13.	Maharashtra	Allocation totally approved
14.	Mizoram	DWS (14), IAY (488)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of Polytechnic (1)
16.	Uttarakhand	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Girls Hostel (3)
18.	Delhi	Women wing at ITI (1), School Building (2), dispensary, Medical Mobile Units (4), Vocational courses in schools
19.	Sikkim	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	IAY (596), School Building (9), AWC (58), ACR (18), Girls Hostel (27), PHC (6)

Abbreviation:-

IAY=Indira Awas Yojana, AWC- Anganwadi Centres, ITI- Industrial Training Institute, DWS- Drinking Water Supply, ACRs- Additional Classrooms, SSK- Sishu Sikha Kendra, PHC- Primary Health Centre, CHC- Community Health Centre, IWDP- Integrated Water Development Project

Statement II

Funds disbursed to State Wakf Boards/NIC/CWC under the scheme of Computerization of State Wakf Board

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT Wakf Boards	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
2009-2010		
I	National Informatic Center	480.92
II	Central Wakf Council	27.1
II	States Wakf Boards	

1	2	3
1.	Punjab Wakf Board	27.1
2.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf	27.1
3.	Chhattisgarh State Wakf Board	27.1
4.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs	27.1
5.	Tamilnadu Wakf Board	27.1
6.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal	27.1
7.	Assam Board of Wakfs	27.1
8.	Odisha Board of Wakf	27.1
9.	Tripura Board of Wakf	27.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	27.1
11.	UP Sunni Central Waqf Board	27.1
Total		806.12
2010-11		
1.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	27.1
2.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	27.1
3.	Puducherry State Wakf Board	27.1
4.	Kerala State Wakf Board	27.1
5.	Haryana State Wakf Board	27.1
6.	Wakf Board Manipur	27.1
7.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board	27.1
8.	Delhi Wakf Board	27.1
9.	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	27.1
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	21.29
11.	Uttarakhand Wakf Board	27.1
12.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf	27.1
13.	Jammu & Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	21.96
14.	Meghalaya Board of Wakfs	21.29
Total		362.64

1	2	3
2011-12		
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	27.1
2.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs (Handholdig Charges)	7.13
3.	Haryana State Wakf Board(Handholdig Charges)	3.04
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board (Handholdig Charges)	10.2
Total		47.47

[English]

Import of Hybrid Vehicles

1457. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow import of hybrid vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the duty levied on import of such vehicles;

(c) the steps taken by the Indian Automobile Industry/ Government for promotion of hybrid vehicles including cars in the country;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the impact of import of hybrid vehicles in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per the information received from the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers Association (SIAM), there is no restriction on import of hybrid vehicles in the country. Anyone can import hybrid vehicles by paying the applicable taxes and import duties and after meeting the conditions of import of vehicles.

(b) As per the announcement made in the Union Budget 2012-13, the basic duty on import of any vehicle in Completely Built Unit (CBU) form, Priced at US\$ 40,000 and above and more than 3000cc petrol and 2500cc

diesel vehicles, is fixed at 75%. For all other vehicles, basic import duty is 60%.

(c) The Government has launched the National Mission for Electric Mobility for spurring the early adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles and their manufacturing in the country.

(d) and (e) The Government and SIAM have conducted a comprehensive survey to study the market potential of electric and hybrid vehicles in the country. The survey focuses on domestic manufacturing for developing domestic capabilities in electric and hybrid vehicles and promoting local employment.

Demand of Diesel Vehicles

1458. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is substantial increase in demand of diesel vehicles during the last three years including the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the interest of automobile industry?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the information received from the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers Association (SIAM), the estimates of sale of diesel passenger cars during the last three years is as under:

(In number)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Diesel Passenger cars	3,15,033	4,32,884	6,13,900

(c) Various steps have been taken in pursuance of the Automotive Mission Plan (2006-16) and the new Foreign Trade Policy provides additional incentives which will expectedly boost the sales and export of cars in the country.

[Translation]

Schemes for Welfare of Minorities

1459. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented by the Government for the welfare of minorities;

(b) the funding of each project during the last three years and the current year in Karnataka;

(c) the plan prepared for the current Five Year Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission;

(d) the provision for transparency made in each of the scheme being implemented in Karnataka during the said period; and

(e) the number of persons likely to be benefited under the said plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The following schemes are implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively for minorities:

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme

(iii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship For Minority Students

(iv) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship

(v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme

(vi) Multi- sectoral Development Programme and

(vii) National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements the micro financing scheme which specifically focuses on women belonging to minority community Self Help Groups (SHGs). Under skill development, NMDFC is implementing the Scheme of Mahila Samridhi Yojana exclusively for women. Under the NMDFC skill development programme including Mahila Samridhi Yojana, instead of allocation of funds, targets are assigned in terms of number of persons to be trained.

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

(b) The following were the funds released during the last three years and the current year to the State of Karnataka under the various Schemes is given annexure.

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post Matric Scholarship Scheme and Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2031-12 (upto 29.02.2012)
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship	62.21	202.94	446.22	540.44
2.	Post-matric Scholarship	70.63	148.74	297.86	326.93
3.	MANF	Not launched	14.90	29.98	51.98

(ii) Merit-cum means based scholarship scheme

Sl.No.	Year	No of Scholarships released		Total	Amount (in Rs.) (upto 29.02.2012)
		Fresh	Renewal		
1.	2008-09	790	593	1383	3,64,13,708
2.	2009-10	891	865	1756	4,60,37,632
3.	2010-11	906	1080	1986	5,30,24,508
4.	2011-12	868	1349	2217	5,99,28,540

(iii) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme:

Year	Fund Released (Rs in Lakh) (upto 29.02.2012)
2008-09	81.46
2009-10	106.48
2010-11	14.47
2011-12	150.17

(iv) The funds disbursed by NMDFC:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Lakhs) (Up to 29.02.2012)
2008-09	450.00
2009-10	350.00
2010-11	Nil*
2011-12	Nil*

*Funds could not be released due to lack of Government guarantee, non-repayment, etc.

(v) Multi-sectoral Development Programme:

Sl.No.	District	Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Approved projects with number of units in brackets			Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Gulbarga	2330	—	Construction of Indira Awas Yojana houses (1142), construction of AWC (100)	Construction of IAY houses (1633), construction of anganwadi centres (167), construction of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife sub-centres (6), Construction of 50/100 bedded hostels (7)	—	599.78	1720.16	464.83
2.	Bidar	1660	—	Construction of IAY houses (525), construction of additional classrooms in primary schools (50), construction of anganwadi centres (50), construction of labour rooms (4), construction of labour ward (11)	Construction of AY houses (1100), construction of anganwadi centres (126), construction of boys and girls hostel (12)	—	524.36	1125.75	229.5
							1124.14	2845.91	694.33

(c) The Plan prepared for the current Five Year Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission is at Statement-I.

(d) The Ministry has provided for the following mechanisms to ensure transparency for the effective implementation of these schemes:-

(i) For effective monitoring of the Multi-sectoral Development Programme, the Ministry conducts regular review of the progress with the States/UTs. The Oversight Committee at the centre reviews the implementation periodically. In addition, the State and District level committees review the implementation of the programme.

(ii) The Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) was introduced in 2011-12 for Merit-cum-Means scholarship for better transparency and accountability.

(iii) A team of empanelled National Level Monitors appointed by the National Productivity Council have undertaken physical visits to the various districts to monitor the schemes implemented by the Ministry.

(iv) Wide publicity through advertisement issued in the print and electronic media for generating awareness among the target groups, and also for public vigilance.

(e) The number of persons benefitted under the said Plan up to 29.02.2012 is at Statements-II to VI. MsDP is an area development programme for which assets are created for the welfare of the community as a whole

except for the housing project under Indira Awas Yojana component for which 300097 persons have been benefitted.

Statement I

(in Crore of Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue and Capital)											
A Central Sector Scheme(CS)											
1.	Grants in Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	115.00	115.00	125.00	125.00	200.00	200.00
2.	Free Coaching & Allied Schemes for Minorities	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.75	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	16.00
3.	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	70.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	125.00	125.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
4.	Research /studies, monitoring & evaluation of development Schemes for Minorities including publicity	6.00	11.59	5.00	8.95	13.00	13.00	22.00	22.00	36.00	36.00
5.	Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in NMDFC programme	10.00	10.00	5.00	2.30	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
6.	Scheme for Leadership development of Minority Women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	15.00	5.00	15.00	0.04
7.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	30.00	30.00	52.00	52.00
8.	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	6.00	5.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Interest subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies@	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
10.	Promotional Activities for Linguistic Minorities @	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
11.	Scheme for containing population decline of small minorities @	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total(CS)=	146.00	151.59	155.00	155.00	300.00	300.00	343.00	322.08	441.00	423.04
B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)											
1.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses of undergraduate and post-graduate	54.00	54.00	124.90	64.94	100.00	100.00	135.00	135.00	140.00	140.00
2.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	120.00	74.41	539.80	279.89	989.50	989.50	1399.50	1327.32	1218.40	1136.36
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	80.00	10.00	79.90	79.90	200.00	200.00	450.00	450.00	600.00	600.00
4.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	100.00	60.00	99.90	69.93	150.00	150.00	265.00	265.00	450.00	450.00
5.	Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards @	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
	*Secretariat, M/o.Minority Affairs Service	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.34	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.60
	Sub-Total (CSS)	354.00	198.41	845.00	495.00	1440.00	1440.00	2257.00	2177.92	2409.00	2326.96
	Grand Total(A+B) =	500.00	350.00	1000.00	650.00	1740.00	1740.00	2600.00	2500.00	2850.00	2750.00

*Provision has been made from Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

@These schemes could not be implemented in 2010-11 as Planning Commission declined in principle approval.

Statement II*The no. of Scholarships disbursed under pre-matric scholarship scheme*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh		25923	86248	225462	121319
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0
3.	Assam		0	87376	38259	86159
4.	Bihar		43582	35668	320107	157973
5.	Chhattisgarh		1600	4765	6976	12610
6.	Goa		151	594		0
7.	Gujarat		0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana		3727	14867	24823	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh		540	1095	1166	3958
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Schme not launced	4842	53421	116571	0
11.	Jharkhand		12003	18510	26107	35837
12.	Karnataka		21018	86829	314508	299020
13.	Kerala		46347	161590	563560	572880
14.	Madhya Pradesh		13719	18278	61052	135932
15.	Maharashtra		58052	201490	545201	701343
16.	Manipur		1960	10780		9438
17.	Meghalaya		5479	10518	12846	0
18.	Mizoram		2661	9428	14053	13485
19.	Nagaland		0	0	4400	0
20.	Odisha		3542	17049	17909	24553
21.	Punjab		49996	123907	279082	264329
22.	Rajasthan		18775	60318	121988	148816

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim		0	604	2434	3269
24.	Tamil Nadu		24135	84150	312415	235582
25.	Tripura		821	1069	1617	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh		97785	371189	465812	971245
27.	Uttarakhand		0	449	1132	3103
28.	West Bengal		68235	240548	913002	955205
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		220	96		237
30.	Chandigarh		398	1518		0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		21	40	72	183
32.	Daman and Diu		30	110	113	0
33.	Delhi		6918	26313	30904	12728
34.	Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry		177	259		0
Total			512657	1729076	4421571	4769204

Scheme not launched

Statement III*The no. of Scholarships disbursed under post-matric scholarship scheme*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	25923	86248	225462	121319
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	87376	38259	86159
4.	Bihar	0	43582	35668	320107	157973
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1600	4765	6976	12610
6.	Goa	0	151	594		0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	256	3727	14867	24823	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	63	540	1095	1166	3958
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4842	53421	116571	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	12003	18510	26107	35837
12.	Karnataka	5721	21018	86829	314508	299020
13.	Kerala	4321	46347	161590	563560	572880
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1615	13719	18278	61052	135932
15.	Maharashtra	5170	58052	201490	545201	701343
16.	Manipur	0	1960	10780		9438
17.	Meghalaya	9	5479	10518	12846	0
18.	Mizoram	682	2661	9428	14053	13485
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	4400	0
20.	Odisha	125	3542	17049	17909	24553
21.	Punjab	1585	49996	123907	279082	264329
22.	Rajasthan	1905	18775	60318	121988	148816
23.	Sikkim	0	0	604	2434	3269
24.	Tamil Nadu	2858	24135	84150	312415	235582
25.	Tripura	71	821	1069	1617	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	97785	371189	465812	971245
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	449	1132	3103
28.	West Bengal	0	68235	240548	913002	955205
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	220	96		237
30.	Chandigarh	0	398	1518		0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	21	40	72	183
32.	Daman and Diu	0	30	110	113	0
33.	Delhi	456	6918	26313	30904	12728
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	31	177	259		0
Total		24868	512657	1729076	4421571	4769204

Statement IV*The no. of Scholarships disbursed under Merit cum Means scholarship scheme*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Year				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	889	1411	1319	1314	1126
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	504	1372	1910	1908	1381
4.	Bihar	1595	2500	2718	3133	3681
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	78	121	148	140
6.	Goa	29	52	68	79	84
7.	Gujarat	195	526	705	928	941
8.	Haryana	132	344	300	310	362
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	19	35	37	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1012	1392	1278	1443	1594
11.	Jharkhand	399	620	709	916	892
12.	Karnataka	879	1383	1756	1986	2217
13.	Kerala	1786	2239	3504	4443	4557
14.	Madhya Pradesh	393	490	984	814	843
15.	Maharashtra	1126	2006	3028	2463	3475
16.	Manipur	83	158	98	184	175
17.	Meghalaya	3	51	85	224	305
18.	Mizoram	88	179	122	188	145
19.	Nagaland	0	0	143	345	399
20.	Odisha	84	188	241	191	201
21.	Punjab	528	592	1884	2541	2774
22.	Rajasthan	550	882	956	1001	1187

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim	0	0	20	145	75
24.	Tamil Nadu	1311	1659	2209	2118	2390
25.	Tripura	2	23	54	73	59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3539	4268	4808	6962	6379
27.	Uttarakhand	24	65	109	127	210
28.	West Bengal	1897	3336	6379	6599	5539
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		5	8	11	7
30.	Chandigarh	6	25	28	17	18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu		0	0	1	2
33.	Delhi	178	322	387	385	408
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	4	10	16	22	19
	Total	17258	26195	35982	41056	41621

Statement V*The no. of Scholarships disbursed under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 29.02.2012)
		No. of students/ candidates	No. of students/ candidates	No. of students/ candidates	No. of students/ candidates	No. of students/ candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	185	650	100	50	200
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	90	0	150	500	1100
5.	Bihar	0	0	100	500	1000
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	50	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	80	90	50	0	0
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	473	541	500	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	100	0	50	0
13.	Haryana	50	140	40	100	200
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	25	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	0	0	0	500
16.	Jharkhand	0	75	0	200	500
17.	Karnataka	450	520	535	0	500
18.	Kerala	0	200	25	600	500
19.	Madhya Pradesh	90	220	215	0	150
20.	Maharashtra	0	980	130	2200	200
21.	Manipur	160	118	230	30	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	50	0	0
23.	Mizoram	250	180	50	0	300
24.	Nagaland	0	50	0	0	0
25.	Odisha	190	75	230	70	0
26.	Punjab	160	50	220	0	0
27.	Rajasthan	1004	75	682	50	350
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	150	50
30.	Tripura	0	100	0	40	100
31.	Uttar Pradesh	675	685	150	225	930
32.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	30	50
33.	West Bengal	0	623	2050	50	1200
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4097	5522	5532	4845	7830

Statement VI*Year-wise and State-wise allocations of number of beneficiaries for the current five year plan*

Sl.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 28.02.2012)
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2631	637	704	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	654	0	230	2500	0
4.	Bihar	893	3357	60	1854	0
5.	Chandigarh	13	4	14	9	0
6.	Chhatisgarh	0	0	222	222	0
7.	Delhi	107	34	158	38	350
8.	Gujarat	474	1009	957	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	375	202	511	255	185
10.	Haryana	1073	777	5474	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1350	1641	2272	2920	1586
12.	Jharkhand	218	447	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	10250	14729	31010	42200	19104
14.	Karnataka	1234	1426	1600	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1933	1000	1111	2311	645
16.	Manipur	80	20	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	62	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	1000	910	790	287	0
20.	Nagaland	1681	1836	3114	2029	893
21.	Odisha	0	382	553	0	439
22.	Puducherry	57	303	1061	443	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Punjab	1875	1628	1044	2135	770
24.	Rajasthan	626	205	692	1555	1000
25.	Tamil Nadu	8042	8039	16439	31823	0
26.	Tripura	75	206	213	222	308
27.	Uttar Pradesh	615	0	0	24	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	45	0	0
29.	West Bengal	12415	12406	36320	67683	33227
Total		47733	51198	104594	158510	58507

Construction of Dams on Ganga and Yamuna

1460. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttarakhand Government has given permission to construct a chain of dams on Ganga and Yamuna rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction of the proposed dams will result in creating a number of tunnels in the Himalayan region; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure that the ecology of the area will not be damaged by the said construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, as informed by State Government of Uttarakhand, they have given permission for construction/development for projects as per guidelines of Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission. The details of projects is given below:-

Ganga River

A- Bhagirathi

1. Bhairon Ghati (Hydro Electric Project) (HEP) [381 Mega Watt (MW)]

2. Pala Maneri (HEP) (480 MW)

3. Loharinag Pala (600 MW)

(above three projects have been discontinued by National Ganga River Basin Authority)

4. Koteswar Dam (400 MW)

5. Tehri PSP (1000 MW)

6. Kotlibhel (195 MW)

B- Alaknanda

1. Bowla Nand Prayagag (HEP) (300 MW)

2. Nand Prayag Langasu (HEP) (100 MW)

3. Vishnugad Pipalkoti (444 MW)

4. Srinagar (330 MW)

5. Tapovan Vishnugad (520 MW)

6. Alaknanda (300 MW)

C- Dhauliganga

1. Tamak Lata (HEP) (250 MW)

Yamuna River

1. Vayasi HEP (120 MW) (Partially constructed earlier)

2. Lakhwar Multi Purpose Project (300 MW) (Partially constructed earlier)

(c) Yes, tunnels/pressure shaft are proposed on some projects.

(d) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Uttarakhand, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, approved the Environment Management Plan (EMP) based upon the EIA/EMP studies conducted for the projects and if necessary, issue additional environmental/ecological measures for compliance while constructing the Project.

[*English*]

Review of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Bihar

1461. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted review or monitored poverty alleviation programmes in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the review and monitoring done during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations two major poverty alleviation programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarnajayanti Gramin Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in rural areas of the country including Bihar.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of the programmes, which inter-alia include Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State and District levels and National Level Monitors. The implementation of the Schemes are under constant review and necessary changes are made wherever such changes are warranted for better functioning of the schemes. During the review/

monitoring of these schemes, it was found that in Bihar the employment generated was 991.75 lakh persondays, 1136.88 lakh persondays, 1602.62 lakh persondays and 239.46 lakh persondays, during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year 2011-12 (upto January 2012). Similarly under SGSY/NRLM the total number of Swarozgaries assisted were 1.27 lakh, 1.58 lakh, 1.62 lakh and 0.88 lakh during the same years respectively.

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

1462. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation potential generated and percentage of its utilization, State-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is less than optimum utilization of the same;

(c) if so, the reasons for under utilization of the potential; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for optimum utilisation of the irrigation potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The state-wise irrigation potential created during the last three years (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10) and the current year (2010-11) are given in the enclosed Statement. The utilisation of this newly created irrigation potential is not maintained by this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Planning and implementation of irrigation projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides financial assistance to States under "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" (AIBP), "Command Area Development and Water Management" (CAD^WM) and "Repair, Restoration and Renovation" (RRR) of Water Bodies for optimum utilisation of the irrigation potential.

Statement*State-wise Status of Irrigation Potential Created under Bharat Nirman
(As reported by State Governments)*

(in thousand hectare)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Achievement 2007-08	Achievement 2008-09	Achievement 2009-10	Achievement 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	271.433	225.764	92.220	34.975
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.000	4.350	3.470	2.466
3.	Assam	15.212	34.504	82.506	21.130
4.	Bihar	31.750	15.950	255.290	196.040
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.273	36.957	46.501	31.741
6.	Goa	6.384	3.740	0.869	1.374
7.	Gujarat	119.632	93.660	110.410	55.516
8.	Haryana	10.356	19.601	7.890	11.095
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.845	4.800	32.925	6.500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.443	NR	14.620	32.084
11.	Jharkhand	8.482	36.860	18.875	42.520
12.	Karnataka	51.735	86.357	85.000	47.814
13.	Kerala	7.064	9.072	9.641	6.309
14.	Madhya Pradesh	126.200	92.220	47.484	114.955
15.	Maharashtra	179.000	120.000	204.423	85.700
16.	Manipur	12.000	4.140	3.872	4.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.932	5.056	4.589	4.448
18.	Mizoram	3.031	5.248	5.248	4.900
19.	Nagaland	4.195	3.872	4.053	5.235
20.	Odisha	63.427	105.808	118.069	67.626
21.	Punjab	26.202	25.192	15.275	7.890
22.	Rajasthan	93.590	66.880	66.900	41.400
23.	Sikkim	1.080	0.797	0.914	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	16.730	437.100	319.000	674.560
25.	Tripura	2.706	0.270	3.212	1.993
26.	Uttar Pradesh	544.503	422.730	241.711	2.330
27.	Uttarakhand	29.506	12.086	12.139	25.549
28.	West Bengal	39.619	53.963	50.537	27.840
Total		1733.330	1926.977	1857.643	1557.988

Compensation to Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

1463. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy have sought more compensation and review of position with regard to the number of casualties;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in view of the strong opposition about the treatment and disposal of toxic waste at Nagpur, the Union Government has reviewed its position in the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government shall force the Dow Chemicals for more compensation and environmental clean up of Bhopal; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has filed a Curative Petition (Civil) in the Supreme Court on 3rd December, 2010, seeking enhancement of compensation which was earlier settled at US\$ 470

million by the Supreme Court in 1989. A group of NGOs associated with Bhopal Gas Victims has filed an application for directions in the Curative Petition contesting the numbers and classification of Bhopal Gas victims under various categories. The matter was considered by the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to oversee the issues related to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster on 13th January, 2012 and it was decided that no revised claim needed to be filed in the Curative Petition as there was no need to change the numbers and classification under various categories of Bhopal Gas Victims.

(d) and (e) The decision to incinerate toxic waste at incinerator facility of Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) at Nagpur could not be implemented because of non-possession of requisite authorization by the incinerator as well as non-grant of necessary No Objection Certificate by Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) for transportation of the said waste. Therefore, Ministry of Environment and Forests has now decided on 22nd February, 2012, to implement the earlier decision of disposal of the waste in the Transportation, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) at Pithampur as already intimated to the Supreme Court in 2010. However, the matter is sub-judice in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur.

(f) and (g) The Curative Petition filed for claiming enhanced compensation includes the actual expenditure incurred/to be incurred towards environmental clean up. Dow Chemicals Company is one of the respondents in the said Curative Petition.

Doubtful Voters

1464. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are a number of cases of Doubtful Voters pending in the various Foreigners' Tribunals in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether there have been instances where persons after having been declared as foreigners have still been allowed to vote by placing reliance on their names in the electoral rolls;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the number of doubtful voters against whom cases have been filed and disposed in Foreigners' Tribunals during the last three years; and

(f) the number of doubtful voters who have been declared as Indian Citizens by the Foreign Tribunals, State-wise in the last three years?

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

Durgavati Irrigation Projects

1465. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgavati irrigation project in Bihar has been approved by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budget for the said project; and

(d) the tentative time schedule fixed 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) Durgavati Reservoir Project was originally approved by the Planning Commission in May, 1975 for Rs. 25.30 Cr. The second revised cost estimate of the project has been accepted for Rs. 983.10 Cr., (at 2009 Price Level) by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi Purpose Projects in its 106th meeting held on 16.09.2010.

(c) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Bihar, the budget provisions for Financial Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are Rs. 12.45 crore and Rs. 152.09 crore, respectively.

(d) As informed by State Government of Bihar, the project is scheduled for completion by March 2014.

[Translation]

Information about Major Projects

1466. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

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

(a) whether any mechanism is available for giving information about major projects and schemes sanctioned for the State Government to the Members of Parliament; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) This Ministry monitors the ongoing central sector projects (costing Rs. 150 crore and above) being implemented by the Public Sector Undertakings coming under different administrative Ministries. There is no regular mechanism to give information on the projects to the Members of Parliament. However, in the past the information regarding delayed projects of their States was made available to the Members of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry on their request. The information is also available on the website cspm.gov.in of the Ministry.

[English]

Recruitment under PM's 15-Point Programme

1467. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued guidelines for giving special consideration to minorities in recruitment in pursuance of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities during 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines have adhered to by all the Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings including Banks;

(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) Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT), in pursuance of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of Minorities, has issued guidelines vide OM no. 39016/7(S)/2006-Estt (B) dated 08.01.2007 to the all Ministries/Departments/Central PSUs etc. to give special consideration to Minorities in recruitments for Central Govt services. These guidelines are also available on the DOPT's website (<http://persmin.nic.in/DOPT.asp>).

(b) The DOPT guidelines, *inter-alia*, include the following-

- (i) The composition of Selection Boards/ Committees should be representative having representatives from SC/ST and Minority Community.
- (ii) Wide publicity should be given to all appointments in Government, public sector enterprises and financial institutions.
- (iii) In Minority concentration areas, the vacancy circular in local language may be distributed.
- (iv) All Ministries/Departments concerned will submit Half-Yearly/Annual Reports in the prescribed proforma.

(c) and (d) Progress reports received from different Ministries/Departments/PSUs etc. are monitored in the DOPT. Subsequent to the issue of the said guidelines, it is reported that the recruitment of minorities in the Government/Public Sector Undertakings has increased from 6.93% (relating to 70 Ministries/Departments + 138 PSUs) in 2006-07 to 11.99% (relating to 70 Ministries/Departments) in 2010-11 as per the information received from the DOPT as on date.

(e) Does not arise.

Agreement between India and Japan

1468. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Japan have entered into any agreement for cooperation in the field of pharmaceuticals, etc.;

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

(c) the benefits to be accrued to as result 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) India and Japan have not entered into any agreement for cooperation in the field of pharmaceuticals. However, a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was signed between India and Japan on 16 February, 2011 in Tokyo by Commerce and Industry Minister and the Japanese Foreign Minister. This Agreement has come into force on 1 August, 2011. The India-Japan CEPA *inter-alia* includes cooperation in pharmaceuticals.

(b) The Article 54 of the Agreement provides for cooperation on generic medicines by exchange of information on regulatory measures concerning generic medicine, with a view to promoting cooperation between the Parties in the field of pharmaceuticals and building mutual confidence in the regulatory measures of each other. This Article lays down the mutually agreed definition of generic medicines.

(c) This agreement will help in promoting the export of generic medicines to Japan.

[Translation]

Tubewells in Bundelkhand

1469. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for providing deep tubewells for irrigation in the backward areas of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the sanctioned amount has been released; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the expected time by which the said work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per information received from Minor Irrigation Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, a sum of Rs.1285.28 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Government during 2011-12 for construction of 1101 irrigation tubewells in backward areas of seven districts of Bundelkhand in the State under District Plan as well as under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Further, as per information received from Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 872.13 lakhs has been sanctioned by NABARD for construction of 52 new tubewells in the districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun and Chitrakoot under Manyavar Kashi Ram new tubewell project. In addition, a

sum of Rs. 580.91 lakhs has been sanctioned for modernization/reconstruction of 39 failed tubewells in Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun and Jhansi districts under Manyavar Kashi Ram Modernization/Reconstruction of failed tubewell project.

(b) The entire amount under District Plan and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has been released by the State Government. Further, entire amount under Manyavar Kashi Ram new tubewell project and Manyavar Kashi Ram Modernization/Reconstruction of failed tubewell project has been released by NABARD.

(c) District wise details of funds released under different schemes are given in Statement. A total of 1004 tubewells have been completed so far under District Plan and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Statement

Details of funds sanctioned and released for tubewell construction under different schemes in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh (As per information received from Minor Irrigation Department and Irrigation Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	District	District Plan and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana				Manyavar Kashi Ram Construction of new tubewell project (Financed by NABARD)				Manyavar Kashi Ram Modernization/ Reconstruction of Failed Tubewells (Finance by NABARD)			
		Sanctioned	Released	Physical target	Achievement	Sanctioned	Released	Physical target	Achievement	Sanctioned	Released	Physical target	Achievement
1.	Jhansi	174.15	174.15	174	109	81.12	81.12	5	Construction work under progress	66.80	66.80	4	Construction work under progress
2.	Jalaun	195.10	195.10	173	168	248.97	248.97	15	-do-	145.00	145.00	10	-do-
3.	Lalitpur	243.20	243.20	243	224	NIL	NIL	NIL	—	NIL	NIL	NIL	—
4.	Hamirpur	226.82	226.82	126	118	256.60	256.60	15	Construction work under progress	224.11	224.11	15	Construction work under progress
5.	Mahoba	30.05	30.05	22	22	NIL	NIL	NIL	—	NIL	NIL	NIL	—
6.	Banda	141.00	141.00	141	141	251.73	251.73	15	Construction work under progress	145	145	10	Construction work under progress
7.	Chitrakoot	274.96	274.96	222	222	33.71	33.71	2	-do-	NIL	NIL	NIL	—
Total		1285.28	1285.28	1101	1004	872.13	872.13	52		580.91	580.91	39	

*[English]***PM's 15 Point Programme**

1470. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received about the lack of effective implementation of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the effective implementation of the said programme?

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 number of suggestions from various quarters have been received for further improving the implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities in the country.

(b) The suggestions received are not area specific but of generic nature which include expansion of basket of the schemes, maintenance of segregated data for minority segments, etc.

(c) and (d) The suggestions received have been considered by the Working Group set up for preparation of the 12th Five Year Plan and the modifications based on the recommendations of the Working Group have been submitted to the Planning Commission.

*[Translation]***Rail Connectivity**

1471. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have not been connected with Rail routes so far alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Railways have prepared any scheme in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) All States except Meghalaya and Sikkim stand connected by rail.

For providing rail connectivity to these two States also, Railways have taken up construction of 3 new line projects in the State of Meghalaya (i) Dudhnoi-Mendipathar (19.75 Km), Tetelia-Byrnihat (21.5 Km) & Byrnihat-Shillong (108.4 Km) and one new line project in Sikkim *viz.* Sivok-Rangpo (44.39 Km).

Vacant Railway Quarters

1472. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway quarters alongwith the number of quarters lying vacant in the country, type-wise and zone-wise, particularly in Delhi area;

(b) the time since when these quarters are lying vacant alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of loss of revenue being caused to the Railways due to these vacant quarters for such a long period, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to make such vacant quarters habitable so that the same can be allotted to the eligible employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Zone-wise details for number of quarters and vacant quarters and vacant quarters are enclosed as Statement. In Delhi area, there are about 11270 number of quarters, out of which about 804 no. of quarters are vacant at present.

(b) to (d) Vacancy, repair and allotment of quarters is a continuous process. Railways do not construct the quarters for the purpose of revenue generation, but for enabling railway employees to perform the duties due to administrative exigencies.

Many of these quarters were built long time back as per the standards prevalent at that time. Quarters, which can be made habitable, are improved in a planned manner while the rest, which are unsafe structures, are abandoned and suitably dealt with as per laid down procedure.

Repair and improvement of quarters is a continuous activity and works in this regard are taken up every year in a phased manner as per availability of funds.

Statement

(As on December, 2011)

Railway Zones	Total Number of Railway Quarters	Number of Quarters Lying Vacant
Central	43019	3762
Eastern	37229	5637
East Central	45272	626
East Coast	25043	3626
Northern	75867	3047
North Central	26266	1058
North Eastern	27015	663
Northeast Frontier	53234	4163
North Western	31524	2573
Southern	29276	2920
South Central	34203	2343
South Eastern	48306	3970
Southeast Central	23284	2584
South Western	14404	1359
Western	51716	4234
West Central	27518	1116
Metro	645	0
Total	593821	43681

Role of NGOs in Rural Development Schemes

1473. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are engaged in the implementation of rural development schemes in the country, particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of works being done by the said NGOs and the funds allocated and expenditure incurred by them, State-wise;

(c) whether the said works are being monitored by the Government;

(d) if so, whether the Government has found any irregularities in the said works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Electrification of Railway Lines

1474. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of railway lines which are electrified and which are yet to be electrified in the country) zone-wise, section-wise, especially in the States of Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details and the present status of ongoing electrification works in the country, zone-wise, section-wise, with special reference to Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to expedite the completion of the said ongoing works and to electrify the remaining railway lines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Zone-wise

position of electrified Route Kilometers (RKM) as on
01.04.2011 is as under:

Sl.No.	State	Zone(s) Falling	Elect- rified RKM	UN-elect- rified RKM
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Southern, South Central, South Western, East Coast	2586	2655
2.	Bihar	North Eastern, East Central, Eastern	1104	2464
3.	Chhattisgarh	Southeast Central, East Coast	861	325
4.	Delhi	Northern	139	44
5.	Gujarat	Western, North Western	743	4256
6.	Haryana	Northern, North Central, North Western	413	1140
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Northern	25	271
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Northern	37	219
9.	Jharkhand	Eastern, East Central, South Eastern	1591	410
10.	Karnataka	Central, South Central, South Western	203	2870
11.	Kerala	Southern	579	471
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Western, Southeast Central, West Central, Central, North Central, East Central, West Central	2154	2794
13.	Maharashtra	Central, South Central, Southeast Central, South Western, Western	2065	3536

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Odisha	East Coast, Southeast central, South Eastern	1461	925
15.	Punjab	North Western, Northern, North Central, West Central, Northern	527	1606
16.	Puducherry	Southern	11	0
17.	Rajasthan	Western, North Western	642	5138
18.	Tamil Nadu	Southern, South Central, South Western	1427	2634
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern, North Central, North Eastern, West Central, East Central	2498	6228
20.	Uttarakhand	Northern, North Eastern	52	293
21.	West-Bengal	Eastern, South Eastern, Northeast Frontier	1916	1974
22.	Other States	Northeast Frontier	-	2687
Total			21034	42940

(b) Zone-wise, Section-wise details and present status of on-going electrification of railway lines in the

country including the states of Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are as under:

On-going Railway Electrification Projects

Sl.No.	State(s)	Zonal Railway	Name of Project (And Year of Sanction)	Route Kilo Meter (Rkm) Total	Balance RKM as on 01.04. 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	Central	Daund-Manmad incl. Punthamba-Shirdi (2010-11)	255	255

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	West Bengal	Eastern	Krishnanagar-Shantipur-Nabadwipghat with Gauge Conversion (2001-02/2007-08)	27	27
3.	West Bengal	Eastern	Burdwan-Katwa with Gauge Conversion (2007-08)	52	52
4.	West Bengal/ Jharkhand	Eastern	Pandabeshwar-Sainthia-Pakur incl. Khana-Sainthia (2010-11)	205	205
5.	Uttar Pradesh/ Bihar	North Eastern, East Central	Barabanki-Gonda-Gorakhpur-Barauni incl. Siwaji-Thawe as phase I of Barabanki-Barauni-Gurwahati (2007-08)	757	305
6.	Bihar, West Bengal/ Assam	East Central, North east Frontier	Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati incl. Katihar-Barsoi (2008-09)	836	821
7.	Odisha	East Coast	Angul-Sukinda (with new line with Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) 1997-98)	99	99
8.	Odisha	East Coast	Haridaspur-Paradeep (with new line with RVNL 1996-97)	82	82
9.	Odisha	East Coast	Daitari-Banspani (with new line with RVNL 1992-93)	155	05
10.	Odisha/ Chhattisgarh/ Andhra Pradesh	East Coast	Vizianagaram-465 Rayagada-Titlagarh-Raipur(2011-12)	465	
11.	Haryana/Punjab	Northern	Chandigarh-Ludhiana (with new line 2005-06)	112	69
12.	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Noli-Delhi Shahdara (with Traffic facilities Supplementary 2008-09)	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana/Punjab	Northern	Rohtak-Bhatinda-Lehra Muhabbat (2010-11)	252	252
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Ghaziabad-140 Moradabad (2010-11)	140	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Varanasi-Janghai-Unchahar incl. Phaphamau-Prayag-Allahabad 2008-09)	207	207
16.	Punjab/ Himachal Pradesh/ Jammu and Kashmir	Northern	Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi incl. Jammu Tawi-Udhampur as phase-I of Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi-Baramula (2007-08) Doubling work is also in progress	275	137
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern, North Eastern	Rosa-Sitapur-Burhwal	181	181
18.	Delhi/ Haryana	Northern	Shakurbasti-Rohtak (2007-08)	60	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Moradabad-Lucknow-Utratia (2005-06)	348	37
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Utratia-Sultanpur-Mughalsarai (2006-07)	297	66
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern	Khurja-Meerut-Saharanpur incl. Ghaziabad-Meerut (1996-97/March 2007)	254	49
22.	Uttar Pradesh	North Central, North Eastern	Jhansi-Kanpur incl. Ait-Konch and KanpurAnwarganj-Kalyanpur (2008-09)	241	154
23.	Uttar Pradesh/ Rajasthan	North Central	Mathura-Alwar (2010-11)	121	121
24.	Rajasthan	North Western	Alwar-Rewari (2011-12)	82	82
25.	Rajasthan	North Western	Rewari-Manheru (with Doubling 2011-	69	69

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Vellore-Villupuram (Material modification of Gauge conversion December'2008)	141	119
27.	Karnataka /Andhra Pradesh	South Central, South Western	Yelahanka- Dharmavaram Gooty (2010-11)	306	306
28.	Kerala/ Karnataka	Southern	Shoranur- Mangalore- Penambur(2010-11)	328	328
29.	Tamil Nadu	Southern	Madurai-Tuticorin- Nagercoil (2008-09)	262	156
30.	Kerala/ Tamil Nadu	Southern	Trivendrum- Kanyakumari (87RKM) (February 2007) as material modification of Ernakulam- Trivendrum	87	02
31.	Andhra Pradesh/ Karnataka	South Central	Lingampalli-Wadi (2006-07)	161	26
32.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	Nandalur-Guntakal (With RVNL 2000-01) Doubling works are also in progress	222	102
33.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	Obulavaripalle- Krishnapatnam (New line by RVNL 2006-07)	113	85
34.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central	Vijayawada- Gudivada- Bhimavaram- Nidadavolu and Gudivada- Machilipatpam and Bhimavaram- Narasapur (with Doubling 2011-12)	221	221

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Andhra Pradesh /Karnataka Maharashtra	South Central, Central	Pune-Wadi-Guntakal (Doubling with electrification by RVNL, 2009-10-With ADB funding)	641	641
36.	West Bengal	South Eastern	Tamluk-Digha (2009 as material modification of new line work)	94	94
37.	Maharashtra	Southeast Central	Gondia-Ballarshah (2010-11)	250	250
38.	Karnataka	South Western	Kengeri-Mysore (Material modification of Bangalore-Mysore doubling, February' 2010)	126	117
39.	Karnataka	South Western	Bangerpet-Marikuppam (May' 2010 as material modification of electrification of Bangalore area)	22	14
40.	Gujarat	Western	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej (with gauge conversion by RVNL 2005-06)	62	42
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Western	Ujjain-Indore & Dewas-Maksi (2006-07)	116	01
42.	Gujarat	Western	Miyagam-Dabhoi- Samalaya (with Doubling 2011-12)	96	96
Total				8830	6493

(c) All the on-going Railway Electrification projects are planned for completion by end of 12th Five Year Plan. However, this is subject to route length, locational complexities and other related works like yard remodelling, doubling etc. and availability of resources. Efforts made to expedite electrification of railway tracks include turn-key contracts, cultivation of new agencies for works and better project monitoring mechanism in construction. As far as electrification of remaining rail lines is concerned, electrification of railway tracks is decided based on financial viability, traffic volume and operational flexibility.

[Translation]

Tenth Phase of PMGSY

1475. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the work for Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in the Tenth Phase of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Sanctioning of projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is an on-going process and is implemented in different phases. As and when the proposals are received from the States these are examined in accordance with provision of programme guidelines by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA). After scrutiny by NRRDA, proposals are placed before Empowered Committee and on its recommendations are sanctioned by the competent authority. Generally number of phases under PMGSY for a State, are given on the basis of project proposals sanctioned annually and as such number of phases are different for different states.

As per Advisory of 12th June 2009 proposals of only following categories were being considered:

- (a) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under phase-1 of Bharat Nirman.
- (b) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (c) New habitation connectivity in the identified LWE affected districts.
- (d) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

Accordingly, proposals of some States were returned, however, the Advisory has been relaxed on 15th February 2012 vide circular number 2/2012 (copy enclosed as Statement).

Statement

No. P-17025/6/2010-RC
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-1
 Dated: 15th February, 2012

CIRCULAR No. 2/2012

Subject: Proposals of New Connectivity for Habitations eligible under PMGSY.

Ministry of Rural Development had issued an Advisory letter No. H-12013/1/2009-RC dated 12th June, 2009 regarding proposals under PMGSY and the Circular No. 14/2011 of 12th December, 2011, relaxing the same. This Circular aims at to provide further relaxations.

2. It may be recalled that as per the above advisory, dated 12th June, 2009, only the following categories of proposals were to be considered for clearance under PMGSY:

- (a) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (b) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (c) New habitation connectivity in the 33 identified LWE affected Districts.
- (d) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

Later on, relaxation given to the 33 identified LWE districts as at (c) above was extended to 60 Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), for which proposals of New Connectivity for eligible unconnected habitations of population of 250 and above (2001 census) are already being considered.

3. In view of progress made in clearance of aforesaid categories of proposals, the aforesaid advisory had been revisited and the Circular

No. 14/ 2011, dated 12th December, 2011 was issued, which is also being further relaxed through this Circular and comprehensive mechanism to forward proposals is covered in ensuing paragraphs.

4. The following course of action would be adopted for consideration of proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having a population of 500 and above persons (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and above 250 persons (2001 census) in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

(i) In respect of Plain Areas:

- (a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 1,000 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (2001 census).
- (b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 600-799 persons (as per 2001 census).

- (c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 600-799 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 500 to 599 persons (as per 2001 census).

(ii) In respect of Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP):

- (a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible habitations having population between 250-299 persons (as per 2001 census).

Works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) may be deducted from the total works sanctioned while calculating the percentage of works awarded as required in para 4 (i) and(ii).

States having areas covered under Para 4 (i) and (ii) above, can send proposals under both the above categories, along with the relevant certificates.

5. The following information should also be sent in formats with the proposals as per Annexure:

- (i) Number of SQM inspections due and carried out since April, 2011, till the last quarter, in Part A of **Annexure**.

- (ii) Information about the amount of maintenance funds required, credited to the Bank Account of SRRDA and actual expenditure made by SRRDA during 2010-11 and subsequent years as per Part B of **Annexure**.

- (iii) Details of completed roads out of the total sanctioned works till period ending 12 months ago (excluding the works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) in Part C of **Annexure**.

6. All data relating to roads, habitations and expenditure should tally with the OMMAS, which may accordingly be updated as per procedure.

7. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Sd/
(S R Meena)
Director (RC)

Enclosed: Annexure as above

To:

All Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries dealing with PMGSY in the States.

Copy to:

- (i) PS to Hon`ble MRD
(ii) PS to Hon`ble MoS (RD-PJ)
(iii) PS to Hon`ble MoS(RD-SA)
(iv) PS to Hon`ble MoS (RD-AS)
(v) PPS to Secretary (RD)
(vi) PPS to AS&FA
(vii) PS to JS (RC)
(viii) Dir(SRM)/ Dir (YSD)/Dir (RK)
(ix) Dir (F&A)/ Dir (Tech)/ Dir (P-I)/ Dir (P-II)/Dir (P-III)-NRRDA
(x) Technical Director (NIC)
(xi) Guard File.

*[English]***Coverage of Total Sanitation Campaign**

1476. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the details of districts in the country including Sikkim and West Bengal where Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is in operation at present, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated by the Government to these States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to include some more districts under TSC;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the criteria adopted for such inclusion; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of districts in the country including Sikkim and West Bengal where Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is in operation at present, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) TSC is a demand driven project based programme. There is no annual allocation made to the States. The Central share under TSC released to the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit, being administered to cover all the rural districts of the country and is presently being implemented in 607 districts. The remaining rural districts are expected to submit their project proposals in accordance with TSC guidelines for consideration of the Ministry.

Statement I*State-wise no. of TSC projects sanctioned*

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of Project Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	16
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	25
9.	Haryana	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
12.	Jharkhand	24
13.	Karnataka	29
14.	Kerala	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50
16.	Maharashtra	33
17.	Manipur	9
18.	Meghalaya	7
19.	Mizoram	8
20.	Nagaland	11
21.	Odisha	30
22.	Puducherry	1
23.	Punjab	20
24.	Rajasthan	32
25.	Sikkim	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	29
27.	Tripura	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71
29.	Uttarakhand	13
30.	West Bengal	19
Total		607

Statement II*State-wise centre share released during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto Feb., 2012)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	11078.44	14218.46	9657.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	404.97	119.26	102.44
3.	Assam	8310.66	6729.84	9437.36	6125.59
4.	Bihar	7150.57	9046.72	11259.76	17219.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	5018.42	5479.58	2702.42
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
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	332.9	2792.51	967.95
12.	Jharkhand	3188.2	3941.66	5466.98	3632.46
13.	Karnataka	3176.18	5571	4458.66	4354.64
14.	Kerala	388.99	975.45	2286.34	158.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	9987.48	14402.6	15076
16.	Maharashtra	3526.29	9894.05	12911.7	5799.94
17.	Manipur	99.83	1177.54	80.3	698.5
18.	Meghalaya	578.3	1378.78	3105.23	557.86
19.	Mizoram	694.27	412.98	653.4	31.38
20.	Nagaland	99.78	1059.27	1229.45	174.06
21.	Odisha	7204.33	5031.55	6836.73	11171.7
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	223.18	116.02	1116.39	283.18
24.	Rajasthan	2516.85	4352.64	5670.74	3443.79
25.	Sikkim	254.86	0	112.86	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	473.31	6166.18	7794.35	7662.06
27.	Tripura	158.76	836.66	925.14	133.92
28.	Uttar Pradesh	38284.24	11579.77	22594	16920.72
29.	Uttarakhand	861.89	773.98	1707.61	402.38
30.	West Bengal	3047.06	3246.26	8327.5	14124.34
	Total	98013.97	103885.36	152980.54	124359.72

National Coastal Protection Project

1477. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Coastal Protection Project (NCPP) has been launched by the Centre;

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

(c) the phase-wise details of the project alongwith the estimated cost thereof;

(d) the details of shares of funding agencies including the Union and State Governments; and

(e) the share of funding to be met by West Bengal and other coastal States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Ministry of Water Resources had initiated the process of collecting details of severely affected reaches with a view to exploring the possibility of preparing a National Coastal Protection Project (NCPP) and taking up the same for external assistance.

(b) A Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) for preparing a Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Project for the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa was taken up with ADB grant of US\$1 million and was carried out by ADB appointed consultants. PPTA Final Report was completed in May, 2009.

(c) Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program for a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) was negotiated with Asian Development Bank on 30 August-1 September 2010 for an amount of US\$ 250 million (total project cost is US \$404.6 million) for the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa. The facility will be implemented in three or more tranches.

(d) Share of the State Governments is US\$ 119.8 million (Maharashtra: US\$ 51.196 million, Karnataka: US \$54.941 million and Goa: US\$ 13.693 million), *i.e.* 29.6%. Balance amount will be met through other sources including private sector. Tranche-1 (LN 2679-IND) of the Project was signed on 17th August 2011 for a total estimated cost of US\$ 62.7 million, with ADB loan of US\$ 51.5 million for the States of Maharashtra and

Karnataka (Maharashtra: US \$10.5 million and Karnataka: US \$41.0 million) The share of State Governments under this tranche is 17.7%. The MFF is intended to finance components for (a) Sustainable Plans and Management for Shoreline; (b) Coastal Erosion and Instability Reduction; and (c) Capacity Development for Shoreline Planning and Development.

(e) The State of West Bengal is not included under Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program.

Gauge Conversion in the Country

1478. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing gauge conversion works in the country, zone-wise section-wise;

(b) the details of the routes on which gauge conversion work has not been started yet despite getting approval for the same, zone-wise, alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of work thereon and complete them in a stipulated time frame; and

(d) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, zone-wise, Section-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Women Self Help Groups

1479. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that women self help group members who are most vulnerable section of the society are granted bank loans at the rate of ten per cent to thirteen per cent interest which is too high as compared to short term credit made available to farmers on short term loan at four per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether the issue has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Banks have the functional autonomy and therefore the rate of interest are decided by their Boards as per RBI guidelines. The Government of India since 2006-07 is subsidizing the interest rate on crop loans to farmers through an Interest Subvention Scheme such that short term crop loans upto Rs 3 lakh are available to individual farmer at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Besides this since 2009-10, an additional subvention as an incentive to those farmers who repay their short term crop loans on time is provided. In the year 2011-12, the additional subvention is 3%. Thus, the interest rate for farmers paying timely is 4% per annum.

(c) and (d) In the Budget Speech 2012-13, a proposal has been made for an interest subvention to women SHGs to avail loans upto Rs. 3 lakh at 7% per annum and Women SHGs that repay loans in time will get additional 3% per annum, reducing the effective rate to 4%. The initiative, in the first phase, would focus on selected 600 blocks of 150 districts, including the Left-Wing extremism affected districts.

Audit under MGNREGS

1480. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conducts audit of fund released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to frame rules for mandatory audit of accounts under MGNREGS and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor the MGNREGS; and

(e) the time by which the audit reports are likely to be presented to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) and (e): Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), financial Audit is mandatory. Funds are released by the Central Government to the States/UTs on receipt of Audit Report if due, and Utilisation Certificate for the previous year showing utilisation of at least 60% of the available funds along with other necessary documents. As per Section 24 of the Act, the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. The Ministry accordingly, in consultation with the CAG has notified, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011. The procedures and time frames for conduct and submission of Audit Reports at different levels by specified agencies are prescribed in these Rules.

(d) There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of all the programmes of the Ministry, including MGNREGA, which inter-alia include periodic progress Reports, Performance Review Committee meetings, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels. Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) is

also carried out in cases of specific complaints. The findings and reports of such review meetings and visits are shared with the concerned States/UT Governments for follow up action as implementation of MGNREGA is done by the States/UT Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per provisions of the Act.

Wind Power Plants

1481. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) the details of the Wind Power Plants set up by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in the country;

(b) whether studies are being undertaken by the ONGC to set up more such Wind power plants in other parts of the country;

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

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred in setting up such units; and

(e) the power likely to be generated from each of such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has set up a 51 MW Wind Power Project in Gujarat (Village Jakhau, District Kutch, Gujarat) in 2008.

(b) Yes, Madam. Study was undertaken for feasibility of setting up a 102 MW wind power project in state of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) ONGC Board has approved to set up a 102 MW Wind Power Plant in the State of Rajasthan. The tender for the same is in process.

(d) The expenditure likely to be incurred in setting up such unit is Rs. 650 crore.

(e) Likely generation per annum is 2081 lac units.

[Translation]

Investment Policy on Urea

1482. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government's 2008 investment policy to boost urea production has failed to attract investment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Committee of Secretaries was set up in 2011 under the Chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, whether the Committee has suggested incentive to set up Greenfield and Brownfield projects as well as expansion of existing plants and facilities and to set up new plants in order to increase the production;

(e) if so, the action taken on the recommendations of the said Committee:

(f) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for new investment policy on urea and subsidy being provided to urea producing units;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the likely impact on prices of urea, subsidy bill and the manner in which the said policy is likely to be beneficial after its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Government had notified on 4th September 2008, a new investment policy for urea sector to attract the much required investment in this sector. The policy has resulted in increase of indigenous Urea production by approximately two million tonnes through revamp of existing plants. However, due to lack of commitment on availability of domestic natural gas by

the Government at a pre-determined price formula, no Expansion/Brownfield plants could fructify. In addition the Greenfield units were supposed to go through bidding route for determination of Urea price from these units. It was felt that to encourage investment in Greenfield urea projects, they should be treated in line with Brownfield/Expansion units and have to be brought into the ambit of the IPP regime. The companies interested in new investments in Urea sector have been regularly requesting the Government for either firm allocation of gas at predetermined fixed prices from domestic gas sources or to protect the industry from any additional liability arising due to increase in the delivered price of gas by correspondingly providing adequate protection at the floor prices.

(c) Yes, Madam. The proposal to amend the New Investment Policy notified by the DOF on 4th September 2008 was discussed in the meeting of Group of Ministers (GoM) held on 5th January 2011. GoM directed to constitute a Committee under chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission with Secretary(Fertilizers), Secretary (Expenditure), Secretary(DAC) and Secretary(Petroleum) as members.

(d) to (h) The Group of Ministers(GoM) constituted to review the fertilizer policy, in its meeting held on 24th February 2012, considered the proposal of the above Committee, suggestions of Department of Fertilizers and issue raised by the industry. GoM decided that the proposal for New Investment Policy - 2012 in urea sector suggested by the Committee under Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission, as modified

by the Department of Fertilizers, be placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) subject to certain stipulations. The proposal is under consideration of Department of Fertilizers.

Outstanding Dues from Private Airlines

1483. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the present status of the outstanding dues of public sector oil companies against the private airlines operating in the country, company- wise and airlines-wise;

(b) whether oil companies had to suffer losses due to stoppage of payment by the said private airline companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by oil companies to recover the dues from the airlines within a time-frame?

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 present status of the outstanding dues of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) as on 29.02.2012, against the private airlines operating in the country company-wise and airlines-wise is as under:

Name of the OMC	Name of Airline	Total outstanding including interest as on 29.02.2012 (Rs. in crore)	Total over due including interest as on 29.02.2012 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	Jet Airways	718.74	0.00
	Kingfisher Airlines	0.00	0.00
	Go Airlines	54.16	0.00
	Spice jet	92.05	0.00

1	2	3	4
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	Kingfisher Airlines Jet Airways Go Airlines	0.00 179.48 1.95	0.00 33.93 1.95
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	Jet Airways Kingfisher Airlines Paramount	0.00 517.96 19.28	0.00 249.70 19.28

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. HPCL has suffered losses in terms of interest cost on the blockage of working capital due to shortfall in payments by Kingfisher Airlines. However, the interest of Rs.84.98 crores for delayed payments by Kingfisher Airlines upto December, 2011 has been charged on the Airlines.

(d) In case airlines fail to pay their dues, OMCs take action for recovery of dues in line with the mutually-agreed commercial terms between them and the Airlines. The defaulting airlines are also put on 'Cash and Carry' and interest is recovered on overdue payments. OMCs encash bank guarantee and post dated cheques for recovery of their outstanding dues, wherever applicable, as per commercial terms agreed between them and airlines. In some cases, OMCs also resort to the legal route by filing suit against defaulting airlines in the Court of Law for recovery of dues.

[English]

Train Accidents

1484. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

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

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

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

(d) the findings of the said Committees and the action taken thereupon particularly against delinquent officials;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Number of consequential train accidents, *i.e.*, collisions, derailments, manned level crossing accidents, fire on train and Miscellaneous accidents, which took place during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year from April 2011 to February 2012, is as under:

Type of Accident	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12* (April, 2011 to February 2012)
Collision	13	9	5	9
Derailments	85	80	80	52
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	7	5	5	6
Fire in Train	3	2	2	4
Miscellaneous	7	4	1	2
Total	115	100	93	73

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

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

Cause	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12* (April, 2011 to February 2012)
Failure of railway staff	75	63	56	56
Failure of other than railway staff	14	10	9	7
Failure of equipments	0	6	5	2
Sabotage	13	14	16	5
Combination of factors	4	1	3	1
Incidental	5	4	4	2
Could not be established	4	2	0	0
Total	115	100	93	73

*Figures are provisional.

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

Type of Accident	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (April, 2011 to February 2012)	
	Died	Injured	Died	Injured	Died	Injured	Died	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Collisions	9	53	44	115	240*	296*	21	174
Derailments	10	142	14	91	4	57	74@	372©

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	18	54	7	6	7	12	5	10
Fire in Train	31	11	0	0	0	0	9	3
Miscellaneous	12	42	3	35	0	0	5	0
Total	80	302	68	247	251	365	114	559

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

@ Includes death of 71 persons and injury to 264 persons in the derailment of Kalka Mail on 10.07.2011 near Etah in Uttar Pradesh.

Number of persons who lost their lives in cases of roof top travelling reported during 2009, 2010, 2011 and the current year 2012 (upto February, 2012) is 53, 51, 68 and 8, respectively.

Loss of railway property In the above consequential train accidents in 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year from April, 2011 to February, 2012, has been estimated to Rs. 60.65 crore (approx.), Rs. 53.71 crore (approx.), Rs. 71.93 crore (approx.), Rs. 77.50 crore (approx.), respectively.

(c) Each and every consequential train accident is inquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety under the Ministry of Civil Aviation or by a Departmental Enquiry Committee under Zonal Railways, depending upon the severity of the accident. Out of 381 consequential train accidents In the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the current year (upto February, 2012), 61 have been inquired by the Commission of Railway Safety and balance 320 have been inquired into by the Departmental Enquiry Committees. These figures do not include cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road users and unusual occurrences.

(d) Findings/recommendations of the Commissioners of Railway Safety/Departmental Enquiry Committees are examined by the concerned departments of India's Railways for compliance. During 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the current year (upto February, 2012), major and minor penalties were imposed on 251 and 305 erring officials, respectively. Out of these, 86 railway officials have been removed/dismissed from railway service during this period.

(e) The amount of compensation paid to victims including railway employees in train accident cases by Railway Claims Tribunals during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and the current year upto February, 2012 was approximately Rs. 218.94 lakhs, Rs. 265.81 lakhs, Rs. 585.79 lakhs, and Rs. 474.60 lakhs, respectively. This amount is over and above the ex-gratia paid by the Railways given as Immediate relief to the victims after the accidents.

The compensation paid in a year does not necessarily relate to the accidents in that year and it depends upon the number of cases finalised in a particular year. The details of compensation claims cases pending with Railway Claims Tribunals zone-wise as on February, 2012 are as under:

Railway	Pending compensation cases as on February, 2012
1	2
Central	5
Eastern	104
Northern	39
North Eastern	26
Northeast Frontier	3
Southern	33
South Central	9
South Eastern	80

1	2
Western	16
East Central	19
East Coast	74
North Central	36
North Western	6
South East Central	4
South Western	10
West Central	29
Konkan Railway	0
Total	493

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

New technologies adopted in signaling systems to enhance safety include complete track circuiting of the station section, Electric/Electronic interlocking system with centralized operation of points and signals, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters, Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates, Multi Aspect Colour Light Signalling, introduction of pilot projects on Train Protection and Warning System, provision of Modified Automatic Signaling system, etc.

After utilization of Special Railway Safety Fund of ₹ 17000 crore created in 2001 to clear the arrears of renewal and replacement of over aged assets, namely, tracks, bridges, rolling stock, signalling gears etc., year after year adequate contribution is being made to Depreciation Reserve Fund for replacement of over aged assets as and when they become due. On an average, over the last five years, 17% to 18% of the total plan outlay of Indian Railways has been allocated to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

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

Statement

Year	Railway	Collision	Derailment	Manned Level Crossing	Fire in Train	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008-09	Central Railway	1	5	1		2	9
	East Coast Railway		7				7
	East Central Railway	1	11		1	1	14
	Eastern Railway		7				7
	North Central Railway	3	9			1	13
	North Eastern Railway		7	1		1	9
	Northeast Frontier Railway		2	1			3
	Northern Railway	3	11	3		1	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	North Western Railway		3				3
	South Central Railway	1	3	1	2		7
	South East Central Railway		1				1
	South Eastern Railway	3	6				9
	Southern Railway	1	3				4
	South Western and Railway	4				4	
	West Central Railway		4			1	5
	Western Railway		2				2
	Total	13	85	7	3	7	115
2009-10	Central Railway		12			1	13
	East Coast Railway		6	1			7
	East Central Railway		14			1	15
	Eastern Railway	1	2				3
	North Central Railway	4	1		1		6
	North Eastern Railway		2				2
	Northeast Frontier Railway		4	1	1	1	7
	Northern Railway	1	8	1			10
	North Western Railway		3	1			4
	South Central Railway	1	7				8
	South East Central Railway		1				1
	South Eastern Railway		7				7
	Southern Railway	1	3				4
	South Western Railway		3			1	4
	West Central Railway		2				2
	Western Railway	1	5	1			7
	Total	9	80	5	2	4	100
2010-11	Central Railway		3				3
	East Coast Railway		8	1			9
	East Central Railway		11				11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Eastern Railway	1	3	1			5
	Kolkata Metro		1				1
	Konkan Rail Corporation Ltd.		1				1
	North Central and Railway		8				8
	North Eastern Railway		4				4
	Northeast Frontier Railway		6				6
	Northern Railway	1	12	2		1	16
	North Western Railway		3				3
	South Central Railway		5		1		6
	South East Central Railway	1					1
	South Eastern Railway	1	6	1			8
	Southern Railway		3				3
	South Western Railway		4				4
	West Central Railway	1			1		2
	Western Railway		2				2
	Total	5	80	5	2	1	93
2011-12	Central Railway		5				5
upto February,	East Coast Railway	2	3		1	1	7
2012)	East Central Railway		3	1	1		5
	Eastern Railway	3	2				5
	Northern Railway		7	1		1	9
	North Central Railway	1	8				9
	North Eastern Railway		1	1			2
	Northeast Frontier Railway		7				7
	North Western Railway		3	1			4
	South Central Railway		5				5
	South Eastern Railway	1					1
	South East Central Railway	1					1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Southern Railway	1	2				3
	South Western Railway	1	1			2	
	West Central Railway		4	1	2		7
	Western		1				1
	Total	9	52	6	4	2	73

[*Translation*]

Share in Crude Oil Production

1485. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the details of share of private and public sector companies in the field of crude oil production in the country during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the extent to which companies are lagging behind in crude oil production alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of gas production during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(d) whether as per the estimates made by the experts, the production of oil is likely to further decline in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH):
 (a) The share of public sector companies viz, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) during 2010-2011 was 74.3% in crude oil production while in 2011-2012 (upto February, 2012), it is 72.5%. The details of production of crude oil in the country by ONGC, OIL and Private/Joint Venture companies (Pvt./JVs) during the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 is as under:-

Crude oil production in million metric tonnes (MMT)

	2010-2011	2011-2012
ONGC	24.419	21.755 (upto February, 2012)
OIL	3.586	3.516 (upto February, 2012)
Pvt./JVs	9.682	9.596 (upto February, 2012)

(b) Crude oil production in the country was almost stagnant upto 2009-10 owing to production from aging fields. On commencement of crude oil production from new fields in Rajasthan by Pvt./Jvs companies, crude oil production in 2010-11 has increased 12.4% if compared

to previous year *i.e.* 2009-10.

(c) The details of gas production during the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 by ONGC, OIL and Pvt/JVs companies are detailed below:-

Gas production in million metric standard cubic metre (MMSCM)

	2010-2011	2011-2012
ONGC	23095	21242 (upto February, 2012)
OIL	2352.72	2406 (upto February, 2012)
Pvt./JVs	26774	20046 (upto February, 2012)

(d) and (e) The projection of Crude oil production of 216.339 MMT during 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-2017) is about 22.2% higher than the 11th Five Year Plan likely achievement of 177.015 MMT. During 12th Plan, ONGC is likely to contribute additional 8.9 MMT of crude oil from the fields operated by them compared to likely achievement in 11th Plan period. The increase in crude oil production of ONGC will be achieved by developing the marginal fields. Oil India Limited is likely to contribute additional 1.5 MMT of crude oil in 12th Plan period, compared to the 11th Plan. The major increase in crude oil production during 12th Plan will be mainly due to contribution by private companies in Rajasthan, which will be about 27.5 MMT.

[English]

Under-utilization of Funds under MGNREGS

1486. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKER *ALIAS* KUSHAL
 TIWARI:
 SHRI PREMCHAND (GUDDU):
 SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
 SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the wages paid to workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to curtail the allocation for 2012-13 in respect of States which have under-utilised the amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the States which have submitted Utilization Certificates to the Union Government in respect of the allocation utilized under the Scheme during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Union Government to seek the Utilization Certificate from the State which have not submitted such certificates so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of expenditure on wages to workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA) during each of the last three years and current year as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Provision of MGNREGA are effected as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by we State Governments. There is no allocation of funds to States. Funds are released to States as per their requirements which is assessed on the basis of advance projection of labour demand.

(d) Utilization Certificates for releases made up to 31.3.2010 were received from all MGNREGA implementing States/UTs except from 3 districts of Maharashtra (Nagpur, Washim, Sindhudurg) and one district of Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar).

(e) 1st tranche of Central 'share under MGNREGA is released to States/UTs taking into account availability and requirement of funds as per agreed to labour budget subject to settlement of accounts of the financial year before last and 2nd tranche is released provided Utilization Certificates of previous year and current year are submitted. In case of non receipt of Utilization Certificates from States/Districts, communications are sent to these States/Districts requesting submission of Utilization Certificates for release of central share of funds under MGNREGA.

Statement*Detail of expenditure on wages to workers under MGNREGA*

Sl.No.	State	MGNREGA expenditure on wages (Rs. in lakh)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 16/02/12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225796.50	371511.00	335056.21	202428.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2055.82	1166.21	2957.61	2.53
3.	Assam	57941.32	63735.83	50385.21	29678.58
4.	Bihar	84379.94	110872.82	162216.36	33844.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	91005.61	85669.64	115934.25	104123.13
6.	Gujarat	14437.33	52249.34	47886.09	26177.78
7.	Haryana	8269.37	8907.04	14225.69	12927.32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20337.81	31213.60	27769.08	22555.56
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5321.82	12005.72	23727.40	8683.40
10.	Jharkhand	67843.60	82304.01	85807.13	53266.95
11.	Karnataka	23295.85	172303.67	157562.89	84093.08
12.	Kerala	18459.60	40954.19	63676.86	63833.44
13.	Madhya Pradesh	215621.79	219623.79	214931.94	127146.99
14.	Maharashtra	31377.01	25857.74	26886.86	55796.08
15.	Manipur	22299.42	23779.95	27477.17	7903.33
16.	Meghalaya	6052.84	11722.09	19925.71	10917.52
17.	Mizoram	13712.28	17782.54	19239.94	7589.00
18.	Nagaland	16372.28	29229.27	34396.65	9992.80
19.	Odisha	39810.35	58671.56	93293.06	43049.40
20.	Punjab	4412.43	9529.75	9765.25	6772.52
21.	Rajasthan	426531.88	393048.44	227202.50	147893.75
22.	Sikkim	2414.68	4129.40	4812.99	1929.02
23.	Tamil Nadu	95899.82	171082.27	221453.08	185148.26
24.	Tripura	30057.75	46279.79	38450.12	40519.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Uttar Pradesh	225446.53	354123.06	351965.30	241915.22
26.	Uttarakhand	8830.23	18046.03	23467.84	14723.44
27.	West Bengal	61522.41	140192.98	165658.07	91647.09
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123.91	838.64	745.63	714.50
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.52	78.72	54.52	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	97.10	175.16	512.46	458.82
32.	Lakshadweep	145.33	158.23	185.09	156.04
33.	Puducherry	130.00	689.80	1023.97	964.59
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		1820003.13	2557932.28	2568652.93	1636851.73

NR=Not Reported

[Translation]

Functioning of Regional Science Centres

1487. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of regional science centres has been reviewed, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce Science Magnet School Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take initiative to encourage the laboratories for expansion of science;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to make science, people oriented?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Stoppages and Halts of Trains

1488. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for providing stoppage of all express trains at Bhusawal, Jalgaon (Maharashtra), Mali a (Gujarat), stoppage of Dadar Bikaner Express at Dhanera (DNQ) in Gujarat, Bharatpur Junction (Rajasthan), halt of trains at stations falling under Moradabad division and at Soti Etadi village under Sadulpur-Hanumangarh rail line;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be provided;

(c) whether the Railways have also received any proposal for stoppage of Rajya Rani Express at Vallapuzha, Kulukkallur or Vadanamkurissi stations in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to provide the stoppage of all express trains at Bhusaval, Jalgaon, Maliya-Miyana, Dhanera, Bharatpur and in Moradabad Division. However, there is no station named "Soti Badi" on Sadulpur-Hanumangarh section.

(c) and (d) Representations including from Shri M.B. Rajesh, Hon'ble Member of Parliament have been received, to provide the stoppage of 16349/16350 Thiruvananthapuram-Nilambur Road Rajya Rani Express at Vadanam Kurushshi, Valapuzha H and Kulukkallur H. The same has been examined but it has not been found feasible at present.

Scholarship to Minority Students

1489. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
DR. RATNA DE:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pre-matric scholarship, post-matric scholarships and merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes implemented for the students of minorities in the country including Karnataka during the last three years and the current year, category-wise, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for the above scholarship, category-wise and released during the said period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of students benefited during the said period, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) the amount of scholarship sanctioned to each student for the higher studies;

(e) whether the merit-cum-means scholarship is meant for only technical and professional courses only; 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) to (c) The details in respect of pre-matric, post-matric and merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes implemented during the last three years and the current year across the country including the State of Karnataka and funds released year-wise, number of students benefited under the schemes are enclosed in the Statements-I to III. There is no category-wise allocation under these Scholarship scheme.

(d) Data relating to the amount sanctioned to each student for higher studies is not maintained in the Ministry. Consolidated figures of amount sanctioned to students of States/Union Territories are enclosed in the Statements-IV and VI.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Details are at Statement-VII.

Statement I

State/UT-wise and Year-wise Target and Achievement of Pre-matric scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27353	25923	65032	86248	86709	225462	147406	121319
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1199	0	2877	0	3836	0	6521	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	30951	0	73582	87376	98109	38259	166785	86159
4.	Bihar	46000	43582	109357	35668	145809	320107	247875	157973
5.	Chhattisgarh	3124	1600	7432	4765	9909	6976	16845	12610
6.	Groa	1546	151	3677	594	4905		8340	0
7.	Gujarat	16501	0	39194	0	52260	0	88842	0
8.	Haryana	8108	3727	19282	14867	25709	24823	43705	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	947	540	2257	1095	3009	1166	5115	3958
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23757	4842	56482	53421	75309	116571	128026	0
11.	Jharkhand	16375	12003	38932	18510	51909	26107	88245	35837
12.	Karnataka	26249	21018	62407	86829	83209	314508	141457	299020
13.	Kerala	46347	46347	110175	161590	146900	563560	249731	572880
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14576	13719	34657	18278	46209	61052	78555	135932
15.	Maharashtra	58052	58052	137732	201490	183638	545201	312187	701343
16.	Manipur	3092	1960	7390	10780	9855		16753	9438
17.	Meghalaya	5743	5479	13690	10518	18255	12846	31032	0
18.	Mizoram	2871	2661	6852	9428	9136	14053	15533	13485
19.	Nagaland	6089	0	14515	0	19355	4400	32901	0
20.	Odisha	5647	3542	13432	17049	17909	17909	30445	24553
21.	Punjab	50953	49996	120852	123907	161127	279082	273917	264329
22.	Rajasthan	18962	18775	45082	60318	60109	121988	102186	148816
23.	Sikkim	663	0	1602	604	2136	2434	3633	3269
24.	Tamil Nadu	24198	24135	57532	84150	76709	312415	130407	235582
25.	Tripura	1514	821	3627	1069	4836	1617	8221	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	106356	97785	252832	371189	337109	465812	573086	971245
27.	Uttarakhand	4196	0	9982	449	13309	1132	22625	3103
28.	West Bengal	70136	68235	166732	240548	222309	913002	377926	955205
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	347	220	865	96	1155		1961	237
30.	Chandigarh	631	398	1520	1518	2027		3446	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	21	190	40	255	72	432	183

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Daman and Diu	63	30	173	110	233	113	395	0
33.	Delhi	7793	6918	18532	26313	24709	30904	42006	12728
34.	Lakshadweep	189	0	510	0	682	0	1158	0
35.	Puducherry	410	177	1015	259	1355		2302	0
Total		631000	512657	150000	1729076	2000000	4421571	3400000	4769204

Statement II

State/UT-wise and Year-wise Target and Achievement of Post-matric scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities for the years 2005-09 to 2011-12

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram	2871	2661	6852	9428	9136	14053	15533	13485
19.	Nagaland	6089	0	14515	0	19355	4400	32901	0
20.	Odisha	5647	3542	13432	17049	17909	17909	30445	24553
21.	Punjab	50953	49996	120852	123907	161127	279082	273917	264329
22.	Rajasthan	18962	18775	45082	60318	60109	121988	102186	148816
23.	Sikkim	663	0	1602	60	2136	2434	3633	3269
24.	Tamil Nadu	24198	24135	57532	84150	76709	312415	130407	235582
25.	Tripura	1514	821	3627	1069	4836	1617	8221	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	106356	97785	252832	371189	337109	465812	5730B6	971245
27.	Uttarakhand	4196	0	9982	449	13309	1132	22625	3103
28.	West Bengal	70136	68235	166732	240548	222309	913002	377926	955205
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	347	220	865	96	1155		1961	237
30.	Chandigarh	631	398	1520	1518	2027		3446	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	21	190	40	255	72	432	183
32.	Daman and Diu	63	30	173	110	233	113	395	0
33.	Delhi	7793	6918	18532	26313	24709	30904	42006	12728
34.	Lakshadweep	189	0	510	0	682	0	1158	0
35.	Puducherry	410	177	1015	259	1355		2302	0
Total		631000	512657	1500004	1729076	1999999.9	442157	3400000	4769204

Statement III

State/UT-wise and Year-wise Target and Achievement of Post-matric scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities for the years 2005-09 to 2011-12

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	867	1411	867	1319	867	1314	867	1126
2.	Amnchal Pradesh	38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0
3.	Assam	981	1372	981	1910	981	1908	981	1381

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	1458	2500	1458	2718	1458	3133	1458	3681
5.	Chhattisgarh	99	78	99	121	99	148	99	140
6.	Goa	49	52	49	68	49	79	49	84
7.	Gujarat	523	526	523	705	523	928	523	941
8.	Haryana	257	344	257	300	257	310	257	362
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	19	30	35	30	37	30	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	753	1392	753	1278	753	1443	753	1594
11.	Jharkhand	519	620	519	709	519	916	519	892
12.	Karnataka	832	1383	832	1756	832	1986	832	2217
13.	Kerala	1469	2239	1469	3504	1469	4443	1469	4557
14.	Madhya Pradesh	462	490	462	984	462	814	462	843
15.	Maharashtra	1840	2006	1840	3028	1840	2463	1840	3475
16.	Manipur	98	158	98	98	98	184	98	175
17.	Meghalaya	182	51	182	85	182	224	182	305
18.	Mizoram	91	179	91	122	91	188	91	145
19.	Nagaland	193	0	193	143	193	345	193	399
20.	Odisha	179	188	179	241	179	191	179	201
21.	Punjab	1615	592	1615	1884	1615	2541	1615	2774
22.	Rajasthan	601	882	601	956	601	1001	601	1187
23.	Sikkim	21	0	21	20	21	145	21	75
24.	Tamil Nadu	767	1659	767	2209	767	2118	767	2390
25.	Tripura	48	23	48	54	48	73	48	59
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3371	4268	3371	4808	3371	6962	3371	6379
27.	Uttarakhand	133	65	133	109	133	127	133	210
28.	West Bengal	2223	3336	2223	6379	2223	6599	2223	5539
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	5	11	8	11	11	11	7
30.	Chandigarh	20	25	20	28	20	17	20	18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33.	Delhi	247	322	247	387	247	385	247	408
34.	Lakshadweep	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
35.	Puducherry	13	10	13	16	13	22	13	19
Total		20000	26195	20000	35982	20000	41050	20000	41621

Statement IV

State/UT-wise detail of allocation and fund released for Pre-matric Scholarship for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh		5.37		13.90		16.29		42.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00		0.72		0
3.	Assam		0.00		16.83		18.43		8.37
4.	Bihar		10.71		9.22		27.39		34.12
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.24		1.07		1.86		1
6.	Goa		0.02		0.04		0.92		0
7.	Gujarat		0.00		0.00		9.82		0
8.	Haryana		0.51		1.58		4.83		2
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.18		0.09		0.57		0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.02		7.44		14.15		13
11.	Jharkhand		2.71		2.10		9.75		4
12.	Karnataka		1.89		13.93		15.63		33.16
13.	Kerala		3.50		12.24		27.59		42.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh		2.44		2.18		8.68		7
15.	Maharashtra		4.51		15.78		34.49		41
16.	Manipur		0.46		3.10		1.85		0
17.	Meghalaya		0.71		1.26		3.43		2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram		0.44		1.58	1.72	2	3.31	2.49
19.	Nagaland		0.00		0.00	3.64	1	7.01	0.00
20.	Odisha		0.28		1.34	3.36	1	5.29	2.00
21.	Punjab		3.79		15.10	30.27	26	47.61	24.49
22.	Rajasthan		1.83		4.72	11.29	11	17.76	10.14
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.09	0.40	0	0.77	0.61
24.	Tamil Nadu		2.33		7.82	14.41	28.17	22.66	25.70
25.	Tripura		0.07		0.08	0.91	0	1.75	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh		12.98		48.63	63.32	65.27	99.60	148.11
27.	Uttarakhand		0.00		0.07	2.50	0	3.93	0.43
28.	West Bengal		5.36		19.72	41.76	76.53	65.68	82.98
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.04		0.01	0.22	0	0.52	0.03
30.	Chandigarh		0.04		0.17	0.38	0	0.92	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.01		0.02	0.05	0	0.12	0.07
32.	Daman and Diu		0.01		0.02	0.04	0	0.11	0.00
33.	Delhi		0.71		2.77	4.64	3.03	4.75	1.35
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00	0.13	0	0.31	0.00
35.	Puducherry		0.05		0.01	0.25	0	0.26	0.00
	Total	79.90	62.11	200.00	202.94	375.7	446.25	600.00	540.44

Statement V

State/UT-wise detail of allocation and fund released for Post-matric Scholarships for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as 29.02.2012)	
		Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh		6.23		19.96	10.00	35.24	19.12	17.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00		0.00	0.44	0.00	1.04	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam		4.87		8.32	11.32	5.60	26.71	0.00
4.	Bihar		10.86		3.80	16.83	15.96	32.15	23.81
5.	Chhattisgarh		0.24		0.60	1.14	1.03	2.18	1.57
6.	Goa		0.13		0.00	0.57	0.21	1.08	0.00
7.	Gujarat		1.97		2.88	6.03	4.47	1153	6.99
8.	Haryana		0.93		0.68	2.97	1.48	5.67	1.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.08		0.17	0.34	0.21	0.66	0.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.98		3.67	8.69	5.24	16.61	2.13
11.	Jharkhand		2.86		3.67	5.99	6.15	11.45	8.85
12.	Karnataka		0.46		8.82	9.60	12.35	18.35	24.85
13.	Kerala		2.43		11.21	16.96	9.98	32.39	21.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh		1.85		1.10	5.33	3.31	10.19	6.17
15.	Maharashtra		4.03		8.17	21.17	20.09	40.58	23.44
16.	Manipur		0.75		2.85	1.14		2.67	0.00
17.	Meghalaya		0.03		0.04	2.11	0.19	4.96	0.00
18.	Mizoram		0.87		2.54	1.05	2.81	2.48	1.24
19.	Nagaland		0.01		0.02	2.24	0.05	5.26	0.04
20.	Odisha		0.35		0.46	2.07	1.03	3.95	0.00
21.	Punjab		1.26		10.73	18.55	14.83	35.61	38.23
22.	Rajasthan		2.14		4.00	6.93	4.66	13.25	12.05
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.10	0.25	0.31	0.57	0.40
24.	Tamil Nadu		2.42		11.04	8.85	10.67	16.91	14.43
25.	Tripura		0.05		0.07	0.56	0.17	1.31	0.12
26.	Uttar Pradesh		16.46		24.78	38.91	46.42	74.34	74.81
27.	Uttarakhand		0.10		0.06	1.53	0.08	2.93	0.19
28.	West Bengal		7.72		18.43	25.66	25.77	49.02	46.87
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.03		0.01	0.13	0.01	0.52	0.00
30.	Chandigarh		0.05		0.05	0.24	0.09	0.95	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.01		0.01	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Daman and Diu		0.02		0.02	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.00
33.	Delhi		0.39		0.43	2.85	0.38	4.75	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00	0.09		0.29	0.00
35.	Puducherry		0.04		0.03	0.16	0.13	0.25	0.10
Total		69.93	70.62	150.00	148.72	230.77	228.96	450	326.93

Statement VI

State/UT-wise detail of fund released for Merit-cum Means based scholarships for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12

Amount (Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 as on 29.02.2012
		Amount sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.61	2.36	3.39	3.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	3.68	5.86	5.39	4.05
4.	Bihar	4.71	8.68	9.46	9.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.21	0.32	0.39	0.43
6.	Goa	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.23
7.	Gujarat	1.07	1.43	2.02	2.26
8.	Haryana	0.87	0.74	0.83	1.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.24	2.73	3.62	4.70
11.	Jharkhand	1.52	1.96	2.54	2.56
12.	Karnataka	3.64	4.60	5.30	5.99
13.	Kerala	5.40	9.45	11.85	12.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.21	2.44	2.10	2.27
15.	Maharashtra	4.81	7.67	5.49	9.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	0.54	0.23	0.68	0.50
17.	Meghalaya	0.08	0.32	0.66	0.95
18.	Mizoram	0.67	0.33	0.49	0.39
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.57	1.57	1-22
20.	Odisha	0.50	0.63	0.53	0.68
21.	Punjab	1.63	5.37	7.12	8.65
22.	Rajasthan	2.15	2.40	2.23	3.25
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.10	0.49	0.23
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.40	5.80	5.57	6.26
25.	Tripura	0.07	0.16	0.21	0.17
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10.82	14.47	17.97	15.46
27.	Uttarakhand	0.22	0.30	0.35	0.66
28.	West Bengal	8.73	17.40	17.14	14.84
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
30.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
33.	Delhi	0.65	0.79	0.80	0.99
34.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05
Total		64.73	97.51	108.75	113.20

Statement-VII

The merit-cum-means scholarship scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2007. It is being implemented through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The entire expenditure is being borne by the Central Government. Scholarships are available for pursuing professional and technical courses, at graduate and post-graduate levels, in institutions recognized by appropriate authority. Under the scheme 20,000 scholarships are proposed to be awarded every year in addition to the renewals. 30% of these

scholarships are earmarked for girl students, which may be utilized by eligible boy students, if adequate number of eligible girl students is not available. As many as 70 institutes for professional and technical courses have been listed in the scheme. Eligible students from the minority communities admitted to these institutions are reimbursed full course fee. A course fee of Rs. 20,000/-per annum or the actual amount whichever is less, is reimbursed to students studying in other institutions. Maintenance allowance is given at the rate of Rs. 500/-per month for Day Scholars and Rs. 1000/-per month for Hostellers. To be eligible, a student should have

secured admission in any technical or professional institution, recognized by an appropriate authority. In case of students admitted without a competitive examination, students should have secured not less than 50% marks. The annual income of the family from all sources should not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Vacant Technical Posts

1490. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various technical posts that are lying vacant in the Department of Pharmaceuticals of the Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of issues

requiring technical expertise on pharmaceuticals have been shelved/delayed;

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

(d) whether Government has any proposal to create more senior technical posts to help pharmaceuticals industry in order to meet the challenges of Chinese threat on Indian industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) The following technical posts are lying vacant in the Department of Pharmaceuticals of the Ministry:

Sl.No.	Name of the posts	Sanctioned strength	In-position	Vacancy
1.	Additional Industrial Advisor	1	0	1
2.	Deputy Industrial Advisor	3	1	2
3.	Assistant Industrial, Advisor	1	0	1

(b) No, Madam.

(c) In view of (b), does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

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

Academies for Scientific and Innovative Research

1491. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of academies for scientific and innovative research likely to be opened in the country in the next five years;

(b) whether these academies are to be integrated with the existing Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science or these Academies will function independently; and

(c) 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) One scientific research institution, namely, National Centre of Himalayan Glaciology, is likely to be opened in Dehradun, Uttarakhand during the next five years as an autonomous grant-in-aid institute under the Department of Science and Technology.

(b) and (c) No Madam. It will not be integrated with the existing India Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science and will function independently.

Public Amenities

1492. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken necessary steps regarding improving the quality of cleanliness at railway stations and in the trains particularly the progress made in the direction of providing zero-discharge toilets in all trains;

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

(c) the steps taken for providing optimum public amenities such as expanding reservation centre, retiring room, refreshment facilities, parking auto/taxi facilities, drinking water, foot over bridge at various stations particularly Muzaffarnagar (Uttar Pradesh), Byndoor-Mookambika Road station in Konkan route and Abu Road in Rajasthan; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for the said purposes during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Indian Railways take multi-pronged action by synergising technology, education of users and provision of mechanized equipments to improve the standard of cleanliness at railway stations. The measures taken include introduction of mechanized cleaning process, award of rag picking/garbage disposal contracts and introduction of 'pay and use' toilet scheme. Besides, cleanliness drives are also launched from time to time. Inspections by various officials at the railway stations are also conducted to monitor cleanliness and take remedial measures. To eliminate the open discharge of

human waste on to the tracks, a multipronged strategy is being followed by Indian Railways. Presently, about 250 bio-toilets of different designs are in service. Most of these bio-toilets are based on technology jointly developed by Indian Railway's mechanical Engineers and Defence Research and Development Organisation's (DRDO) bio-technologists working under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding signed between Indian Railways and DRDO in March 2010. Further, instructions have been issued for induction of about 2500 Indian Railway-DRDO bio-toilets. Trial is planned in one rake with Zero Discharge Toilet System (ZDTS) jointly developed by RDSO and IIT, Kanpur.

(c) Minimum essential amenities including booking facilities, drinking water, foot over bridge, etc., as per norms have already been provided at all stations. Some recommended/desirable amenities such as retiring rooms, refreshment facilities, parking facilities etc. have been provided at the select stations as per requirement of traffic.

Muzaffarnagar and Abu Road are 'A' category stations where parking, foot over bridges, etc. have already been provided. Mookambika Road-Byndoor Station is a halt station where minimum essential amenities have already been provided.

(d) Zone-wise details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred under plan head 'Passenger Amenities' during the last three years and the current year:

(Figures in crore of Rs.)

Railway	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	*All.	**Exp.	All.	Exp.	All.	Exp.	All.	***Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	53.34	70.00	73.05	82.78	72.42	65.01	47.55	47.12
Eastern	58.88	70.24	150.15	122.71	184.22	157.71	103.69	108.71
East Central	31.55	23.29	24.04	31.26	57.61	38.72	39.02	30.92
East Coast	23.54	29.24	32.89	31.14	23.09	25.70	18.48	16.29
Northern	79.09	94.01	87.25	80.36	128.45	121.52	69.94	63.27
North Central	27.97	26.60	39.02	37.70	44.52	32.68	46.02	41.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North Eastern	15.15	21.07	24.25	25.57	21.42	23.77	17.63	13.79
Northeast Frontier	33.36	34.45	37.11	35.84	55.68	59.13	47.11	52.62
North Western	26.58	21.88	20.62	20.23	23.53	18.41	13.96	13.89
Southern	79.67	90.81	71.08	80.73	80.78	61.90	58.98	49.78
South Central	147.195	171.14	160.76	155.53	106.18	110.47	81.46	90.77
South Eastern	19.23	21.51	37.20	33.54	67.12	66.19	40.00	34.32
Southeast Central	15.04	12.15	18.09	15.75	19.54	22.60	44.13	39.15
South Western	30.90	43.11	36.02	36.37	20.04	12.56	32.98	27.72
Western	62.66	75.63	80.20	90.10	53.97	60.69	61.98	54.81
West Central	22.59	20.27	25.42	23.83	27.05	26.82	26.98	22.23
Metro	3.96	02.12	5.75	02.77	11.68	06.93	12.50	8.76
Total	731.46	827.52	922.91	906.21	997.30	910.81	762.41	715.23

*Allocation

**Expenditure

***Expenditure upto January, 2012 (approximately)

Formulation of New Drug Policy

1493. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new drug policy in order to allow Multi-national pharmaceutical companies to charge for their branded drugs for a certain period and after that the cost of the drugs will be decided based on a certain formula to be evolved by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new policy is likely to be taken in place?

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

(a) to (c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) was circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders, The draft Policy was also available for comments of any other interested person on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in by 30.11.2011. The view from all the concerned stake holders which have been received are being examined for being submitted to the Group of Ministers. Hence, no time frame can be given.

Coaches for Kerala-linked Trains

1494. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have assessed the actual requirement of coaches for full utilization of the trains in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard by the Railways;

(c) whether the Railways propose earmarking certain percentage of coaches produced from the proposed rail coach factory, Palakkad exclusively for the usage in Kerala-linked trains; 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) No, Madam. State-wise data is not maintained.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Coaches are not allotted on a State wise basis.

[Translation]

Housing and Drinking Water Facilities

1495. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed so far under Indira Awas Yojana in the country and the details of open and constructed area allocated for the houses, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons State-wise who do not own a house so far;

(c) whether the handpumps installed particularly in backward areas have been lying out of order for many years because of which people have to depend on other sources for drinking water;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose, to provide facility of drinking water and 'Pakka Houses' to BPL persons in future;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the work has not been done satisfactorily in many States under the Scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The IAY guidelines provides that plinth area of an IAY house should not be less than 20 sq. mts. A statement showing State-wise details of number of houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana since inception of the scheme and housing shortage in rural areas as per census, 2001 is given at Statement.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Targets under IAY are fixed on year to year basis depending upon the availability of funds. Within the financial resources available, efforts are made to cover all intending beneficiaries under IAY as early as possible. As per IAY Guidelines, the availability of drinking water supply to an IAY household is to be ensured by the agencies responsible for the implementation of IAY. This is ensured through convergence of IAY to the activities under National Rural Water Supply Programme (NRWSP).

(f) and (g) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a popular Scheme of the Central Government and is being implemented in all the States effectively, IAY is a full subsidy scheme and houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. However, in some States, there is shortage of skilled manpower, material and technical supervision. The State Governments have been advised to take necessary action to address these issues.

In so far as providing drinking water facilities to the BPL households is concerned, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate and potable drinking water to the rural areas. Under the Programme, the State Governments are competent to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes from the funds provided by the Centre through the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. The implementation of the NRDWP scheme in the States is satisfactory.

Statement

State-wise Housing Shortage as per census 2001 and total number of houses constructed since inception (1985-86 to 2011-12) under Indira Awaas Yojana*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Housing Shortage as per Census 2001	Total Number of Houses Constructed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282	2737571
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728	70497
3.	Assam	2241230	1434387
4.	Bihar	4210293	4889784
5.	Chhattisgarh	115528	337474
6.	Goa	6422	12361
7.	Gujarat	674354	1111085
8.	Haryana	55572	202400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15928	73238
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923	160675
11.	Jharkhand	105867	838903
12.	Karnataka	436638	1008892
13.	Kerala	261347	662824
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207744	1533303
15.	Maharashtra	612441	1767758
16.	Manipur	69062	40314
17.	Meghalaya	148657	73609
18.	Mizoram	30250	37467
19.	Nagaland	97157	132181
20.	Odisha	655617	2130802

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	75374	163560
22.	Rajasthan	258634	855934
23.	Sikkim	11944	25511
24.	Tamil Nadu	431010	1444539
25.	Tripura	174835	170214
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028	3798801
27.	Uttarakhand	53521	202199
28.	West Bengal	974479	1815590
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890	4492
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926	1408
31.	Daman and Diu	787	524
32.	Lakshadweep	190	882
33.	Puducherry	7778	3865
Total		14825436	27743044

*Online progress report for the year 2011-12 received for the month of February as on 16.3.2012

Shortage of Water

1496. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growing water shortage carries economic risks and if so, details thereof;

(b) the details regarding parts in the country where water shortage is being reported and if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether infrastructure facilities for utilization of water in the North-Eastern parts of the country are not appreciable despite the abundance of water resources, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to announce any special package to overcome the scarcity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially for Jharkhand?

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 present assessment, the average annual utilizable water is 1123 BCM against the projected demand of 1180 BCM by the year 2050 by the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development. The large temporal and spatial variability in availability of water and inadequate storage capacity increases the water stress situation throughout the country, which has implications on economic growth.

(b) Water availability in India is dependent on the South-West and North-East monsoons with rainfall varying from over 10,000 mm in North East to less than 100 mm in North West parts.

(c) With a view to meet the growing demand for water, several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments, which *inter-alia*, include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better management practices etc. The Government of India provides Central Assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes.

North Eastern States have been classified as a 'special category States' making them eligible for higher Central assistance.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Supply of Fertilizers

1497. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is ensuring adequate supply of fertilizers during the peak season by creating a buffer stock of key farm nutrients like Di-ammonium phosphate, muriate of potash and urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the time by which the steps are likely to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) As of now, there is no proposal for creating a buffer stock of Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP). The Department operates a buffer stock of urea through the fertilizer companies (lead fertilizer suppliers) in major consuming states up to a limit of 5% of the seasonal requirement, subject to 6.25 lakh metric tonnes, to meet the unforeseen eventuality during Kharif and Rabi seasons. States identified for operating the buffer stock including Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Karnataka
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Gujarat
5. Madhya Pradesh
6. Maharashtra
7. Rajasthan
8. Haryana
9. Punjab
10. Uttar Pradesh
11. Bihar
12. Jammu and Kashmir
13. Odisha
14. West Bengal

Import of Crude from Iran

1498. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) the monthly and company-wise breakup of the total quantum of crude oil imported from Iran both by the public sector and private sector oil companies from 1 April, 2000 to 1 March, 2012;

(b) the quantum of refined petroleum products exported or re-exported after importing crude both in the public and private sector during the corresponding period;

(c) whether the graph of export and import during the aforesaid period has shown an increasing or decreasing trend and the details thereof;

(d) the details of payment mechanism being worked out by India for payment of Iranian crude and whether India is planning to pay Iran in gold as a backup in case the alternative banking route worked out through UCO Bank in rupee is also hit by sanctions; and

(e) the details of back up strategy of the Government in case Iran's oil imports cease completely due to accentuating and extraneous circumstances?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) After the Asian Clearing Union was withdrawn by the RBI in December 2010, the Government has operationalised a new payment mechanism in August, 2011 under which all the outstanding payments due to National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) have been settled successfully, and payment for crude oil import from Iran is made through this mechanism as and when due. India

and Iran have also agreed for part-payment of crude oil imported from Iran by India in the Indian Rupee.

(e) To strengthen the country's energy security and to reduce its dependence on any oil imports to ensure energy security for the country. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas keeps in close touch with oil and gas producing countries, and imports crude oil from more than 30 countries spread over different continents.

Manned/Unmanned Level Crossings in the Country

1499. SHRI ARUN YADAV:
 SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manned and unmanned level crossings in the country, State-wise, zone-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are considering to eliminate the level crossings in the country to resolve the problem of traffic jam;

(d) whether the Railways have made any assessment about the loss in the speed and frequency of trains due to these level crossings and extrapolated it in terms of loss to economy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal will be executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) As on 01.04.2011, there are 14896 unmanned and 17839 manned level crossings on Indian Railways. The Railways do not maintain level crossing data State-wise. However, Zone-wise data is given in the enclosed Statement. Railways have decided to eliminate unmanned level crossings by (i) construction of RUB/subway in lieu of level crossing (ii) by construction of diversion road for merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned or unmanned gates or subway or RUB or ROB (iii) by closing unmanned level crossings having NIL Train Vehicle Unit where roads are non-existent on either side. Railways have also decided to progressively man such unmanned level crossings, which cannot be eliminated by any other means.

There is around 3 to 5% loss in punctuality of trains due to level crossings. Aforesaid works shall be completed in due course of time subject to financial

resources and cooperation of State Government, particularly, consents of closure of level crossing and undertaking to maintain road and drainage in future.

Statement

Railway-wise Manned and unmanned level Crossings (As on 01.04.2011)

Sl.No.	Zones	Number of Manned Level Crossings	Number of Unmanned Level Crossings	Total
1.	Central Railway	902	290	1192
2.	Eastern Railway	942	350	1292
3.	East Central Railway	1026	799	1825
4.	East Coast Railway	535	658	1193
5.	Northern Railway	2657	1510	4167
6.	North Central Railway	1035	484	1519
7.	North Eastern Railway	1137	1420	2557
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	849	1083	1932
9.	North Western Railway	1350	1295	2645
10.	Southern Railway	1781	1122	2903
11.	South Central Railway	1256	1032	2288
12.	South Eastern Railway	489	934	1423
13.	South East Central Railway	522	579	1101
14.	South Western Railway	681	637	1318
15.	Western Railway	1829	2478	4307
16.	West Central Railway	848	225	1073
Total		17839	14896	32735

[Translation]

Utilisation of SRSF

1500. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Special Railway Safety Fund (SRSF) for safety measures was created in Railway a decade ago in the country;

(b) if so, whether the amount of fund meant for the purpose was also proposed to be utilised on the items referred to in the recommendations of Anil Kakodkar Committee recently;

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

(d) whether the items on which the expenditure was incurred a decade ago are again required to be repaired/renovated; and

(e) if so, the action plan devised by the Railways in this regard?

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

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Repair and renovation of railway infrastructure is a continuous process. The work of repair and renovation is done as and when required.

New Trains

1501. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of new trains announced by the Railways during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number and details of trains out of the above which have been started, year-wise;

(c) the number and details of trains which are yet to be started; and

(d) the reasons for delay in starting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The details of new trains announced in the last three years, trains introduced and trains which are yet to be started year-wise respectively are as under:

Year	New trains announced	Trains introduced	Trains yet to be introduced
2009-10	78	78	0
2010-11	124	116	8
2011-12	132	116	16

Details of trains announced in 2010-11 which are yet to be started are: (i) Rajgir-Howrah Express (ii) Bangalore-Neelamangala Passenger (iii) Coimbatore-Pollachi Passenger (iv) Bareilly-Lalkuan Passenger (v) Katihar-Teznarayanpur Passenger (Passenger train from Katihar to Manihari already introduced) (vi) Hospet-Harihar Passenger (vii) Qazigund-Baramulla DEMU (viii) Krishnanagar-Farakka DEMU.

Generally trains announced in the current year *i.e.* 2011-12 are introduced in the same year.

(d) Trains announced which are yet to be started so far are due to various constraints like non-completion of gauge conversion works as also non-receipt of necessary

clearance from the Commissioner of Railway Safety (in case of newly opened and gauge converted sections), etc.

Sharing of Profit

1502. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for profit sharing between Government and private companies since 2006 under Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs); and

(b) the total quantum of revenue received by the Government as a result of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, Profit Petroleum is required to be shared between the Contractor (s) and Govt. of India (GoI) based on the pre-defined Investment Multiple (IM) or Post Tax Rate of Return (PTRR) tranches in the PSCs, which vary from contract to contract.

In case of NELP-I to NELP-VI, PSCs (signed between the years 2000 and 2007), Contractors were required to bid Government share of profit petroleum for different tranches of IMs based on sliding scale principles, varying from IM of 1.5 or less to IM of 3.5 or more. From NELP-VII (signed in 2008) onwards, Contractor(s) are required to bid only at two level of Investment Multiple (IM), namely, profit share at an IM of 1.5 or less and profit share at an IM of 3.5 or more. The Government share of profit petroleum at IM ranging between 1.5 and 3.5 is determined by interpolation. In the new system, the Government share of profit petroleum increases in a straight line (linear scale) *vis-à-vis* the increase in IM and sudden increase in profit share is avoided.

(b) Total Profit Petroleum received by GOI is to the tune of Rs. 37,610 crores upto 31.12.2011.

[English]

Wages under MGNREGS

1503. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Delhi and the other States of the country, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of workforce involving women of SC/ST communities employed under the Scheme in the country, States-wise/Union Territories-wise;

(c) whether the wages in some States under the Scheme are lower than the wages prescribed under Minimum Wages Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the wages under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (c) to (e) The rates of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) State/UTs-wise are given in Statement-I. MGNREGA is not in operation in Delhi. Minimum wages for unskilled agricultural labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are fixed by the State Governments/UT Administrations. Based on the information available with this Ministry, a Statement showing the comparison of minimum wage rates for unskilled agricultural labourers under the minimum wages Act and MGNREGA wage rates is given in Statement-I. In 15 States/Union Territories viz., Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, MGNREGA wage rate is lower than the minimum wage for unskilled agricultural labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Government has already indexed the MGNREGA wages with Consumer Price Index for Agricultural labourers (CPIAL) and has accordingly notified the revised wage rates under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of MGNREG Act.

(b) The details of total number of persondays generated under MGNREGA in 2011-12 (up to 16.2.2012) and percentage of participation of women SC and ST categories therein as reported by States/UTs are given in given in the Statement-II. Separate data of participation of women of SC and ST communities in MGNREGA is not maintained.

Statement I

MGNREGA versus Minimum Wage Rates

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	MGNREGA wage rate as on 1st January, 2012	Present Minimum wage rate for Agricultural labourers under Minimum Wages Act
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	168
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	118	135-154

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	130	100.42	20.	Punjab	153	153.8
4.	Bihar	120	120	21.	Rajasthan	119	135
5.	Chhattisgarh	122	114	22.	Sikkim	118	100
6.	Gujarat	124	100	23.	Tamil Nadu	119	100
7.	Haryana	179	173.19	24.	Tripura	118	100
8.	Himachal Pradesh— Non Scheduled Area	120	120	25.	Uttar Pradesh	120	100
8a.	Himachal Pradesh— Scheduled Area	121	110	26.	Uttarakhand	120	121.65
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	121	110	27.	West Bengal	130	167
10.	Jharkhand	120	127	28.	Goa	138	157
11.	Karnataka	125	145.58	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
12.	Kerala	150	200	29a.	Andaman	170	205
13.	Madhya Pradesh	122	124	29b.	Nicobar	181	216
14.	Maharashtra	127	100	30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	138	156.2
15.	Manipur	126	122.1	31.	Daman and Diu	126	NA
16.	Meghalaya	117	100	32.	Lakshadweep	138	147.4
17.	Mizoram	129	170	33.	Puducherry	119	115
18.	Nagaland	118	NA	34.	Chandigarh	174	NA
19.	Odisha	125	90				

NA = Not Available

Statement-II**MGNREGA SC, ST and Women Participation 2011-12 (up to 16.02.2012)**

Sl.No.	State	Total Persondays in lakh	%age of SC participation	%age of ST participation	%age of Women participation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2243.26	27.36	18.33	57.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.00	99.88	25.45
3.	Assam	225.95	5.52	23.60	24.77
4.	Bihar	239.46	24.99	2.05	27.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	833.60	10.32	34.97	45.32
6.	Gujarat	234.32	7.90	39.51	45.79
7.	Haryana	70.93	49.93	0.02	36.06
8.	Himachal Pradesh	177.09	30.40	6.83	59.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.44	6.10	12.23	15.53
10.	Jharkhand	441.87	12.87	38.18	31.03
11.	Karnataka	310.49	15.72	8.33	45.76
12.	Kerala	430.27	14.37	2.55	92.91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1018.17	20.61	27.16	42.48
14.	Maharashtra	332.55	5.80	16.81	46.06
15.	Manipur	63.51	0.82	60.79	34.08
16.	Meghalaya	95.38	0.71	93.91	41.32
17.	Mizoram	66.61	0.09	99.60	23.75
18.	Nagaland	84.56	1.48	89.86	22.47
19.	Odisha	346.88	17.69	36.92	38.48
20.	Punjab	45.65	77.73	0.04	43.76
21.	Rajasthan	1548.95	16.76	26.40	69.01
22.	Sikkim	16.20	4.87	35.37	46.48
23.	Tamil Nadu	2042.42	29.12	1.23	75.23
24.	Tripura	343.54	17.73	43.16	38.21
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2008.37	31.72	1.22	17.16
26.	Uttarakhand	111.93	18.67	3.42	43.27
27.	West Bengal	600.82	34.05	10.76	31.70
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.02	0.03	2.03	46.39
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	2.83	3.18	21.37	75.57
32.	Lakshadweep	1.15	0.15	98.49	40.46
33.	Puducherry	8.12	36.79	0.08	79.61
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Total	14019.47	22.55	17.79	49.20

[*Translation*]**Erosion of River Banks**

1504. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural land and houses are facing threat as a result of heavy erosion at various places at the banks of the river Ganga in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on preventing bank erosion in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the last five years including the current year; and

(d) the details of the schemes to check the damage being caused by erosion of the banks of the Ganga?

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

THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The agricultural land and houses located in the flood plains or falling in the course of meandering rivers like Ganga are subject to erosion by rivers at various locations during floods every year. The major States affected by erosion due to river Ganga are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) During XI Plan period, central assistance is being provided to all the flood affected States for river management, flood control and anti-erosion works under a State sector scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)". A total of 97 works on river Ganga and its tributaries from seven Ganga basin States including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with a total estimated cost of Rs. 4205.28 crore have been included under "FMP" during XI Plan and the central assistance amounting to Rs. 1627.91 crore has been released to the concerned States as on 29.02.2012 as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Schemes Included under FMP			Funds Released (as on 29.02.2012)
		Nos.	Total Cost	Central Share	
1.	Bihar	43	1370.42	1027.80	629.15
2.	Haryana	1	173.75	130.31	46.91
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	34.67	31.20	16.20
4.	Jharkhand	3	39.30	29.47	17.07
5.	Uttar Pradesh	26	667.57	500.67	283.79
6.	Uttrankhand	12	119.82	104.71	34.57
7.	West Bengal	11	1799.75	1349.81	600.22
Total		97	4205.28	3173.97	1627.91

Besides the above, grants-in-aid has also been provided to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal states for taking up flood protection works on border rivers under the Central Sector Scheme 'River Management Activities

and works related to Border Areas" during XI Plan. The grants-in-Aid released to the State Governments under 'River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" are given as under:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Sl.No.	Name of State	Funds Released (as on 29.02.2012)
1	Bihar	163.96
2	Uttar Pradesh	33.20
3	West Bengal	88.83
Total		285.99

Rural Development Schemes

1505. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
DR. SANJAY SINH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented/being implemented by the Government for potential development of the rural areas in the country;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilized under each of these schemes during the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints

regarding irregularities in the implementation of the schemes during each of the last three years and current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is presently implementing through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations various schemes namely Mahatma 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) for potential development of rural areas in the country. The Schemes of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which were also implemented by the Ministry of Rural development are now being implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 14.07.2011.

(b) Central allocation, releases and utilization reported by the state Governments and UT Administrations under major rural development schemes during the last three years *i.e.* (2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11) and current year 2011-12 (up to February, 2012) are given at Statement.

(c) and (d) All type of complaints received from individuals, NGOs are immediately forwarded to the concerned State Government and UT Administration for appropriate actions.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	MGNREGA	30000.19	29939.39	27250.09	39100.00	33506.61	37905.23	40100.00	35768.95	39377.27	31000.00	22967.73	20937.17
2.	SGSY/NRLM	2350.00	2337.89	2285.40	2350.00	2230.00	2779.19	2984.00	2665.18	2804.04	2914.00	2230.14	1678.00
3.	IAY	5645.77	8795.79	8348.34	8494.70	8635.74	13292.46	10053.70	10139.45	13465.73	9491.20	8769.94	9618.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	PMGSY	3615.00	148.48	151.61	3089.00	169.00	188.33	1269.00	203.66	149.11	18972.08	96902.60	88916.91
5.	NSAP	4444.92	4444.92	3754.82	5113.45	5113.41	4668.08	5120.57	5120.57	5269.93	6619.33	5124.00	4202.98
6.	NRWDP	6896.72	7056.02	5998.27	7986.43	7989.72	7205.43	8550.00	8941.81	8131.22	8330.00	7276.99	6658.78
7.	TSC	1200.00	980.14	834.85	1200.00	1038.85	1334.08	1580.00	1531.95	1176.17	1500.00	1281.46	1646.29
8.	IWMP	1545.00	1544.40	1590.05	1762.80	1762.64	1515.02	2458.00	2456.13	1199.67	2314.20	2055.35	NR

Expenditure figures are out of total available funds which include opening balance+central release+state release+misc. receipts.

Note : The schemes namely MGNREGA and IWMP are demand based. State-wise allocation is not made

[English]

'Panel on Performance of PSUs'

1506. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panel appointed by the Government to study performance of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) has reported that PSUs fear of vigilance functions was leading to risk aversion and indecision and thus inhibiting PSUs performance;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to free the firms from bureaucratic system as recommended by the Panel?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission set up a Panel of Experts on Reforms in Central Public Sector Enterprises in April, 2010. The Panel submitted its Report in November 2011 to Planning Commission where it is under examination.

New Zones/Divisions in the Railways

1507. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose for creation of new Zones and Divisions in the country with modernisation in the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fund allocation and the time frame set for their implementation;

(c) the number of Railway zones in the country alongwith the revenue generated by each Zone during the last three years;

(d) whether the funds spent for expansion of railway facilities in each Zone are in proportion to the amount of revenues generated by each Zone;

(e) if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise for the last three years; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Creation of new Zones and Divisions and modernization in the Railway Board is an ongoing exercise undertaken as per the operational and organisational needs arising from time to time. At present, creation of new Zones or Divisions, other than those existing or announced already, is under consideration.

(c) There are 17 Zones on Indian Railways including Metro Railway/Kolkata, which has recently been declared a Zonal railway. The revenue generated by each zone during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Zone	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Central	6427.24	6909.08	7466.44
Eastern	3112.78	3514.97	3840.07
East Central	4713.45	5133.90	5449.70
East Coast	6638.21	7023.93	8887.81
Northern	7481.40	8812.37	9775.50
North Central	6813.86	7551.97	7965.75
North Eastern	1391.84	1464.77	1682.93
North East Frontier	2347.75	2430.86	2616.06
North Western	2466.37	3001.56	3379.72
Southern	4324.05	4456.90	4790.28
South Central	7715.32	8392.51	8531.91
South Eastern	6737.31	7214.80	7752.35
South East Central	5007.35	5378.67	5799.84
South Western	3035.20	2879.85	2866.59
Western	6700.74	7381.29	7820.84
West Central	4850.15	5468.51	5796.52
Metro Railway	74.06	88.71	103.15
Total	79837.08	87104.65	94525.46

*Part (a) and (b) of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1507 in the debate dated 22.03.2012 was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 29.03.2012 and accordingly, the reply has been revised as follows:

(a) and (b) Creation of New Zones and Divisions and modernization in the Railway Board is an ongoing exercise undertaken as per the operational and organizational" needs arising from time to time. At present, creation of no new Zones or Divisions, other than those existing or announced already, is under consideration.

(d) to (f) The revenue generated by Zonal Railways is aggregated in a centralized manner and utilized thereafter for investment and working expenses of the Zonal Railways, depending on the specific requirements of specific regions and areas, and the overall national priority.

Import of Natural Gas

1508. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from which natural gas is being imported in the country; and

(b) the details of the quantum of gas imported during the last two years and in the current year, company-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) Natural gas is imported from

Qatar, Malaysia, Russia, UAE, Egypt, Oman, Australia, Algeria, Nigeria, USA, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Equatorial Guinea, Belgium, Indonesia and Yemen.

(b) During the period 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, natural gas has been imported by Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL) and Hazira LNG Pvt. Ltd. (HLPL) as under:

Figures in Million Metric Tonne (MMT)

Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
PLL	7.75	9.29	10.33 (till 18.3.2012)
HLPL	1.4	1.08	2.09 (till Feb. 2012)

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

1509. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding improper implementation of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Scheme;

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

(c) the details of the gap between the targets set and achieved under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the funds allocated and spent during the said period under the Scheme, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are no targets set under the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). However, the number of awards given during the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There are no State-wise allocations made for distribution of award money under NGP. However funds released for Panchayati Raj Institutions as award money under NGP, State-wise for last three years and current year, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds released for Panchayati Raj Institutions as award money under NGP, State-wise

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	888.50	427.00	67.15	311.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	4.00	1.70	7.00
3.	Assam	60.00	26.00	7.65	20.00
4.	Bihar	658.00	0.00	50.00	22.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	357.50	130.00	204.50	139.50
6.	Gujarat	981.50	427.00	245.00	540.50
7.	Haryana	1149.00	165.00	297.50	342.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	363.00	165.00	297.50	342.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
10.	Jharkhand	478.50	242.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	1421.00	857.00	358.70	412.00
12.	Kerala	4853.00	600.50	453.90	335.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	916.50	874.00	422.02	270.00
14.	Maharashtra	4989.50	2460.50	745.45	576.50
15.	Manipur	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	12.00	22.50	3.40	28.50
17.	Meghalaya	6.50	29.50	72.25	187.00
18.	Nagaland	4.50	48.00	14.45	21.00
19.	Odisha	309.00	69.00	243.95	148.00
20.	Punjab	17.00	64.50	48.00	14.00
21.	Rajasthan	424.00	122.00	192.95	73.50
22.	Sikkim	353.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	2847.00	326.50	351.48	85.00
24.	Tripura	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1220.00	6.00	23.00	47.50
26.	Uttarakhand	128.50	98.00	38.25	38.50
27.	West Bengal	1965.00	622.00	0.00	177.00

Statement-II*Number of NGP given to Panchayati Raj Institutions during last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	State	2008			2009			2010			2011		
		GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662	1	0	272	0	0	44	0	0	142	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	14	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
4.	Bihar	155	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	6	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	300	0	0	119	0	0	172	0	Ol	124	0	0
6.	Gujarat	739	0	0	350	0	0	189	0	0	422	61	0
7.	Haryana	798	1	0	131	0	0	259	0	0	330	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	245	1	0	253	O	0	168	0	0	323	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	142	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	479	1	0	245	3	0	121	0	0	103	2	1
12.	Kerala	600	84	4	43	15	2	103	1	0	7	11	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	682	0	639	00	344	0	0	212	0	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	4300	2	0	1720	6	0	694	0	0	442	2	0
15.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	11	0	0	52	0	0	160	0	0	365	0	0
17.	Mizoram	8	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0	53	0	0
18.	Nagaland	8	0	0	42	0	0	23	0	0	17	0	0
19.	Odisha	94	0	0	20	0	0	81	0	0	48	0	0
20.	Punjab	22	0	0	74	0	0	51	0	0	19	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	141	0	0	43	0	0	82	0	0	32	0	0
22.	Sikkim	137	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	1474	5	0	196	0	0	237	0	0	51	0	0
24.	Tripura	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	492	0	0	6	0	0	13	0	0	41	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	160	0	0	136	0	0	44	0	0	63	0	0
27.	West Bengal	328	17	0	109	4	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
Total		12038	112	8	4556	28	2	2808	1	0	2857	15	3

GP-Gram Panchayat

BP-Block Panchayat

ZP-Ziila Panchayat

*[Translation]***Flood Management**

1510. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flood prone areas in the country;

(b) whether the State Governments have put forth any proposal to the Centre for flood control and management;

(c) if so, the details thereof since 2009, State-wise especially for Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

(d) the details of funds demanded and allocated, State-wise during the said period; and

(e) the expected time for the 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) The Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) in 1980 assessed the area liable to floods in the country as 40 million hectares of which the details are given in Statement-I. No further assessment of the flood prone areas in the country has been made in scientific manner.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The details of flood management proposals received from the State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are given in Statement-II.

(d) The cost of flood management works/proposals and details of funds released under Flood Management Programme since 2009 are given in Statement-III.

(e) The works included under Flood Management Programme are executed by the concerned State Governments. These works are targeted to be completed by March, 2014.

Statement I

State-wise details of Area Liable to Floods in India as Assessed by RBA -1980

(Area in Lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area Liable to Floods as Assessed by RBA
1	2	3
(A)	STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	31.50
4.	Bihar	*42.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	-
6.	Delhi (NCT)	0.50
7.	Goa	
8.	Gujarat	13.90
9.	Haryana	23.50
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.30
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.80
12.	Jharkhand	-
13.	Karnataka	0.20
14.	Kerala	8.70
15.	Madhya Pradesh	* 2.60
16.	Maharashtra	2.30
17.	Manipur	0.80
18.	Meghalaya	0.20
19.	Mizoram	-
20.	Nagaland	-

1	2	3	1	2	3
21.	Odisha	14.00	(B)	UTs	
22.	Punjab	37.00	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
23.	Rajasthan	32.60	31.	Chandigarh	-
24.	Sikkim	-	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	4.50	33.	Daman and Diu	-
26.	Tripura	3.30	34.	Lakshadweep	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	*73.36	35.	Puducherry	0.10
28.	Uttarakhand	-		Sub-Total (UTs)	0.10
29.	West Bengal	26.50		Grand Total	335.16
	Sub-Total (STATES)	335.06			

*Figures are before bifurcation

Area liable to floods as assessed by RBA

(i)	Sum of the maxima of flood affected area in a year (from 1953 to 1980 Protected area upto 1978)	= 33.516 mha, say 34 mha
(ii)	Total protected area upto 1978	= 10 mha
(iii)	Deduction for protected area included under flood affected area due to breach/failure of protection	= 4 mha
	Area liable to floods = (i) + (ii) - (iii) = 34 + 10 - 4	= 40 mha

Statement II

State-wise Status of flood management proposals received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in Central Water Commission

Sl.No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals cleared	No. of proposals deleted	No. of proposals under examination	No. of proposals included under Flood Management Programme
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0
2.	Karnataka	8	7	0	1	3
3.	Kerala	4	4	0	0	4
4.	Tamil Nadu	5	5	0	0	5

Statement III

State-wise details of flood management works approved under Flood Management Programme and funds released since 2009 to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karanataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

(Rs. in Crore)

SN	Name of State	Proposals Received for inclusion under FMP		Proposals included under FMP		Funds
		No.	Estimated Cost	No.	Estimated Cost (under FMP during XI Plan)	Released since 2009 till 29th Feb, 2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1125.00	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Karnataka	8	370.66	3	59.46	0.00
3.	Kerala	4	771.05	4	319.74	22.42
4.	Tamil Nadu	5	635.54	5	613.32	59.82
Total		19	2902.25	12	992.52	82.24

*[English]***Addition of Coaches**

1511. SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal for increasing the passenger coaches in train No. 12971/72 running between Bhavnagar-Mumbai, double decker coaches in Mumbai and Chennai route and AC coach for Ekta Express (14795/36) running between Bhiwani and Kalka to facilitate more passengers in view of heavy demand on said routes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Two Sleeper Class coaches, one w.e.f. 23.06.2010 and the other w.e.f. 04.07.2011 have been attached in 12971/12972 Bandra (T)-Bhavnagar Express. At present, there

is no proposal to introduce double decker coaches between Mumbai and Chennai. 14795/14796 Bhiwani-Kalka Ekta Express is running clubbed with 14095/14096 Delhi Sarai Rohiraa-Kalka Himalyan Queen Express with amalgamating/bifurcating at Panipat, with maximum permissible load. Attachment of additional AC coach in any of these two trains is operationally not feasible at present. Further, attachment of coaches in trains is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

*[Translation]***Right to Water**

1512. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the citizens of the country have a right to utilize water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the role of the Government is limited to that of a manager in the process of flow of water from natural sources to the sources for human consumption;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the role of the Government in forming the Draft National Water Policy, 2012?

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) Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts have interpreted that right to drinking water is implied in the right to life - a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution.

(c) and (d) As interpreted by Hon'ble Supreme Court/ High Courts, the Government has the responsibility under public trust doctrine in management of water resources.

(e) The Ministry of Water Resources has prepared Draft National Water Policy, 2012 and invited comments thereon. The National Water Resources Council, on the recommendation of National Water Board, adopts National Water Policy.

[English]

Review of NRDWP

1513. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation reviews the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) periodically by conducting national and regional review meetings and video conferences with the State Department officers dealing with rural water supply. A Conference of State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation of all States was held on 1 June, 2011 wherein the progress achieved under NRDWP was reviewed. In the Conference of 1st June, 2011 good practices adopted in various states were also shared. The progress of States was also reviewed in February-March, 2012 during Annual Action Plan discussions for the next year. States were advised to expedite physical and financial progress in achieving targets under the Programme. Senior Officers/Technical Offices of the Ministry also visit the States to observe the progress of implementation of the programme. The review meetings and visits provide information about the implementation of the Programme and enables the Government of India and State Governments to focus on the areas where progress is lacking.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise achievement of coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 14.3.2012, out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, about 1,06,500 habitations with some sources of drinking water affected with chemical contamination remain to be covered with provision of safe water supply. The details are enclosed in the Statement-II. Under NRDWP, the Government of India has given priority to cover quality affected habitations with provision of safe drinking water. In this regard up to 62% of allocation to States can be utilized for coverage of quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 8500 crore (Revised Estimate) has been made for NRDWP in 2011-12.

(f) A Statement showing the State-wise release and expenditure for the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(g) The target of coverage of habitations in a year is decided at the beginning of that year in the Annual Action Plans prepared by the States and discussed with the Ministry based on availability of funds, etc. and cannot be determined in advance.

Statement I

Coverage of Habitations under NRDWP during Last three Years and Current Year

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15647	5374	6971	2671
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	905	567	601	209
3.	Assam	8703	12004	6467	4745
4.	Bihar	25785	26622	14221	8831
5.	Chhattisgarh	8178	12002	7847	6415
6.	Goa	4	0	-	-
7.	Gujarat	2374	1441	1079	953
8.	Haryana	965	885	752	583
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6390	5204	5094	2181
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2234	424	903	297
11.	Jharkhand	6832	14605	11399	13304
12.	Karnataka	5586	11625	6130	6544
13.	Kerala	7650	241	405	278
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5302	10781	13937	13265
15.	Maharashtra	17128	7465	8987	4910
16.	Manipur	115	158	227	211
17.	Meghalaya	1116	407	380	296
18.	Mizoram	46	124	121	75
19.	Nagaland	584	84	128	87
20.	Odisha	13507	9525	7525	5422
21.	Punjab	1523	1874	1658	518
22.	Rajasthan	7434	10388	7254	6212

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	27	110	100	31
24.	Tamil Nadu	9097	8206	7039	4398
25.	Tripura	555	843	976	797
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1190	1874	1879	15296
27.	Uttaranchal	1351	1200	1324	803
28.	West Bengal	2747	4806	5967	4031
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	8	
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0		
31.	Daman and Diu				
32.	Delhi	-	-	-	-
33.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	10
34.	Puducherry	15	40	12	-
35.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Total		152990	148879	119401	103363

*As on 14.3.2012 on IMIS.

Statement II

*Status of Rural Habitations in Respect of
Drinking Water Quality
(As per IMIS on 14.3.2012)*

Sl.No.	State	Total Habitations	Water Quality Affected Habitations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72407	518
2.	Bihar	107642	15895
3.	Chhattisgarh	72329	6918
4.	Goa	347	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	149
6.	Haryana	7385	16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	0

1	2	3	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	25
9.	Jharkhand	120154	533
10.	Karnataka	59532	6809
11.	Kerala	11883	927
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	2581
13.	Maharashtra	98842	1781
14.	Odisha	141928	13718
15.	Punjab	15338	48
16.	Rajasthan	121133	28590
17.	Tamil Nadu	94500	451
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	676
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	14

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
20.	West Bengal	95395	4248	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	491	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	0	30.	Chandigarh	18	0
22.	Assam	86976	16787	31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0
23.	Manipur	2870	4	32.	Daman and Diu	21	0
24.	Meghalaya	9326	99	33.	Delhi	0	0
25.	Mizoram	777	0	34.	Lakshadweep	9	0
26.	Nagaland	1432	131	35.	Puducherry	248	0
27.	Sikkim	2498	0				
28.	Tripura	8132	5582		Total	1664186	106500

Statement III*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP*

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.*	Allocation	Release	Expend.*	Allocation	Release*	Expend.#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.37	394.45	491.02	558.74	423.38	479.51	377.91	416.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.12	162.46	160.97	180.00	178.20	193.80	123.35	199.99	176.55	116.48	182.21	110.24
3.	Assam	246.44	187.57	265.40	301.60	323.50	269.34	449.64	487.48	480.55	421.90	418.54	400.69
4.	Bihar	425.38	452.38	73.30	372.21	186.11	279.36	341.46	170.73	425.91	379.59	205.42	350.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.01	128.22	104.06	130.27	122.01	97.77	145.67	126.75	98.83
6.	Goa	3.98	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50	5.34	0.00	1.16	5.22	2.88	1.16
7.	Gujarat	314.44	369.44	289.33	482.75	482.75	515.69	542.67	609-10	610.50	484.66	423.04	375.68
8.	Haryana	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	276.90	201.57	211.52	168.34	232.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.52	182.85	160.03	133.71	194.37	165.59	132.30	94.75	96.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397.86	396.49	176.67	447.74	402.51	383.49	449.22	468.91	506.52	438.13	320.19	394.91
11.	Jharkhand	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	129.95	128.19	163.33	111.95	112.70
12.	Karnataka	477.19	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	703.80	573.93	715.12	667.78	499.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Kerala	103.33	106.97	106.56	152.77	151.89	150.56	144.28	159.83	137.97	145.36	113.39	84.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66	354.30	399.04	388.33	324.94	374.32	292.78	249.40
15.	Maharashtra	572.57	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81	625.59	733.27	718.42	713.48	737.56	535.81	436.16
16.	Manipur	50.16	45.23	36.33	61.60	38.57	30.17	54.61	52.77	69.27	51.58	39.17	28.79
17.	Meghalaya	57.79	63.38	74.50	70.40	79.40	68.57	63.48	84.88	40.28	59.59	64.39	54.16
18.	Mizoram	41.44	54.19	45.48	50.40	55.26	51.11	46.00	61.58	58.02	38.49	36.35	37.52
19.	Nagaland	42.53	42.53	39.60	52.00	47.06	71.58	79.51	77.52	80.63	79.97	79.81	49.12
20.	Odisha	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	294.76	211.11	207.99	171.05	171.66
21.	Punjab	86.56	86.56	96.68	81.17	88.81	110.15	82.21	106.59	108.93	89.16	123.44	101.41
22.	Rajasthan	970.13	971.83	967.95	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1087.41	1153.76	1100.44
23.	Sikkim	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.60	20.60	28.98	26.24	23.20	19.51	27.59	63.11	18.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95	370.44	316.91	393.53	303.41	337.17	319.11	178.37
25.	Tripura	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.40	77.40	77.35	57.17	74.66	67.20	54.41	83.86	74.56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	539.74	615.78	514.54	959.12	956.36	967.38	899.12	848.68	933.28	860.63	783.60	412.71
27.	Uttarakhand	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.90	67.24	139.39	136.41	55.44	137.23	75.57	104.72
28.	West Bengal	389.39	389.39	371.62	372.29	394.30	87.76	418.03	499.19	363.31	348.11	242.03	466.32
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00		1.01	0.00		0.00	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.09	0.00		0.00	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.61	0.00		0.00	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.31	0.00		0.00	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.24	0.00		0.00	0.60	
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00		1.54	0.00		0.00	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh							0.40			0.00	0.00	
Total		6896.72	7056.02	5998.28	7986.43	7989.72	6924.16	8550.00	8941.81	8131.22	8330.00	7276.99	6658.78

*As per IMIS

#As per IMIS on 14.3.2012.

[Translation]

Rail Travel Agents

1514. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail Travel Agents are demanding to increase their commission;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have considered their demands; and

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

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

(b) and (c) At present, Rail Travellers' Service Agents (RTSAs) are authorized to collect service charges @ Rs. 15/- per passenger in case of reserved Second Sitting (2S) and Sleeper (SL) classes and @ Rs. 25/- per passenger in case of other classes. These charges are considered adequate.

[English]

Performance of MGNREGS

1515. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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 the scheme in various States and the Union Territories during the last three years and current year;

(d) whether Government proposes to include more activities under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of all the programmes of the Ministry, including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which *inter-alia* include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels. The last PRC meeting was held in November 2011. Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers are also carried out in cases of specific complaints. The findings and reports of such review meetings and visits are shared with the concerned States/UT Governments for follow up action as implementation of MGNREGA is done by the States/UT Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per provisions of the Act.

(c) MGNREGA is demand driven and hence no targets are set. Provisions of MGNREGA are effected as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments. The details of total numbebcfb households provided employment and persondays generated under MGNREGA during the last three years and current year as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Para IB of Schedule-I of MGNREGA lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4 (1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Amendments to para 1 of Schedule I of MGNREG Act have been carried out from time to time to enlarge the scope of works and activities that can be taken up and this is a continuous process.

(f) and (g) All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of MGNREGA. The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. In such complaints received as on 9.3.2012, 48 cases of delay in payment of wages have been received by the Ministry.

As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints

received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law.

Statement

Total number of households provided employment and person days generated under MGNREGA during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	Number of households provided				Persondays generated (in lakh) employment			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 as on 16/02/12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 as or 16/02/12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	6158493	6200423	4606635	2735.45	4044.30	3351.61	2243.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	68157	134527	2381	34.98	16.98	31.12	0.
3.	Assam	1877393	2137270	1798372	1002870	751.07	732.95	470.52	225.95
4.	Bihar	3822484	4127330	4738464	774277	991.75	1136.88	1602.62	239.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	2270415	2025845	2485581	2338507	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35	833.60
6.	Gujarat	850691	1596402	1096223	698168	213.07	585.09	491.84	234.32
7.	Haryana	162932	156406	235281	238332	69.11	59.04	84.20	70.93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	445713	497336	444247	413693	205.28	284.94	219.46	177.09
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	199166	336036	492277	207129	78.80	128.71	210.68	70.44
10.	Jharkhand	1576348	1702599	1987360	1323293	749.97	842.47	830.90	441.87
11.	Karnataka	896212	3535281	2224468	976339	287.64	2003.43	1097.85	310.49
12.	Kerala	692015	955976	1175816	1341199	153.75	339.71	480.34	430.27
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	4714591	4407643	2942608	2946.97	2624.00	2198.18	1018.17
14.	Maharashtra	906297	591547	451169	922355	419.85	274.35	200.00	332.55
15.	Manipur	381109	418564	433856	252199	285.62	306.18	295.61	63.51
16.	Meghalaya	224263	300482	346149	274576	86.31	148.48	199.81	95.38
17.	Mizoram	172775	180140	170894	167307	125.82	170.33	165.98	66.61
18.	Nagaland	296689	325242	350815	228245	202.70	284.27	334.34	84.56
19.	Odisha	199006	1398300	2004815	1172044	432.58	554.09	976.57	346.88
20.	Punjab	147336	271934	278134	197562	39.89	77.17	75.40	45.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Rajasthan	6373093	6522264	5859667	4274896	4829.55	4498.10	3026.22	1548.9:
22.	Sikkim	52006	54156	56401	37482	26.34	43.27	48.14	16.21
23.	Tamil Nadu	3345648	4373257	4969140	5614541	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93	2042.42
24.	Tripura	549022	576487	557055	556068	351.12	460.22	374.51	343.54
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4336466	5483434	6431213	6379217	2272.21	3559.23	3348.97	2008.31
26.	Uttarakhand	298741	522304	542391	334340	104.33	182.41	230.20	111.92
27.	West Bengal	3025854	3479915	4998239	3639878	786.61	1551.68	1553.08	600.82
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5975	20337	17636	13103	1.00	5.83	4.03	4.02
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1919	3741	2290	Nr	0.48	0.70	0.47	Nr
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	Nr	6604	13897	10582	NR	1.85	3.70	2.83
32.	Lakshadweep	3024	5192	4507	3183	1.82	1.41	1.34	1.15
33.	Pondicherry	12264	40377	38118	39774	1.64	9.07	11.27	8.12
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		45112792	52585999	54947068	40962783	21632.48	28359.46	25715.24	14019.47

NR-Not Reported

Addition of Time to Indian Standard Time

1516. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Advanced Studies has proposed for adding time to Indian Standard Time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such a move will save energy; and

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

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

ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bengaluru had not proposed adding time to Indian Standard Time (IST). However, scientists of National Institute of Advanced Studies had executed an Individual research project sponsored by Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power. The findings of the study conducted were published in the Journal "Current Science" advocating for advancing the Indian Standard Time by half an hour by shifting the 1ST longitude from 82.5°E to 90°E. However, the shifting of the time longitude need to follow the International Conventions and cannot be implemented in isolation by countries.

(c) and (d) The shifting of time by half an hour will have some benefits in the saving of energy. However, this advancing time by shifting the longitude will be in contravention to the international Convention on Standards. In the year 2002, the Department of Science and Technology had constituted a high level Committee

to explore the feasibility of having two separate time zones given the longitudinal difference between the extreme regions of the country. The Committee in its recommendation observed that having separate time zones may not provide any major advantage to the states but may pose difficulties in view of differential timings to be framed for airlines, railways, communication services etc. They recommended a more effective solution of advancing the work timing in these states which can be implemented through administrative actions. Accordingly, the Government of India had requested the State(s)/UT(s) Governments to introduce Daylight Saving Measures like staggering of working hours depending on the seasons to maximize the energy saving. Several countries use "Daylight Saving Measures" for saving energy without shifting the time longitude.

[*Translation*]

Reduction in Subsidy on Fertilizers

1517. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced subsidy on chemical fertilizers during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

Year	N	P	K	S
2010-11	23.227	25.624	23.987	1.791
2011-12	27.153	32.338	26.756	1.677

The MRP of P and K fertilizers has been left open and manufacturers/marketers/importers are allowed to fix the MRPs at reasonable level based on demand on demand and supply dynamics. In spite of increase in NBS rates in the year 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11, the prices of fertilizers has increased during the year due to increase in the international price of P and K fertilizers and depreciation of India Rupees against US\$.

Prior the year 2010-11, the Government was implementing Concession Scheme for decontrolled P and K fertilizers under which MRP was fixed which was much lower than the delivered cost of fertilizers. Urea is provided to the farmers at statutory MRP of Rs. 5310/- per MT.

(c) whether 'small and marginal farmers' have been more affected due to this move;

(d) if so, whether the already unprofitable agricultural works' will become more unprofitable through this step;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (f) No Madam. The subsidy on P and K fertilizers has not been reduced during the last three years. *W.e.f.* 1.4.2010, Department of Fertilizers is implementing the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers under which the Government announces per Kg subsidy on nutrients namely nitrogen 'N', Phosphate 'P', Potash 'K' and Sulphur 'S' on annual basis. These rates are announced after taking into account all relevant factors including the expected international prices of P&K fertilizers, prevalent exchange rate, prevailing domestic prices of P and K fertilizers, inventory level etc. The approved rates for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

The subsidized fertilizers are available to all the farmers of the country irrespective of land holdings of the farmers.

[*English*]

Targets under Indira Awas Vojana

1518. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for providing houses under Indira Awas Yojana(IAY);

(b) if so, the details of targets fixed for 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of persons waiting for houses under IAY, State-wise/UT-wise;

(d) the quantum of funds allocated by the Government for IAY in the last budget and the amount released to the States/UTs so far;

(e) the details of complaints received by the Government concerning irregularities in the implementation of IAY and diversion of funds for other than IAY purposes and action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the IAY targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A Statement showing the State/UT wise target fixed during the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per the estimate made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country (except Delhi and Chandigarh) was 148.25 lakh houses. Statement showing the State-wise details is enclosed.

(d) The Statewise funds allocated and released during the last year *i.e.* 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is being implemented as per guidelines by the States/UTs. Accordingly, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities in the implementation of the scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT. In the case of complaints received from VIPs, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of this Ministry are deputed to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the concerned State Government is requested to take appropriate action. A Statement showing the State-wise details of the complaints received regarding irregularities or misappropriation of funds in the implementation of the scheme and the action taken thereon is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) All efforts are made to ensure to achieve the target under IAY. Funds are allocated to all States/UTs in the very beginning of the financial year to enable all implementing agencies to start release of funds to IAY beneficiaries immediately. Further regular review meetings such as monthly Coordinating Officers meetings, Quarterly Performance Review Committee Meetings are held to monitor the progress efficiently. Officers also regularly visit various areas to see on-site progress.

Statement I

State-wise Housing Shortage as per census 2001, Target fixed for 2008-09 to 2011-12 and Centre Allocation and Central Release for 2010-11 to 2011-12 under Indira Awaas Yojana

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Housing Shortage as per Census 2001	Target (in Nos.)				2010-11 (Rs in lakh)		2011-12 (Rs. in lakh)	
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Centre Allocation	Centre Release (*)	Centre Allocation	Centre Release (Upto 16.3.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282	192132	371982	257104	249013	86772.58	87366.08	84762.05	85481.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728	6770	10873	7726	7548	3372.56	3784.31	3294.85	1909.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	2241230	149699	240446	170849	166913	74575.72	71031.77	72857.40	57569.97
4.	Bihar	4210293	567325	1098001	758904	737486	256130	226058.94	250195.44	207678.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	115528	29712	57520	39759	37466	13418.67	13279.76	13107.75	24225.22
6.	Goa	6422	1183	2291	1584	1547	534.46	517.43	522.07	522.07
7.	Gujarat	674354	94226	182429	126090	123168	42555.24	51934.99	41569.23	35107.26
8.	Haryana	55572	13229	25611	17703	17293	5974.79	5974.80	5836.35	5812.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15928	4242	8212	5793	5659	2107.33	2143.04	2058.51	2029.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923	13176	25508	17995	17578	6545.51	6643.35	6393.85	5588.03
11.	Jharkhand	105867	50585	97926	167691	63477	56595.67	55864.20	22316.33	17203.95
12.	Karnataka	436638	74023	143311	99055	96760	33431.11	38798.37	32656.50	23233.55
13.	Kerala	261347	41164	79695	55084	53808	18590.8	18590.80	18160.05	17466.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207744	59091	114396	79073	76135	26687.27	44223.47	26068.92	39742.04
15.	Maharashtra	612441	115869	224323	155052	151063	52329.94	52313.82	51117.44	50068.05
16.	Manipur	69062	5877	9439	6707	6552	2927.55	2541.31	2860.10	2244.30
17.	Meghalaya	148657	10235	16440	11681	11412	5098.75	5572.45	4981.27	4960.91
18.	Mizoram	30250	2181	3504	2489	2432	1086.6	1335.55	1061.56	1061.56
19.	Nagaland	97157	6773	10878	7730	7552	3374.01	4455.68	3296.27	3296.27
20.	Odisha	655617	111422	215715	149100	142082	50321.27	47573.66	49155.32	43411.47
21.	Punjab	75374	16361	31674	21893	21386	7389.05	6358.58	7217.84	2175.07
22.	Rajasthan	258634	47350	91670	63362	63894	21384.64	37422.23	20889.15	33972.67
23.	Sikkim	11944	1295	2080	1478	1444	645.29	852.16	630.42	501.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	431010	76925	148929	102939	100553	34741.77	34801.21	33936.80	32090.76
25.	Tripura	174835	13187	21182	15050	14704	6569.52	10826.77	6418.13	9702.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028	254729	493156	340868	332804	115043.11	14990.42	112377.53	111888.57
27.	Uttarakhand	53521	11610	22476	15856	15488	5767.56	5395.01	5633.93	5607.50
28.	West Bengal	974479	153697	297564	205671	199176	69414.01	63014.36	67805.68	49543.70
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890	1828	2750	2446	2389	1100.55	77.09	1075.04	98.04
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926	305	458	407	398	183.37	91.69	179.32	89.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Daman and Diu	787	136	205	182	178	82.03	41.02	80.17	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	190	118	229	158	154	71.12	71.12	69.47	0.00
33.	Puducherry	7778	910	1370	1218	1190	548.16	0.00	535.46	0.00
Total		14825436	2127165	4052243	2908697	2726702	1005370.00	1013945.40	949120.00	874283.56

(*) Besides of Central Release, Rs. 18999.60 lakh during 2011-12 was released for Purchase of Homestead Site.

Statement II

*List of complaints received on irregularities/
misappropriation of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana*

1. Bihar

(a) A complaint was received from Shri Shashibhushan Hazari, MLA on 14.12.2010 regarding misuse of IAY grants in his constituency 78-Kusheshwasthan Purvi, Bihar

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 15.2.2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

(b) A complaint of Shri Umesh Kumar Trivedi, General Secretary, Panahcy Samiti, Muzaffarpur, Bihar regarding irregularities reported in the implementation of IAY was received through Shri Sagar Rayka, Secretary, All India Congress Committee on 6.1.2011.

Action Taken

The complaint alongwith the enclosures have been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 31.1.2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

(c) A complaint of Shri Umesh Kumar Trivedi, General Secretary, Panahcy Samiti, Muzaffarpur, Bihar regarding irregularities reported in the implementation of IAY was received through Shri Sagar Rayka, Secretary, All India Congress Committee on 6.1.2011.

Action Taken

The complaint alongwith the enclosures have been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 31.1.2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

2. Jharkhand

(a) A complaint was received on 23.2.2011 from Shri Julee Yadav, Councilor District-Dumka, Jharkhand regarding irregularities committed by the EDO, Jarmundi, Dumka by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Jharkhand on 7.4.2011 to enquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

3. Uttar Pradesh

(a) A complaint was received on 8.2.2011 from Shri Narender Kumar Singh, S/o Shri Rajbaksh Singh, Gram panchayat-Kaparwal Kayampur, Block-Mahasi, District-Behraich, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities. The report has been sent to State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21.7.2011 for Status Report.

(b) A complaint was received from Shri Bhopal urf Kalva, Gram panchayat-Ghakrauli, Block-Jahangirabad, District-Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 24.2.2011 to enquire

into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

(c) A complaint was forwarded by Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi on 25.8.2011 received from the residence of Village-Mussibujurg, Block-Pahari, District-Chittrakoot, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Uttar Pradesh to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

4. Assam

(a) A complaint was received on 29.11.2010 from Shri Asab Uddinn, Village and Post-Bazarghat, District-Karimganj, Assam leveling allegation of forgery in the allotment IAY house.

Action Taken

The complaint has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17.2.2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

(b) A complaint dated 01.02.2011 regarding withdrawal of amount under IAY by Shri MM Das, JE of Bechmari Dev from account of IAY beneficiary and non-construction of the house by the JE.

Action Taken

The Complaint was forwarded to the State Govt. on 11.04.2011 for ascertaining facts in the matter and take corrective, punitive and preventive action.

(c) A complaint dated 23.04.2011 was received from Shri. Rohit Chaudhary, regarding violation of IAY guidelines in Assam by opening of joint account of Junior Engineer (JE) and the beneficiary, by taking bribes at the time of withdrawal of money and forcing the IAY beneficiary to purchase construction material from the shops identified by the JE. in the implementation of IAY Scheme in Assam.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme.

The report has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17.6.2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

5. Punjab

(a) A complaint dated 30.9.2011 was received from Shri. Sandeep Kumar, regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY guidelines by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons in Mansa District of Punjab.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Punjab to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

6. Manipur

(a) Complaint received from 4 complainants for releasing financial assistance under IAY which was already taken away by some other person by impersonating signature.

Action Taken

The Complaint was forwarded to the State Govt. who enquired into the matter and took corrective action by recovering the amount from Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat making payments to the bonafide beneficiaries.

Construction of Rural Roads in Odisha

1519. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Odisha Government has submitted a proposal for developing roads in fifteen Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts under the Central Scheme;

(b) if so, the details with status of construction of such roads in the state under the above project and funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether the said funds have helped to provide rural road connectivity to rural habitations in this region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Project proposals for 602 road works costing Rs. 993.80 crore for Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts of Odisha were sanctioned by Ministry of Rural Development on 15th November, 2011 under IAP (Part-I). Further, Government of Odisha had sent project proposals for 681 road works amounting to Rs. 1,007.55 crore under IAP (Part-II). The Empowered Committee for PMGSY considered these proposals in its meeting held on 4.1.2012 and recommended the same subject to certain conditions.

(b) to (d) As reported by the State of Odisha, the status of PMGSY in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Disjiicts since inception of the Scheme (2000-2001) till January' 2012 is as under:

No. of road works sanctioned	5,913
No. of road works completed	3,258
Length of road works sanctioned	24,569 km
Length of road works completed	13,363km
Value of Projects cleared	Rs. 8,397crore
Expenditure incurred	Rs. 4,759 crore
No. of habitations connected	3,858

Doubling Projects in the Country

1520. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of ongoing doubling works in the country alongwith year of sanction,

commencement, initial and present estimated cost, State-wise and Section-wise;

(b) the details of routes on which doubling work has not started yet despite getting approval for the same, State-wise, alongwith the reasons therefor;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of work thereon in a stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Advertisement Revenue in Railways

1521. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have been earning huge revenues by way of renting out slots for advertisements and hoardings;

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

(c) whether all the zones have taken necessary steps to mobilise optimum revenues from this segment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Though period of requisite information has not been mentioned, however, the zone-wise earnings from advertisements during the financial years 2009-10 to 2011-12 (upto Dec.11) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Zone	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto Dec., 2011
1	2	3	4
Central	30.27	34.22	18.27
Eastern	5.80	9.41	4.59

1	2	3	4
East Central	0.89	0.95	1.04
East Coast	4.03	3.97	1.96
Northern	40.84	32.92	4.64
North Central	2.66	3.22	1.73
North Eastern	1.63	2.15	1.46
North East Frontier	0.76	0.27	0.81
North Western	4.36	3.83	3.19
Southern	18.86	25.30	16.75
South Central	5.21	8.93	5.29
South Eastern	2.61	3.16	1.66
South East Central	0.56	1.30	1.12
South Western	4.53	3.73	3.98
Western	36.24	39.97	32.51
West Central	1.80	2.38	2.45
Metro	9.15	12.03	4.98
Total	170.20	187.74	106.43

(c) and (d) Policy guidelines have been issued to the zonal Railways for generating revenue through commercial advertisements by utilizing various assets of railways *i.e.* station premises, trains, approaches to the major stations and other suitable areas. Exploring potential for additional revenue generation through advertisements is a continuous process and various new ideas/schemes such as bulk advertising rights, vinyl wrapping of trains, on board infotainment etc. have been adopted for maximizing the Commercial Publicity earning.

[English]

Amendment in IPC

1522. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has asked the Government to amend the law to make bribing of voters, in cash or kind, a cognizable offence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to amend IPC Section 171(B) and make it a cognizable offence;

(d) whether any mechanism has been devised to ascertain whether the voter has casted his vote in favour of the bribe giver; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The Election Commission has suggested for amendment to the First Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to make the offence of bribery under section 171B/171E of IPC a cognizable offence. As the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the Concurrent List to the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and are being administered by the State Governments, the comments/views of the State Government/Union territories Administrations have been sought on the proposal. No time frame can be fixed in this regard.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Doubling/Electrification on Meerut- Tapri Section

1523. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose doubling and electrification of railway lines on Meerut-Tapri route under Moradabad division.

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof; 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) and (b) Doubling of Meerut City-Muzaffarnagar single line section (55.47 km) has been included in Railway Budget proposals 2012-13 at an anticipated cost of 289.79 crore. Doubling of Muzaffarnagar-Tapri section is presently not under consideration. Electrification of Meerut City-Tapri section is in progress.

(c) Target date of completion of Meerut City-Muzaffarnagar doubling work has not been fixed. Electrification of Meerut City-Tapri section is expected to be completed in 2012-13.

[English]

Targets for Rural Housing

1524. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discussed specific targets for rural housing under the XIT Five Year Plan, especially with regard to BPL households;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated new financial and social audit options for rural housing for BPL households; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, the Working Group on Rural Housing for 12th Five Year, set up by the Planning Commission has recommended assistance for construction of 20 million houses during 12th Five Year Plan period.

(c) and (d) Financial audit of the IAY scheme is done every year. It is done through various mechanisms such as Financial Returns, Audit Reports, Utilization certificates, receipt of online Monthly and Annual Progress Reports etc. The selection of beneficiaries is done by the Gram Panchayat from BPL list/Permanent IAY Waitlists and the approval of Gram Sabha is sought. So social audit is inbuilt in the policy itself. Further, it has been provided in the scheme guidelines that the system of social audit will be followed.

[Translation]

Kaifiyat Express

1525 DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Kaifiyat Express' running between Delhi to Azamgarh often reaches its destination late; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to run this train on scheduled time and to provide pantry car facility alongwith maintaining proper sanitation in this train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) During 1st to 15th March 2012, train number 12226 Delhi-Azamgarh Kaifiyat Express reached Azamgarh right time on 3 days, 15-30 minutes late on 1 day, 31-45 minutes on 4 days, 46-60 minutes late on 1 day and above 60

minutes on 6 days. Instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways to ensure that the train runs right time by launching an intensive round the clock drive to monitor running of the train at Divisional and Zonal Head Quarters level.

To provide catering services to train passengers, train side vending facilities have been provided in Kaifiyat Express. Further, as per new Catering Policy 2010, the demands for attachment of pantry cars to the trains are considered based on various factors such as priority of the train, (first priority to Duronto/Rajdhani then Superfast Mail/Express trains then the trains running more than 24 hours either way), its commercial justification and availability of pantry cars and load limitation in the trains etc.

For maintaining proper sanitation including in this train, inspections have been strengthened. All scheduled maintenance including cleaning is being carried out prior to its departure.

Railway Projects with Negative RoI

1526. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects sanctioned by the Railways during the last three years having negative Return on Investment (RoI); and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to sanction the projects for the development of backward areas in the country irrespective of the RoI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Projects on Indian Railways are generally sanctioned in accordance with norms laid down in the National Transport Policy, 1980. Besides this, projects are also taken up on socio-economic considerations for development of economically backward areas.

30 New Line and 3 Gauge Conversion projects have been taken up with negative rate of return (RoR) during last 3 years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year.

Sanction of projects is a continuous process. Railways have recommended 89 proposals for new line and gauge conversion for 'in principle' approval of Planning Commission.

[English]

Marketing Margins for Sale of Gas

1527. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has moved and asked the oil regulator PNGRB to work out marketing margins for gas sold by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and others;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several State run firms including Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) is charging marketing margin to cover cost and risk;

(d) if so, the details of the marketing margin being charged by them since it has been in force;

(e) whether the levy of marketing margins is an industry practice and is purely a matter between buyers and sellers; and

(f) if so, whether the Governments intervention will amount to violating of provisions of Production Sharing Contracts and interfering in commercial arrangements?

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) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas referred the issue of marketing margin applicable on sale of natural gas by any marketer to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under section 11(j) of PNGRB Act, 2006 which will determine the quantum of Marketing Margin chargeable on the sale of natural gas to end consumers by a marketing entity, on the basis of the marketing costs incurred by it.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. GAIL (India) Ltd. is charging marketing margin on sale of gas. The details are as below:

Gas Type	Amount
APM and Non-APM produced from nominated blocks of ONGC and OIL	Rs. 200/ Thousand standard cubic meters (MSCM)
PMT gas	Rs. 9.26/ Million British Thermal Unit (MMBTU)
Rawa Satellite	Rs. 9.26/ MMBTU
Focus Energy	Rs. 9.26/ MMBTU
Ramnad (MDP gas Cauvery Basin)	Rs. 364/MSCM
Tripura (MDP gas Tripura Region)	Rs. 330/MSCM
PY-I (HOEC-PPM)	Rs. 5.65/MMBTU
RLNG (Including Spot)	Rs. 9.723/MMBTU

In addition to GAIL, ONGC and OIL charges marketing margin of Rs. 200/SCM from customers directly supplied gas by them from their nominated blocks.

(e) The issue of marketing margin charged by a gas marketer has been referred to PNGRB for determination and all parties will have to abide by the decision of PNGRB.

(f) The issue of marketing margin charged by marketing companies has been referred to PNGRB under section 11(j) of the PNGRB Act.

Providing of Fertilizers at Affordable Prices

1528. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether it is mandate of the Government to provide fertilizers to the farmers at the affordable prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the complaints received from the State Governments including Karnataka in respect of non-

availability of fertilizers to farmers in the crops sowing period and cultivated period during each of the last three years and the current years, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Union Governments thereon;

(e) whether the Union Government has issued any instructions to the State Governments to hike the prices of fertilizers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) and (b) The Department of Fertilizers is responsible for making adequate and timely availability of fertilizers at affordable prices to the farmers in the country. For this purpose, the Department of Fertilizers is providing subsidy on 25 grades of P and K fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy and for Urea under New Pricing Scheme Stage-III. Under the NBS policy, the Government announces per Kg subsidy on nutrients namely nitrogen 'N', Phosphate 'P', Potash 'K' and Sulphur 'S' on annual basis. After taking into account all relevant factors including the expected international prices of P and K fertilizers, prevalent exchange rate, prevalent

domestic prices of P and K fertilizers, inventory level etc. the NBS rates of nutrients 'N', 'P' 'K' and 'S' are announced by the Government. Under the Policy, Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P and fertilizers has been left open and manufacturers/marketers/importers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level depending upon demand and supply dynamics. Presently, the farmers are paying only around 50% of the delivered cost of the P and K fertilizers and the rest of the cost is borne by the Government of India in the form of subsidy. Urea is provided to farmers at statutory MRP at Rs. 5310/-Per MT which is much below its actual cost.

(c) and (d) No major complaints have been received from the State Governments including Karnataka in

respect of non availability of fertilizers. The Government of Karnataka has, in fact, periodically reported comfortable availability of fertilizers, especially during the current year. Statements showing availability of fertilizers during each of the last three years and the current year in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) No madam. Union Government has not issued any instructions to State Governments to hike the prices of fertilizers. Under the NBS Policy, the fertilizers manufacturers/marketers/importers are allowed to fix the MRP of P and K fertilizers at reasonable level based on demand-supply dynamics.

(f) Doesn't arise.

Statement

Cumulative Availability of Fertilisers during the Year 2008-09 (April 08 to March' 09)

2008-09 State	UREA			DAP			MOP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sale	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	27.84	27.33	8.50	9.98	9.97	5.85	6.27	6.04	20.50	16.50	16.30
Karnataka	13.50	12.88	12.82	6.05	8.12	8.07	4.55	5.14	5.05	11.17	8.44	8.39
Kerala	1.49	1.68	1.63	0.31	0.24	0.24	1.33	1.53	1.51	1.72	1.85	1.81
Tamil Nadu	10.37	11.28	11.28	4.31	3.85	3.85	4.84	5.95	5.84	3.62	3.55	3.51
Gujarat	18.65	18.69	18.48	7.10	8.24	8.19	1.90	2.26	2.22	4.39	4.92	4.70
Madhya Pradesh	15.75	13.83	13.59	8.25	8.31	8.14	1.20	1.17	0.88	4.35	2.20	2.15
Chhattisgarh	5.40	5.23	5.06	1.75	2.31	2.28	0.77	0.95	0.92	1.31	1.23	1.22
Maharashtra	23.25	22.84	22.46	8.60	10.19	10.15	3.70	5.17	4.92	15.65	10.40	10.29
Rajasthan	15.10	13.21	12.97	5.60	5.90	5.77	0.33	0.32	0.24	1.42	0.67	0.66
Haryana	19.90	17.59	17.36	6.00	6.69	6.61	0.46	0.47	0.39	0.67	0.31	0.31
Punjab	25.50	26.28	25.77	8.10	8.82	8.82	0.95	0.98	0.81	1.01	0.59	0.57
Himachal Pradesh	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.44	0.40	0.40
Jammu and Kashmir	1.35	1.28	1.26	0.80	0.59	0.59	0.33	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	55.74	54.83	15.50	15.12	14.93	2.50	2.79	2.47	10.50	7.44	7.32
Uttarakhand	2.30	2.22	2.20	0.35	0.31	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.08	0.45	0.51	0.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	21.25	18.33	17.96	4.25	4.12	4.11	1.90	2.28	22.13	3.60	2.59	2.59
Jharkhand	2.00	1.57	1.54	1.05	0.80	0.80	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.40	0.38	0.38
Odisha	5.50	4.74	4.61	2.00	1.89	1.89	1.35	1.53	1.34	2.88	2.66	2.55
West Bengal	13.00	11.94	11.67	4.86	4.03	4.03	4.15	4.80	4.62	7.49	7.29	7.23
Assam	2.40	2.30	2.30	1.03	0.14	0.14	1.06	1.08	0.95	0.30	0.06	0.06
All India	281.34	270.88	266.51	94.83	99.78	99.03	37.86	43.34	40.95	92.32	72.26	71.22

*Excludes 10.4 LMT of urea extra sold in March, 2008

(March, 08 requirement 10.36 LMT, the sales was 22.76 LMT)

Note: DOF started monitoring of complex fertiliser w.e.f. Kfiarif, 2008.

Cumulative Requirement, Availability & Sales of Fertilisers during the Year 2009-10 (April to March)

2009-10 State	UREA			DAP			MOP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sale	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	26.16	25.95	9.75	8.89	8.85	6.60	6.07	6.01	20.50	18.69	18.15
Karnataka	13.75	13.77	13.77	8.20	8.46	8.46	5.15	6.12	6.08	11.20	10.95	10.76
Kerala	1.63	1.53	1.53	0.35	0.30	0.30	1.54	1.57	1.54	1.90	2.12	2.05
Tamil Nadu	11.50	9.98	9.98	4.25	2.94	2.94	5.84	5.14	5.12	4.00	6.18	6.13
Gujarat	18.75	18.21	18.12	8.00	7.64	7.62	2.30	2.86	2.69	4.72	4.20	4.01
Madhya Pradesh	15.25	16.00	15.93	8.50	9.52	9.47	1.20	1.67	1.43	3.55	3.48	2.43
Chhattisgarh	5.48	5.27	5.27	1.77	2.65	2.65	0.84	0.96	0.90	1.42	1.04	1.04
Maharashtra	24.75	22.87	22.87	12.50	13.83	13.82	5.60	7.07	7.06	14.00	11.25	11.13
Rajasthan	15.10	13.37	13.15	6.50	5.86	5.85	0.35	0.55	0.42	1.37	0.78	0.78
Haryana	19.65	18.05	17.95	7.00	6.66	6.66	0.52	0.90	0.90	0.45	0.48	0.48
Punjab	25.50	24.65	24.46	8.50	8.08	8.06	0.91	1.00	1.08	0.55	0.57	0.55
Himachal Pradesh	0.67	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.38	0.38
Jammu and Kashmir	1.40	1.22	1.22	0.78	0.48	0.48	0.26	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	53.64	53.08	17.00	16.51	16.49	2.85	3.47	3.43	8.50	9.47	9.40
Uttarakhand	2.15	2.33	2.33	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.45	0.41	0.40
Bihar	19.00	17.04	17.03	4.50	3.98	3.97	2.10	2.26	2.26	3.10	2.68	2.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jharkhand	2.05	1.50	1.50	1.15	0.82	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.69	0.68
Odisha	5.75	4.61	4.59	2.25	2.24	2.21	1.70	1.31	1.27	3.00	2.28	2.24
West Bengal	13.00	11.71	11.71	4.80	4.56	4.55	4.15	4.97	4.97	7.50	8.39	8.39
Assam	2.60	2.56	2.56	0.35	0.22	0.22	1.26	0.97	0.97	0.06	0.06	0.06
All India	281.90	265.97	264.48	106.98	104.09	103.92	43.85	47.60	46.74	87.73	83.38	82.03

Cumulative Requirement, Available & Sales of Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK during 2010-11 (April 10 to March 11)

(Figures in LMTs)

2010-11 State	UREA			DAP			MOP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sale	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	28.50	30.38	29.95	11.00	10.40	10.36	6.60	6.09	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88
Karnataka	14.00	14.28	14.28	8.60	8.46	8.42	5.65	4.24	4.14	11.20	13.78	13.51
Kerala	1.90	1.44	1.44	0.35	0.42	0.41	1.55	1.58	1.56	2.50	2.28	2.22
Tamil Nadu	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25	3.20	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.91	6.83
Gujarat	19.50	21.26	21.19	8.40	8.11	8.09	2.30	2.02	2.02	4.83	6.62	6.55
Madhya Pradesh	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00	10.94	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.69	3.55	3.52
Chhattisgarh	5.70	5.56	5.54	2.84	2.41	2.41	1.06	0.96	0.94	1.40	1.32	1.32
Maharashtra	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70	14.35	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92
Rajasthan	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00	7.20	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37
Haryana	19.65	18.75	18.38	7.20	7.40	7.37	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.69
Punjab	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25	9.04	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.96	0.70	1.05	1.03
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.50	0.41	0.41
Jammu and Kashmir	1.50	1.28	1.27	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60	17.71	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.61	10.30
Uttarakhand	2.20	2.24	2.23	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	0.57
Bihar	19.50	16.96	16.94	4.75	4.60	4.59	2.30	2.00	1.97	3.35	3.14	3.11
Jharkhand	2.10	1.36	1.35	1.10	0.66	0.65	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.85	0.36	0.36
Odisha	5.75	4.74	4.57	2.50	2.20	2.19	1.90	1.36	1.32	3.00	2.33	2.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal	13.00	11.26	11.26	5.10	4.64	4.62	4.00	3.29	3.23	8.25	8.95	8.76
Assam	2.60	2.50	2.50	0.60	0.29	0.27	1.30	0.96	0.96	0.05	0.11	0.11
All India	290.79	284.62	282.23	120.92	113.09	112.87	47.80	39.83	38.91	92.00	104.39	102.98

Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilisers during the Year 2011-12 (April'11 to February'12)

2011-12 State	UREA			DAP			MOP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sale	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Andhra Pradesh	28.75	27.91	27.44	11.80	10.21	9.10	6.20	3.75	3.05	21.20	23.00	20.67
Karnataka	13.63	13.82	13.51	8.49	8.86	7.88	5.30	3.34	3.10	12.19	15.62	14.16
Kerala	1.82	1.40	1.39	0.45	0.42	0.39	1.75	1.42	1.29	2.47	2.04	1.81
Tamil Nadu	10.71	10.04	9.96	4.11	3.59	3.44	4.99	3.72	3.53	6.25	7.58	6.51
Gujarat	21.40	20.00	19.85	8.55	6.43	5.73	2.17	1.62	1.46	4.94	6.72	5.68
Madhya Pradesh	17.41	17.50	17.19	10.93	9.98	8.94	1.65	0.88	0.64	4.05	4.88	4.29
Chhattisgarh	6.18	5.64	5.52	2.87	2.48	2.23	1.14	0.68	0.60	1.52	2.06	1.81
Maharashtra	25.75	23.55	23.20	16.40	11.60	10.60	5.90	3.74	3.20	17.34	19.17	17.08
Rajasthan	15.65	16.44	16.30	7.15	6.92	6.68	0.48	0.25	0.23	1.67	1.42	1.29
Haryana	19.25	18.31	18.17	7.12	7.60	7.32	0.70	0.42	0.40	0.80	0.69	0.63
Punjab	25.00	25.77	25.53	10.05	9.51	9.12	1.01	0.70	0.65	0.98	1.22	1.11
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.53	0.31	0.31
Jammu and Kashmir	1.42	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.58	0.53	0.34	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	56.00	54.26	53.52	19.45	17.11	14.58	3.90	1.50	1.37	11.05	12.35	10.39
Uttarakhand	2.20	2.38	2.35	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.68	0.50	0.42
Bihar	19.50	16.80	16.64	4.95	4.47	3.98	2.40	1.21	0.94	3.73	3.83	3.27
Jharkhand	2.54	2.10	2.06	1.25	0.69	0.60	0.34	0.04	0.02	1.03	0.47	0.43
Odisha	5.85	4.86	4.59	2.52	1.71	1.46	1.91	8.84	0.68	3.03	3.21	2.77
West Bengal	12.21	10.95	10.79	4.98	4.62	4.14	3.82	8.61	2.26	8.58	8.10	6.92
Assam	2.79	2.33	2.31	0.55	0.37	0.26	1.30	18.4	0.67	0.25	0.07	0.04
All India	288.68	275.49	271.72	122.77	107.48	97.30	45.44	27.63	24.24	102.27	113.23	99.59

*[Translation]***Funds for MPLADS**

1529. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds for Rural Development Schemes of the Central Government are proposed to be utilised for MPLAD Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which a decision is likely to be taken up in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This Ministry releases funds under the schemes in accordance with the scheme guidelines whereas the MPLAD Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

*[English]***Water Level of Brahmaputra**

1530. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the water level in Brahmaputra river has been receding continuously due to Chinese activities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has sought any report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) There is no evidence that water level in Brahmaputra river has been receding continuously due to Chinese activities.

(c) and (d) Central Water Commission (CWC) maintains river water level and discharge data at Tuting in Upper Siang District near the border to Tibet Autonomous Region, China Central Water Commission was asked to analyze the available data and report on any abnormal fall in water level in the River Siang.

The analysis of Siang River flows at Tuting undertaken by CWC for January and February months of preceding five years (2007-2011) shows that the average monthly flows in January/February, 2012 are atleast 50 to 150% higher than the corresponding average monthly flows during the previous years.

(e) Government of India keeps a constant watch on all developments in China having bearing on India's interest and takes necessary measures to protect them.

Production and Consumption of Urea

1531. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of urea is more than the consumption in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of urea; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Madam. The indigenous production of urea in the country is less than consumption. The gap between assessed demand and indigenous production is bridged through imports.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Double Stack Container Trains

1532. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to introducing double stack container trains in the country;

(b) the details of routes on which such services are available in the country;

(c) whether the Railways have prepared a Master Plan for introducing the said services in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the routes identified for the purpose; and

(e) the financial implication likely to be involved therein alongwith the time frame set for implementation of said Master Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Running of double stack container trains depends upon the suitability of route infrastructure including sufficient clearances for accommodating the maximum moving dimensions of such trains and on customer demand.

(b) Railways are already running double stack container trains operated by private container train operators on Pipavav—Kanakpura (near Jaipur), Mundra—Kanakpura (near Jaipur), Pipavav—Garhi Harsaru (near Gurgaon) and Mundra—Garhi Harsaru (near Gurgaon) routes, which pass through the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana.

(c) A Blue Print for Double Stack Container operations trains is under preparation.

(d) and (e) The details would be available once the Blue Print is finalised.

Judges in Family Courts

1533. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of male judges at family courts;

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

(c) the steps being taken to appoint more women judges in family courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Judges of both the gender, female and male, are appointed to Family Courts. However, as per Section 4(4)(b) of the Family Courts Act, 1984 preference is provided to be given to women in selecting persons for appointment as Judges.

(b) and (c) Family Courts are set up by the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Court. As per Section 4(3) of the Family Courts Act, 1984 a person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge unless he; (a) has for at least seven years held a judicial office in India or the office of a member of a tribunal or any post under the Union or a State requiring special knowledge of law; or (b) has for at least seven years been an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or (c) possesses such other qualifications as the Central Government may, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India, prescribe. Thus, the judges of the Family Court would be selected only if they satisfy the criteria laid down in the Act. Though there is a provision for giving preference to women, it will be subject to their satisfying the criteria. Since the selection is made at the subordinate level and data maintained by them and since the incumbency position keeps on changing with time due to transfer etc., it is difficult to provide the number statewise, genderwise.

Electrification Work in Karnataka

1534. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose electrification on Bangalore-Mysore, Bangalore-Hubli and Hubli-Gadag railway lines in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time frame set for its completion;

(c) the time by which the EMU/MEMU and electric engine trains are likely to be introduced on these routes;

(d) whether the Railways propose to extend some more trains upto Mysore after completion of Channapatna-Mysore electrification work; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the railways to enhance facilities on the said routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. However, Bangalore-Kengeri section is electrified and electrification work is in progress on Kengeri-Mysore section. Feasibility survey for electrification of Bangalore-Hubli and Hubli-Gadag rail lines is being taken up. Final decision will depend upon appraisal of survey report as the electrification of railway tracks is decided based on financial viability, traffic volume and operational flexibility.

(b) Electrification of Kengeri-Mysore section was sanctioned alongwith doubling with 2:1 cost sharing between State Government and Railway. State Government is now not willing to share the electrification portion of the cost. Unless State Government gives its share of the project cost, as already agreed by them, completion target cannot be given.

(c) to (e) Introduction of new trains, extension of existing train services and augmentation of facilities is an ongoing process subject to traffic Justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources etc.

[*Translation*]

Level Crossings in HP

1535. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects for establishing level crossings being taken up in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the progress made and the funds allocated in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There is no project for establishing new level crossings in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Investment Limit in MSME

1536. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise investment limits to classify micro, small and medium enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria likely to be adopted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present, to revise investment limits to classify micro, small and medium enterprises.

(c) Does not arise.

Old Bridges

1537. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old and outdated rail bridges in the country especially in the backward and rural areas which require strengthening and reconstruction on a large scale as on date;

(b) whether any comprehensive scheme has been chalked out for strengthening and reconstructing these old and damaged bridges in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of such bridges identified for rehabilitation work, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No age norms are laid down for the railway bridges. There is no outdated bridge on Indian Railway system. The rebuilding/rehabilitation/strengthening of bridges is undertaken on the basis of their physical condition and not on the basis of age. Information on Railway Bridges is maintained zone-wise. As on 01.04.2011, there are 33,012 Railway Bridges which are more than 100 years old. A regular and rigorous system of inspection of Bridges is followed on Indian Railways. Under this system, all the Bridges are thoroughly inspected once a year by designated officials. In addition, the inspecting officials also inspect the Bridges during their routine inspections. Rebuilding/rehabilitation/strengthening of Bridges is undertaken on the basis of their physical condition as ascertained during regular inspections. As on 01.04.11, 3681 Railway bridges are sanctioned for rebuilding/rehabilitation/strengthening, which include bridges of all ages, with following zone-wise breakup:

Railway	CR	ER	ECR	ECoR	NR	NCR	NER	NFR
Bridges	138	370	522	89	328	136	8	132
Railway	NWR	SR	SCR	SER	SECR	SWR	WR	WCR
Bridges	199	227	315	304	149	159	327	278

During the last five financial years, a total of 6201 nos. of Rail Bridges have been rebuilt/rehabilitated/strengthened on Indian Railway system.

[Translation]

Expenditure of Oil PSUs

1538. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have asked their employees to adopt austerity measures and demanded persistently from the Government to increase the rates of various petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details of the income and expenditure of the OMCs during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the deficit projected by the OMCs does not reflect their actual accounts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to keep a check of the accounts of the OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH):
(a) The public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have put in place measures for fiscal prudence and economy in expenditure.

(b) The details of income and expenditure of the OMCs during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(In Rs Crore)

Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Apr-Dec-2011
BPC				
Income	146901	133740	164973	156345
Expenditure	145897	131374	162561	158994
HPC				
Income	125658.2	109283.62	134842.48	126588.85
Expenditure	122863.14	106258.68	131597.1	128602.86
IOC				
Income	307413.03	277756.07	336866.71	308385.85
Expenditure	303084.44	263649.98	327770.85	317101.66

(c) As per Committee on Pricing and Taxation of Petroleum Products, chaired by Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman PM's Economic Advisory Council, "Refining of

crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Since value added is relatively small, determination of individual product-wise

prices becomes problematic. The oil marketing companies (OMCs) are currently sourcing their products from the refineries on import parity basis which then becomes their cost price. The difference between the cost price and the realized price represents the under-recoveries of the OMCs."

The under-recoveries as computed above are different from the actual profits and losses of the oil companies as per their published results. The latter take into account other income streams like dividend income, pipeline income, inventory changes, profits from freely priced products and refining margins in the case of integrated companies.

(d) The accounts of OMCs are audited by Statutory Auditors appointed by the office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

[*English*]

Research and Development for Management of Water Resources

1539. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme/programme for Research and Development for water resource management across the country; and

(b) if so, the details of fund allocated and spent therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes Madam, Government of India operates a Plan Scheme namely 'Research and Development Programme in water Sector' under Ministry of Water Resources with objective to find solution to the country's water resources related problems; to improve available technology and engineering methods and procedures, to maintain a lead in the latest technology etc.

(b) During XI Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 242.19 Crore was made against which expenditure Rs. 170.43 Crore has been incurred upto December 2011.

[*Translation*]

Surrender of Onshore Block by ONGC

1540. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has surrendered onshore block in West Bengal and also abandoned two Coal Bed Methane blocks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the date on which the onshore block was allotted to ONGC and the number of years for which ONGC carried out exploration activities in the said block;

(d) whether the ONGC had completed drilling therein as per the schedule; 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) Yes, Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) has relinquished onland block WB-ONN-2000/1, awarded under second bidding round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Contai onshore nomination block.

ONGC has also relinquished three Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks namely ST-CBM-2003/II (Satpura, Madhya Pradesh), WD-CBM-2003/II (Wardha, Maharashtra) and BS(3)-CBM-2003/II (Barmer-Sanchor, Gujarat) awarded under second bidding round of CBM Policy.

(b) The NELP and CBM blocks were relinquished by ONGC (in line with the provisions laid down in the Contracts), citing poor prospectivity of hydrocarbon/CBM in these blocks.

Contai nomination block was relinquished by ONGC as hydrocarbon prospectivity was not established.

(c) The Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the block WB-ONN-2000/1 was signed on 17.07.2001. The entire block was relinquished on 28.09.2003 (*i.e.* after two years), after completion of acquisition, processing and interpretation (API) of 100 Line Kilo Meter (LKM) of 2D seismic data as per the Minimum Work Programme (MWP) of Phase-I. The Contai block was awarded to ONGC on 22.08.1997. This block was relinquished on 21.08.2011.

(d) and (e) ONGC has not drilled any well in the block WB-ONN-2000/1 as the block was relinquished after completion of Phase-I and MWP of Phase-I did not contain drilling of exploratory wells.

ONGC completed the drilling in Contai nomination block as per schedule.

[English]

Projects under MGNREGS

1541. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring non-Timber Forest Produce based Projects under the preview of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be operational in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Chemical Free Fertilizers to Farmers

1542. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government is contemplating to provide chemical free fertilizers to all the farmers throughout the country by using new technique in order to stop the rampant use of chemical fertilizers and poisonous chemicals materials/medicines;

(b) if so, the time by which the said fertilizers are likely to be provided; 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) to (c) At present, there is no such proposal to provide chemical free fertilizers to the farmers. However, the Government is promoting soil test based, balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, bio-fertilizers, and locally available organic manures such farm yard manure, vermin-compost, and green manure to maintain soil health and productivity. In order to encourage the use of organic and bio-fertilizers, 5 bio-fertilizers namely Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria and Mycorrhiza have been incorporated in Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985. Organic fertilizers and bio-fertilizers are available in open market. However, few States also provide bio fertilizers to farmers.

Kalka-Shimla Rail Car

1543. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two out of the four historical rail cars running on the world heritage Kalka-Shimla rail route, have already been discontinued and the remaining two are also going to be discontinued;

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

(c) whether the discontinuation of the said rail cars is likely to create transportation problems for the domestic and foreign tourists;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have undertaken any measures to prevent such problems and to ensure that not only do the rail cars continue to run on the said route but also that the previous services are revived; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) Conventional and Rail car services are already presently available in Kalka-Shimla section. Two Rail cars were condemned long back but two rail cars are in use. Existing services available are considered adequate for the present level of passenger traffic. Special trains are also operated during peak seasons to clear extra rush of passengers including tourists.

*[English]***Freight Operations Information System**

1544. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have implemented the Freight Operations Information System(FOIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Freight Operations Information System(FOIS) has been implemented in a phased manner as below:

(i) Rake Management System has been implemented at 246 locations.

(ii) Terminal Management System has been implemented at 1747 locations. 135 more locations are expected to be commissioned by December 2012.

*[Translation]***Audit Report of MGNREGS in English**

1545. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Gram Panchayats in various States are getting the audit report of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in English only and not in Hindi;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that due to non-availability of audit report in Hindi and regional languages, Panchayat Secretaries are finding it difficult to give reply to the objections raised in the audit reports; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Audit of accounts of the Gram Panchayats in various States is carried out by the Office of the Local Fund

Audit or equivalent established by the State Governments concerned and are governed by procedures laid down by respective States. The responsibility of having the accounts of Gram Panchayats or Zila Parishads Audited and preparing Action Taken Reports in compliance of such Audit findings is of the concerned State Governments.

Artificial Rain

1546. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether to overcome the water crisis in Peiching and to increase the agriculture production China has successfully tested artificial rain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of India had also decided to use artificial rain for agriculture in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the time by which the Government proposes to take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES(SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Madam. The artificial rain making techniques cannot be used for bringing rain clouds to parched-rainfall deficit/drought areas. Such efforts can only induce potential pre-existing clouds, already over a given place, to produce rain only if organized weather modification intervention becomes successful.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Madam.

(d) As of now, all cloud seeding programmes have always been carried out by commercial firms working under contract with a variety of sponsors both from the Government covering large areas as well as by Private Trusts at a local scale. The States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have undertaken cloud seeding operations in the past by hiring private firms and these operations were funded by the respective State Governments.

Examination of Caste Certificate

1547. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway has examined the caste certificates provided by catering licensees of reserved categories;

(b) if so, the number of caste-certificates found as fake;

(c) if not, whether the Railways are contemplating to examine the same; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes catering licenses issued in Northern Railway?

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

(b) No instances of fake caste-certificate has been found.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Catering licenses awarded to reserved categories on Northern railway are as under:-

Scheduled Castes	-	47
Scheduled Tribes	-	01
Other Backward Castes	-	62

Cost Overrun in Railway Projects

1548. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway projects which are running behind its schedule of completion, Zone-wise;

(b) the time and cost-overrun in each of the delayed projects; and

(c) the strategy adopted/proposed to be adopted by the Railways to avoid time and cost overrun in such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2011, Indian Railways have a huge shelf of ongoing projects *i.e.* 129 New Lines, 45 Gauge Conversion and 166 Doubling projects with a throwforward requiring about Rs. 1, 25, 000 Crores for completion. The main reasons for delay in completion of the ongoing projects have been delay in land availability, limited availability of resources, long time taken for forestry clearance, adverse law and order conditions, failure of contractors, court cases in regard to alignment, non availability of materials, etc. which affect the progress. Ongoing projects undergo cost escalation on account of delays as above and change in the standard of construction and technology, scope of work, inflation, etc. Zone-wise details of ongoing New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects is given in the enclosed as Statement.

(c) To expedite completion of the ongoing projects as also to avoid cost and time overrun, railways are also making efforts to generate extra budgetary financing through measures like, raising of funds through Public Private Partnership, participation by State Governments/beneficiaries, additional funds for National Projects as also implementation through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited. These have started yielding positive results.

In addition, (i) the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management and field units have been empowered with delegation of powers; and (ii) pending security and land acquisition issues are pursued with the concerned State Governments and also environment issues upto the level of Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Statement

Sl.No.	Railway Zone	No. of ongoing projects		
		New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central	4	-	6
2.	East Coast	6	-	14

1	2	3	4	5
3.	East Central	26	4	3
4.	Eastern	10	1	35
5.	Northern	8	-	19
6.	North Central	4	2	3
7.	North Eastern	5	6	8
8.	Northeast Frontier	18	5	2
9.	North Western	2	4	9
10.	Southern	9	6	15
11.	Southern	16	-	9
12.	South Central	5	3	15
13.	South East Central	2	3	7
14.	South Western	10	3	11
15.	West Central	1	-	4
16.	Western	3	8	6
Total		129	45	166

Distribution of Land

1549. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distribution of land is not equal in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to Nationalize the land by taking any effective step for equal distribution of land in the country;

(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) Madam.

(b) A statement giving the percentage distribution of households and areas owned over five broad classes in 17 major States from Report No. 491 of NSS 59th Round Survey (January-December 2003) is at *Statement*.

(c) to (e) Land and its management are under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No.18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. However, different States have enacted their own laws relating to land ceiling to ensure equitable distribution of the land. At present, there is no proposal under consideration at the Central level to nationalize the 'land and its management'.

Statement*Statement 5: Percentage distribution of households and area owned five broad classes in 17 major States for 2003*

Rural

States	Year	Percentage of households						percentage of area owned					
		marginal	small	semi-medium	medium	large	all	marginal	small	semi-medium	medium	large	all
Andhra Pradesh	2003	82.70	9.10	5.30	2.60	0.50	100.00	21.87	19.95	21.16	22.91	14.05	100
Assam	2003	81.80	14.20	3.60	0.50	0.00	100.00	44.42	34.87	16.36	4.32	0.00	100
Bihar	2003	89.40	7.10	2.70	0.70	0.10	100.00	42.07	25.29	18.53	9.56	4.63	100
Gujarat	2003	73.30	11.90	7.20	6.50	1.00	100.00	13.60	16.05	18.96	39.12	12.28	100
Haryana	2003	77.20	9.80	7.70	4.90	0.40	100.00	13.15	15.83	24.62	34.14	12.26	100
Himachal Pradesh	2003	83.70	11.50	4.10	0.50	0.10	100.00	43.80	28.02	19.77	6.45	2.03	100
Jammu and Kashmir	2003	77.50	15.00	5.60	1.70	0.20	100.00	36.26	25.49	19.54	11.12	7.58	100
Karnataka	2003	71.00	14.10	8.80	5.40	0.70	100.00	16.65	19.45	23.18	29.52	11.20	100
Kerala	2003	95.30	3.50	0.90	0.30	0.00	100.00	60.72	21.13	10.78	7.16	0.00	100
Madhya Pradesh	2003	61.70	18.00	12.10	7.10	1.10	100.00	11.61	19.07	25.80	31.25	12.29	100
Maharashtra	2003	69.00	13.10	12.00	5.10	0.80	100.00	12.38	17.57	30.88	27.35	11.78	100
Odisha	2003	85.50	9.70	3.70	0.90	0.10	100.00	41.52	27.06	19.72	9.98	1.78	100
Punjab	2003	76.30	9.50	7.90	5.10	1.00	100.00	9.16	15.63	25.30	34.50	15.31	100
Rajasthan	2003	55.20	16.50	14.00	10.10	4.10	100.00	9.26	11.19	18.61	28.40	32.52	100
Tamil Nadu	2003	90.10	5.70	2.90	1.20	0.00	100.00	33.21	23.10	22.09	20.57	1.23	100
Uttar Pradesh	2003	81.00	12.30	4.80	1.60	0.10	100.00	34.89	27.38	20.74	14.65	2.34	100
West Bengal	2003	92.06	5.70	1.40	0.20	0.00	100.00	58.23	25.71	11.88	4.02	0.00	100
All-India	2003	79.60	10.80	6.00	3.00	0.60	100.00	23.05	20.38	21.98	23.08	11.55	100

Category of holding size

Size

Marginal	less than or equal to 1,000 hectares
Small	more than 1,000 but less than or equal to 2,000 hectares
Semi-medium	more than 2,000 but less than or equal to 4,000 hectares
Medium	more than 4,000 but less than or equal to 10,000 hectares
Large	more than 10,000 hectares

NSS Report No. 491: Households Ownership Holdings in India, 2003

*[English]***Condition of New Delhi Railway Station**

1550. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the population of rats at New Delhi Railway Station has assumed alarming proportion; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard to get rid of such problems?

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

(b) Effective rodent control measures have been put in place by utilising the services of firms with expertise in this field. This has resulted in reduction in the rat population. This is regularly monitored.

Data of Encroachers

1551. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any data with regard to people living along the railway tracks those who have encroached upon the Railways land in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) At present, there are about one lac forty thousand encroachments reported on Railway land.

(c) Does not arise.

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme

1552. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme "Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCS)" for Technology upgradation of Micro and Small Enterprises is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the eligibility criteria for getting assistance under this Scheme; and

(d) the number of units benefited under this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is operating a scheme for technology upgradation called, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS). Under the Scheme, capital subsidy at 15% of value of plant and machinery is provided on loans upto Rs. 1 crore. The scheme is implemented through 11 Nodal Banks/agencies vizv Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), State Bank of India, Andhra Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, Canara Bank, Bank of India, Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited and the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC).

(c) The beneficiaries eligible under the Scheme include sole Proprietorships, Partnerships, Co-operative societies, Private and Public Limited companies in the Micro and Small Enterprises sector. Industries graduating from small scale to medium scale on account o/sanction of additional loan under CLCSS are also eligible for assistance. The units covered include existing and new units registered with the State Directorate of Industries, 4(bttin£ UP or upgrading their facilities with technology listed under the Scheme guidelines. The Scheme applies to projects where term loans have been sanctioned by the eligible Primary Lending Institutions (PLI) on or after September 29, 2005. Machinery purchased under Hire Purchase Scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) is also eligible for subsidy under this Scheme. The detailed guidelines of the Scheme are available at www.dcmsme.gov.in

(d) State/UT-wise number of units benefited under this scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of units benefited under CLCSS during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise

Sl.No.	State	Number of Units			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189	119	187	213
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	1	0	0
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	3	3	1
6.	Chandigarh	26	35	23	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	14	9	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	5	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	2	1
10.	Goa	2	5	7	3
11.	Gujarat	128	321	730	767
12.	Haryana	84	67	160	185
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0
15.	Jharkhand	5	17	27	4
16.	Karnataka	300	289	593	380
17.	Kerala	12	16	23	15
18.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	23	21	27	24
20.	Maharashtra	211	365	370	309
21.	Manipur	1	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Nagaland	0	2	0	0
25.	Delhi	44	17	60	37
26.	Odisha	31	12	83	28
27.	Puducherry	4	0	1	6
28.	Punjab	141	235	448	297
29.	Rajasthan	78	92	175	197
30.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	446	863	934	297
32.	Tripura	0	2	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	31	34	84	42
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	2
35.	West Bengal	3	19	29	17
Total		1790	2552	3984	2842

Railway Infrastructure in N.E. Region

1553. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the present infrastructure of railways in all the States of North-East Region (NER) is lagging behind in comparison to the rest of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have taken up any special package to improve the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Railways have taken up 12 new line, 4 gauge conversion and 1 doubling projects at a total cost of Rs. 24104.54 crore for the development of rail infrastructure in the North Eastern Region. A dedicated non lapsable fund namely "North Eastern Region Rail

Development Fund" (NERRDF) has been created for providing assure fund flow to National Projects of Northeast Region.

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

1554. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA);

(b) whether it is not a fact that one of the duties of NPPA is to implement the pricing structure of medicines at affordable rates;

(c) if so, the reasons that NPPA has not been able to succeed in controlling the spiraling drug prices, including the 74 scheduled drugs; and

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

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

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) was set up vide Government of India resolution published in the Gazette of India No-159 dated 29.08.1997. The aims and objectives of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority are:

- (i) Fixation and revision of prices of scheduled bulk drugs and formulations;
- (ii) Updating the list of drugs under price control;
- (iii) Monitoring of prices of decontrolled drugs and formulations;
- (iv) Monitoring of availability of drugs;
- (v) Collection and maintenance of data on production, exports and imports, etc.;
- (vi) Implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the DPCO;
- (vii) Getting studies on pricing of drugs/ pharmaceutical conducted;

(viii) Rendering advice to the central government on drug and pricing policies;

(ix) To deal with legal matters arising out of decisions of the NPPA.

(b) to (d) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA.

NPPA has fixed/revised the prices in 522 cases which includes 334 cases of bulk drugs and 188 cases of derivatives of scheduled bulk drugs and also fixed/revised the prices of 11660 formulation packs since its inception. Of these, the prices of 15 scheduled bulk drugs and 6 derivatives and 607 formulations were fixed/revised during the period from 01.04.11 to 29.02.2012.

The price of scheduled bulk drugs fixed during the last four years and since inception is given below:

I. BULK DRUGS PRICES

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 29th Feb., 2012)	Since inception of NPPA
No. of Bulk Drugs Where Price Increased	22	15	10	19	152
No. of Bulk Drugs Where Price Decreased	9	10	07	01	343
No. of Bulk Drugs Where price fixed For First Time	0	02	01	0	17
No change in Price	0	01	03	1	10
Total	31	28	21	21	522

II. FORMULATION PACKS

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 29th Feb., 2012)	Since inception of NPPA
1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of Packs Approved	1577	1824	713	607	11660
Price Increased	190	184	223	257	1789

1	2	3	4	5	6
Price Decreased	89	450	60	50	3409
Price fixed for first time	1256	1155	371	239	6062
No change in prices	42	35	59	61	400
Total	1577	1824	713	607	11660

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

of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

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.

As per IMS Health monthly SSA report for the month of September, 11, the increase/decrease in respect of prices of 61016 formulation packs are as follows:

	Price changes during the month	No. of medicines (packs)	% of total
A.	Price Declines	410	0.67%
B.	Price Increases	1080	1.77%
	(a) Upto 5%	543	0.89%
	(b) Above 5% and upto 10%	527	0.86%
	(c) Above 10% and upto 20%	10	0.02%
	(d) Above 20%	—	—
C.	No. change in Price	59526	97.56%
	Total	61016	100.00%

The details of percentage number of packs, whose prices have increased, decreased and remained stable on the monthly basis in percentage terms as per Retail Audit Reports of IMS Health for the last five financial years are as follows:

Percentage number of packs whose prices increased

Year	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2006-07	0.15	0.55	0.31	0.66	0.27	0.34	0.66	-	0.37	0.89	0.68	0.14
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	0.01	1.89
2011-12	0.07	0.02	1.49	0.01	0.00	4	1.77					

Percentage number of packs whose prices decreased

Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
2006-07	0.33	0.24	0.28	0.03	0.35	0.15	0.11	0.00	0.62	0.30	0.23	0.04
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	0.01	0.62
2011-12	0.01	0.04	0.89	0.03	0.008	0.67						

Percentage number of packs whose prices remained stable

Year	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
2006-07	99.52	99.20	99.41	99.31	99.37	99.51	99.23	100.00	99.02	98.81	99.18	99.81
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	99.95	96.66	99.55	99.98	97.49
2011-12	99.92	99.94	97.62	99.96	99.99	97.56						

Source: IMS-Health

It is evident from the above that the prices of medicines have generally remained stable. As per the Wholesale Price Indices released by the Economic Adviser's office of the Ministry of Industry, Government of India, following position emerges:

Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 2004-05)

Year	All Commodities	% age increase	Drugs and Medicines	%age increase
1	2	3	4	5
2006-2007	111.35	-	102.56	-
2007-2008	116.63	4.74	108.11	5.41

1	2	3	4	5
2008-2009	126.02	8.05	111.41	3.05
2009-2010	130.81	3.80	112.72	1.17
2010-2011	143.32	9.56	115.40	2.38
2011-2012 (Jan,11-Jan, 12)	157.70	6.55	121.30	3.94

Source: Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

It may be observed that the increase in prices of drugs and medicines has been generally lower than that for All Commodities during the years 2006-07 to 2011-2012. As such NPPA has succeeded in controlling the prices of drugs within the provisions of DPCO, 1995.

Railway Lines along DMIC

1555. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any request from Government of Gujarat for development of various railway lines for overall development of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

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

(c) the time frame set for the said development?

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

(b) and (c) DMIC(Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor) is a project of Government of India to develop Investment Nodes along the Western route of Dedicated Freight Corridor project of Railways. Of the projects listed in Government of Gujarat's letter, the following have been completed:

- Dahej-Samni-Bharuch Section (Gauge Conversion).
- Chhota-Udepur-Vadodara Section (Gauge Conversion).
- Adipur-Gandhidham Section (Doubling).
- Gandhidham-Kandla Section (Doubling).

Certain other identified projects, which are relevant to DMIC have been sanctioned and preparatory works like survey have been taken up.

Approach Paper for Safe Drinking Water

1556. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared an approach paper for provision of safe drinking water during the 12th Five Year Plan and submitted the same to Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Planning Commission in this regard; and

(c) the funds earmarked to various States including Karnataka for providing safe drinking water during each of the last three years. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Planning Commission had set a Working Group on Rural Domestic Water and Sanitation to prepare a Report reviewing and making recommendations in the Sectors for the formulation of the XIIth Five Year Plan. The Working group has submitted its report to the Planning Commission.

(b) The main recommendations in the Report pertaining to rural domestic water are:

- (i) The norm for coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply to be raised from 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) to 55 lpcd.

(ii) Focus on providing drinking water through piped water supply.

Planning Commission.

(iii) Convergence between drinking water supply and sanitation to be strengthened.

(c) The funds earmarked to various States including Karnataka for providing safe drinking water during each of the last three years, is given in the enclosed Statement.

The XIIth Five year plan is being prepared by the

Statement

NRDWP Allocation, Release and Expenditure from 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.*	Allocation	Release	Expend.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.37	394.45	491.02	558.74	423.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.12	162.46	160.97	180.00	178.20	193.80	123.35	199.99	176.55
3.	Assam	246.44	187.57	265.40	301.60	323.50	269.34	449.64	487.48	480.55
4.	Bihar	425.38	452.38	73.30	372.21	186.11	279.36	341.46	170.73	425.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.01	128.22	104.06	130.27	122.01	97.77
6.	Goa	3.98	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50	5.34	0.00	1.16
7.	Gujarat	314.44	369.44	289.33	482.75	482.75	515.69	542.67	609.10	610.50
8.	Haryana	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	276.90	201.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.52	182.85	160.03	133.71	194.37	165.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397.86	396.49	176.6?	447.74	402.51	363.49	449.22	468.91	506.52
11.	Jharkhand	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	129.95	128.19
12.	Karnataka	477.19	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	703.80	573.93
13.	Kerala	103.33	106.97	106.56	152.77	151.89	150.56	144.28	159.83	137.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66	354.30	399.04	388.33	324.94
15.	Maharashtra	572.57	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81	625.59	733.27	718.42	713.48
16.	Manipur	50.16	45.23	36.33	61.60	38.57	30.17	54.61	52.77	69.27
17.	Meghalaya	57.79	63.38	74.50	70.40	79.40	68.57	63.48	84.88	40.28
18.	Mizoram	41.44	54.19	45.48	50.40	55.26	51.11	46.00	61.58	58.02
19.	Nagaland	42.53	42.53	39.60	52.00	47.06	71.58	79.51	77.52	80.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Odisha	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	294.76	211.11
21.	Punjab	86.56	86.56	96.68	81.17	Bo1. 81	110.15	82.21	106.59	108.93
22.	Rajasthan	970.13	971.83	967.95	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	1165.44	1099.48	852.82
23.	Sikkim	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.60	20.60	28.98	26.24	23.20	19.51
24.	Tamil Nadu	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95	370.44	316.91	393.53	303.41
25.	Tripura	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.40	77.40	77.35	57.17	74.66	67.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	539.74	615.78	514.54	959.12	956.36	967.38	899.12	848.68	933.28
27.	Uttarakhand	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.90	67.24	139.39	136.41	55.44
28.	West Bengal	389.39	389.39	3/1.62	372.29	394.30	87.76	418.03	499.19	363.31
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00		1.01	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.09	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.61	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.31	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.24	0.00	
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00		1.54	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh							0.40		
Total		6896.72	7056.02	5998.28	7986.43	7989.72	6924.16	8550.00	8941.81	8131.22

*As per IMIS

#As per IMIS on 14.3.2012.

Water Famine

1557. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is expected to face water famine in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the government thereto;

(c) whether the Government is considering to control the use of water available in all forms; 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) India has become water stressed country with per capita water availability of about 1545 cubic meter per year. Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken up by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Amendment in Hindu Succession Act

1558. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the plight of women has shown any improvement after granting them the right to ancestral property vide the amendment made in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in 2005;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

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

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

[English]

Decline in Groundwater Table

1559. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several diseases are spreading by consumption water from lower water table due to decline in groundwater;

(b) if so, the details thereof, especially in rural areas;

(c) whether the water table has declined in between 2009 and 2010;

(d) if so, the details thereof. State-wise especially in Jharkhand; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No such study linking incidences of diseases with declining ground water levels has been carried out by Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) In view of above, question does not arise.

(c) Comparison of water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board during May, 2009 and May, 2010 indicates that around 59% of the wells analysed have registered decline in water levels. In Jharkhand, 75% of the wells have registered decline.

(d) State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) 'Water' being a State subject, necessary corrective measures are to be taken by the respective State Governments. However, various measures for promoting rain water harvesting and artificial recharge and for regulation of ground water development and management in the country taken by this Ministry are as under:

- (i) Circulation of 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development, which provides for making roof top rain water harvesting mandatory. So far 11 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation. Matter is being actively pursued with other States.
- (ii) States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States including Rajasthan and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.

- (iii) Directions have been issued to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.
- (iv) Directions have been issued 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.
- (v) Directions have been issued for implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads by CRRI, National Highways Authority of India, CPWD, State PWDs; along rail tracks by Indian Railways; in the Stadiums by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/ adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
- (vi) Central Ground Water Authority has notified 82 areas in the country for regulation of ground

water development and management. In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authority/Authorized officer.

- (vii) Central Ground Water Board undertakes the activities like mass awareness and training programmes, painting competitions, distribution of pamphlets, brochures etc. under the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) scheme of Ministry of Water Resources.
- (viii) Government has constituted Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the year 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the main objective of popularizing the "concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders as well as water managers.
- (ix) A concept report titled 'Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water' has been prepared, which has identified a total of 4.5 lakh sq.km area in the country needing artificial recharge of ground water. It has been estimated that annually about 36 bcm of surplus monsoon runoff can be recharged to augment ground water. The document has been circulated to all the States/UTs.

Statement

State-wise Annual Fluctuation and Frequency Distribution of different Ranges from Pre-Monsoon 2009 to Pre Monsoon 2010

Sl.No.	State	Range in m						Rise						Fall						Total		
		Rise		Fall		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4m		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4m		Rise %	Fall %			
		Analysed	Min	Max	Min	Max	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	Rise %	Fall %		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	538	0.01	11.92	0.02	14.46	214	39.78	54	10.04	15	2.79	185	34.39	45	8.36	25	4.65	283	52.60	255	47.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	0.01	0.24	0.07	7.21	4	44.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	33.33	1	11.11	1	11.11	4	44.44	5	55.56
3.	Assam	174	0.01	5.30	0.01	4.45	73	41.95	4	2.30	3	1.72	78	44.83	13	7.47	3	1.72	80	45.98	94	54.02
4.	Bihar	183	0.01	2.84	0.02	7.45	79	43.17	2	1.09	0	0.00	78	42.62	13	7.10	11	6.01	81	44.26	102	55.74
5.	Chandigarh	17	0.05	0.20	0.15	10.09	2	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	64.71	0	0.00	4	23.53	2	11.76	15	88.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
6.	Chhattisgarh	293	0.01	6.74	0.03	10.35	120	40.96	17	5.80	9	3.07	122	41.64	20	6.83	5	1.71	146	49.83	147	50.17
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	0.24	3.00	0.20	1.55	2	40.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	60.00	2	40.00
8.	Delhi	192	1.01	6.93	0.02	36.78	31	16.15	4	2.08	3	1.56	132	68.75	8	4.17	14	7.29	38	19.79	154	80.21
9.	Gujarat and Daman-Diu	631	0.02	35.31	0.01	44.28	130	20.60	31	4.91	32	5.07	270	42.79	85	13.47	83	13.15	193	30.59	438	69.41
10.	Haryana	174	0.01	7.73	0.01	13.80	29	16.67	3	1.72	3	1.72	115	66.09	17	9.77	7	4.02	35	20.11	139	79.89
11.	Himachal Pradesh	66	0.02	3.38	0.01	11.50	18	27.27	2	3.03	0	0.00	39	59.09	4	6.06	3	4.55	20	30.30	46	69.70
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	105	0.01	9.55	0.01	18.95	16	15.24	0	0.00	1	0.95	63	60.00	20	19.05	5	4.76	17	16.19	88	83.81
13.	Jharkhand	148	0.02	8.80	1.00	10.30	30	20.55	4	2.74	3	2.05	84	57.53	21	14.38	4	2.74	37	25.34	109	74.66
14.	Karnataka	709	0.01	15.76	0.01	12.41	308	43.44	77	10.86	45	6.35	214	30.18	44	6.21	21	2.96	430	60.65	279	39.35
15.	Kerala	524	0.01	8.85	0.01	3.86	322	61.45	20	3.82	4	0.76	169	32.25	9	1.72	0	0.00	346	66.03	178	33.97
16.	Madhya Pradesh	533	0.01	17.83	0.01	7.20	219	41.09	67	12.57	42	7.88	166	31.14	30	5.63	9	1.69	328	61.54	205	38.46
17.	Maharashtra	662	0.04	13.50	0.01	25.15	234	35.35	58	8.76	19	2.87	243	36.71	59	8.91	49	7.40	311	46.98	351	53.02
18.	Meghalaya	26	0.06	2.26	0.12	0.70	14	53.85	2	7.69	0	0.00	10	38.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	61.54	10	38.46
19.	Odisha	742	0.01	11.38	0.01	17.50	308	41.51	33	4.45	11	1.48	333	44.88	41	5.53	16	2.16	352	47.44	390	52.56
20.	Puducherry	6	0.10	0.38	0.10	0.45	2	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	33.33	4	66.67
21.	Punjab	154	0.05	7.25	0.03	11.78	26	16.88	4	2.60	2	1.30	109	70.78	9	5.84	4	2.60	32	20.78	122	79.22
22.	Rajasthan	689	0.01	12.27	0.01	30.55	120	17.42	23	3.34	25	3.63	328	47.61	119	17.27	74	10.74	168	24.38	521	75.62
23.	Tamil Nadu	631	0.01	32.00	0.01	36.90	180	28.53	28	4.44	23	3.65	262	41.52	74	11.73	64	10.14	231	36.61	400	63.39
24.	Tripura	22	0.03	2.16	0.02	1.57	12	54.55	1	4.55	0	0.00	9	40.91	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	13	59.09	9	40.91
25.	Uttar Pradesh	727	0.01	8.21	0.01	9.60	187	25.72	20	2.75	8	1.10	444	61.07	51	7.02	17	2.34	215	29.57	512	70.43
26.	Uttarakhand	40	0.08	7.41	0.10	8.39	6	15.00	0	0.00	1	2.50	29	72.50	2	5.00	2	5.00	7	17.50	33	82.50
27.	West Bengal	458	0.02	5.86	0.01	12.79	106	21.29	16	3.21	3	0.60	266	53.41	61	12.25	46	9.24	125	25.10	373	74.90
Total		8496					2792	32.86	471	5.54	262	2.97	3768	44.35	746	8.78	467	5.50	3515	41.37	4981	58.63

[Translation]

Interlinking of Rivers

1560. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
 SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
 SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted a high powered committee to implement the river inter-linking project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints/suggestions/ projects from the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to resolve the issue of water crisis, flood, drought, paucity of water for irrigation and power projects through the linking of rivers?

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

(b) The suggestions/views are being received from state governments from time to time on the pre feasibility/ feasibility/Detailed Project Reports which are duly taken care of while modifying the reports. Further, 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 20 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. 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.

(c) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had formulated a National Perspective Plan(NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to them. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 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.

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati -Kalisindh - Chambal, (iii) Damanganga -Pinjal, (iv) Par - Tapi -Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states. Modifications of the proposals and final Detailed Project Report preparation have been taken up by NWDA in light of observations of the concerned states. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the scheme of National Projects.

The link proposals firmed up by NWDA under NPP envisage additional irrigation benefits of 25 million hectares of irrigation from surface waters, 10 million hectare by

increased use of ground waters and generation of 34000 MW of power apart from the benefits of flood moderation navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity, pollution control etc.

[English]

Mullaperiyar Dam

1561. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Mullaperiyar dam issue between Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

(b) the details of the report of the Committee constituted over Mullaperiyar dam, particularly with regard to the seismic danger due to it;

(c) whether there is a need for a new dam to be constructed in place of the old one and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Water Commission has any plan to raise the water level of the dam and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government for an amicable settlement of the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) An Empowered Committee on the Mullaperiyar Dam issue constituted on the directions of the Supreme Court, to look into the issues raised before it, is examining the issue of the safety of Mullaperiyar dam (including seismic safety) through expert agencies and the matter is subjudice. The time of the submission of the final report is till 30th April, 2012.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No separate steps are envisaged in view of (a) above.

PPP in Railway Projects

1562. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects/services which are being executed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) the extent to which such collaboration with private sector has helped the Railways in their expansion endeavours;

(c) whether the Railways' net profit has been declining over the last few years;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to improve their revenues so that execution of various pending projects in the country is not suffered/delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) At present the following projects are being executed through Public Private Partnership (PPP): Haridaspur-Paradip (New Line), Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam (New Line), Bharauich-Dahej (Gauge Conversion) and Angul-Sukinda (New Line) projects involving a total of approximately 357 kilometers.

The additional areas/projects identified/earmarked for execution through Public Private Partnership include a High speed corridor project (Mumbai-Ahmedabad), an elevated rail corridor (Churchgate-Virar), redevelopment of stations, Logistics Parks, Private freight terminals (PFTs), private container train operations, leasing of wagons and other freight-marketing schemes, Port connectivity, Dedicated Freight Corridors and loco and coach manufacturing units.

PPP projects have enabled mobilization of Extra-Budgetary Resources to enable Railways to finance its projects and reduce the gap that remains after Gross Budgetary Support, Internal Resource Generation and Market Borrowings.

(c) and (d) The surplus called "Excess" in Railways has been affected in recent years due to impact of the implementation of recommendations of Sixth Pay

Commission despite growth in earnings. These are tabulated below:

(Rs. in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total Receipts	81,659	89,229	96,681
Total Expenditure	72,485	83,685	90,335
Net Revenue	9,174	5,544	6,346
Dividend Payment/	4,717	5,543	4,941
Excess/Shortfall	4,457	1	1,405

(e) Important steps taken for increasing revenue and generating internal surplus Include rationalization of freight tariff, maximisation of the freight-earning potential and stress on execution of capacity-enhancing projects along with several economy measures. A number of areas/activities have also been earmarked for execution through PPP.

fall in the water flows in River Siang has been observed by Central Water Commission in the recent past.

The analysis of Siang River flows at Tuting undertaken by CWC for January and February months of preceding five years (2007-2011) shows that the average monthly flows in January/February, 2012 are atleast 50 to 150% higher than the corresponding average monthly flows during the previous years.

[*Translation*]

Water Level in Siang River

1563. SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level in Siang river in Arunachal Pradesh has suddenly fallen to the extent of almost drying up;

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

(c) the remedial measures 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) and (b) No Madam, the changes in the River water flows are due to various hydro-meteorological and climatological factors. Further, no abnormal rise and

(c) Government of India keeps a constant watch on all developments in the region having bearing on India's interest and takes necessary measures to protect them.

Diversion of Kerosene

1564. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has been able to check diversion of Public Distribution System(PDS) kerosene, sale of adulterated petrol and diesel and involvement of oil mafia in this regard in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to curb such illegal practices;

(c) the number of whistleblowers killed by the oil mafia during the last three years, alongwith the number of cases registered regarding diversion of kerosene and adulteration of petroleum products, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a decision has been taken to re-introduce marker system to check adulteration of kerosene; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not making the marker system mandatory throughout the country alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to introduce foolproof system to check kerosene adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH):
(a) and (b) In spite of the Government's efforts to check diversion, the possibility of adulteration/diversion of petroleum product like PDS Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and Petrol/Diesel.

PDS Kerosene supplies to Kerosene dealers are done on Ex-MI (Marketing Installation) basis by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Further distribution of PDS kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is controlled by the State Governments. The State Civil Supplies Authorities carry out inspection at Kerosene dealers to ensure that the product is delivered through the fair price shops to the intended beneficiaries. In order to check the black marketing/diversion of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which stipulates that dealers have to sell PDS Kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Under this Control Order, State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Further, the Government has taken a number of initiative *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.

(c) Sri Yashwant Sonawane, Additional Collector of Malegaon (Maharashtra) lost his life on 25.01.2011 while trying to stop an activity of pilferage of petroleum products. Accordingly criminal cases had been registered under IPC Sections 302, 307, 353, 143, 147, 148 & 149 and Essential Commodities Act Sections 3 & 7 by the State Police in Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra had also reviewed the situation and taken decisions for intensifying raids/ check on all suspected and unauthorized petroleum dumps in the State and carry out raids jointly by District Revenue and Police officials.

(d) and (e) Public Sector OMCs have been directed to expedite the process of developing in-house a marker for doping with PDS Kerosene.

[English]

India's Rank in Quality of Drinking Water

1565. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware about a UN study which ranks India at 120th position in the list of 122 countries with regard to quality of drinking water;

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

(c) the details of Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories functioning and proposed to be established by the Government in the country at present State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish more such Laboratories in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The World Water Development Report-Water for People, Water for Life-2003 by 23 united Nations partners constituting the World Water assessment Programme (WWAP) ranked India at 120th amongst 122 countries according to the quality of water. The assessment is a composite figure based upon a range of factors, such as the quantity and quality of freshwater, especially ground water and waste water treatment facilities as well as legal issues such as the application of pollution regulations.

Water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and technical assistance through the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide safe and adequate drinking water facilities to the rural areas. In order to ensure safe drinking water supply, in case of piped water supply schemes, States are adopting disinfection methods before supplying drinking water to

the rural population. In case of hand pumps, States have been advised to conduct regular sanitary inspections of drinking water sources so that the hand pump platform is leak-proof, leach pit latrine is not in the vicinity, proper soakage pits are available to drain out waste water, etc.

(c) to (e) The State-wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories set up in the country so far as per online Integrated Management Information System as on 15/3/2012 is at Annexure. A provision of 3% of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds has been made for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance. This can be utilized by States for, inter-alia, setting up of new water quality testing laboratories or upgrading existing water quality testing laboratories depending upon specific needs in each State. The targets of setting up new water quality testing laboratories in 2011-12 as reported by States is given in the enclosed Statement. This is a continuous process as quality of drinking water is dynamic and changes with time due to various reasons.

Statement

State-wise number of drinking water testing laboratories set-up upto 15.3.2012 and target for 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of laboratories			
		State level Labs	District level Labs	Sub-district labs (Sub-division and block)	Target for 2011-12 (District and sub-districtlabs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	51	27	92
2.	Bihar	1	39	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	20	1	0
4.	Goa	1	0	10	5
5.	Gujarat	1	26	14	0
6.	Haryana	0	21	13	63
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	18	3	7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	30	0	1
9.	Jharkhand	1	24	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	1	41	71	10
11.	Kerala	1	14	16	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	100	101
13.	Maharashtra	0	33	386	100
14.	Odisha	0	32	20	0
15.	Punjab	3	20	14	0
16.	Rajasthan	1	32	0	119
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	63	49	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	72	7	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	27	0	23
20.	West Bengal	1	37	81	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	17	30	0
22.	Assam	1	24	13	79
23.	Manipur	1	9	2	0
24.	Meghalaya	1	7	0	18
25.	Mizoram	1	8	17	8
26.	Nagaland	0	3	10	11
27.	Sikkim	2	1	0	0
28.	Tripura	1	4	17	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveu	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	9	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	2	0	0
	Total	23	735	906	637

Pending Court Cases

1566. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
 SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
 SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:
 DR. RATNA DE:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) the details of cases pending in Supreme Court, High Courts, Session Courts, Lower Courts and local courts till January, 2012;

(b) whether Government has evolved any mechanism to reduce the pendency by filling up vacant posts of judges and setting up more courts;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the strategy chalked out by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government is considering to run evening courts across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) The data on institution, disposal and pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information received from the Supreme Court, 59,368 matters are pending in the Supreme Court as on 14.03.2012. Out of them, 17680 matters are less than one year old and are not in arrears.

As per the information published by the Supreme Court in the Court News (Vol. VI, issue No. 1), 42,49,344 cases in High Courts and 2,77,51,181 cases in the subordinate courts were pending as on 31.12.2010.

(b) to (e) Huge backlog of cases and high pendency in courts is one of the major problem affecting both the judicial administration and justice delivery in India. The Ministry of Law and Justice had held a National Consultation for strengthening the judiciary towards

reducing the pendency and delays in October, 2009. The Consultation considered and deliberated upon the Vision Document which was endorsed by a Resolution at the end of the Consultation. To realise the objectives set out in the Vision Document, a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the objective of pursuing several strategic initiatives which will include (i) policy and Legislative changes (ii) re-engineering of procedures (iii) measures for human resource development (iv) leveraging of information and communication technology for better justice delivery, has been set up. The Mission will pursue a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration.

Several other steps have also been taken by the Government to reduce the pendency which inter-alia include measures for strengthening the judicial system by reviewing the strength of the judges in High Courts, expeditious filling up of vacancies as per laid down procedure, setting up of part time/special courts, improving infrastructure in the courts and increasing use of ICT for court management as well as for providing citizen centric services. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has allocated a grant of Rs. 2500 crore to the States for morning/evening/shift courts. These courts will try petty cases so as to clear backlog of cases and relieve pressure on judicial time. These courts may either utilize the services of retired judicial officers or of regular judicial officers on payment of additional compensation. Rs. 681.66 crore have been released to the State Governments for morning/evening/shift courts. So far, 4537 morning/evening/shift courts have been established.

[Translation]

Water Logging and Drainage System

1567. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
 SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any assessment with regard to the water logging and water wastage caused due to floods and rains every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether water logging and faulty drainage system causes flood like situation in many parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details of the schemes undertaken and the funds allocated by the Union Government to the States for improvement of drainage system and the utilisation of assistance thereof for the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government is going to take any measures to increase the water holding capacity of lakes in various districts of Uttar Pradesh and channelise water of the said lakes for irrigation purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) No separate assessment with regard to the water logging and water wastage caused due to floods and rains every year has been conducted. However, a study on Assessment of Waterlogged areas in irrigated commands of all major and medium irrigation projects throughout India using Remote Sensing Technique has been carried out by Central Water Commission in collaboration with Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre (RRSSC), Jodhpur of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) during the period October, 2003 to June, 2008. Out of total command area of 88895.620 thousand hectare in the country being served by major and medium irrigation projects during the period of study, an area of 1719.279 thousand hectare was water logged. Perennial water logging covers 173.145 thousand hectare where as seasonal water logging covers 1546.134 thousand hectare.

(c) Yes Sir. Deficient drainage results in water logging. When rainfall is high, this may result in a flood like situation in water logged areas.

(d) During XI plan, a state sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" has been approved by the Central Government to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for taking up river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works and restoration of damaged flood management works, etc. in critical regions. Under the Programme, a total of 418 works from 24 states with a total cost of Rs. 7708.79 crore have been included for providing central assistance of Rs. 6101.54

crore. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 3166.78 crore (including Rs. 89.79 crore for spill over works of X Plan) has been released to states during XI plan period as on 01.03.2012.

(e) No such proposal to increase the water holding capacity of lakes in Uttar Pradesh and channelise water of the said lakes has been received.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Proposals for Irrigation Projects under AIBP

1568. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments seeking financial grants for various irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP);

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto including the grants released, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the details of proposals received State-wise under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) from State Governments for seeking financial grants/funding during 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of Central Assistance released project-wise under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The proposals received from State Governments for funding under AIBP are processed as per the AIBP Guidelines.

Statement I

Proposals Received in Central Water Commission (CWC) for funding under AIBP from State Governments during 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of the Project
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Composite Project comprising of K.L.Rao sagar Pulichintala Project and Modernisation of Krishna Delta system (New)
2.	J. Chokka Rao
3.	Indra sagar Pollavaram
Assam	
1.	Dhansiri
2.	Borolia
3.	Burhi Dihing
4.	Champamati
Bihar	
1.	Restoration of Eastern Kosi Main canal ERM (NEW)
2.	Nepal benefit scheme-Hitkari Yojana 09 Gandak Project (ERM) New
3.	Bhateswasthan Ganga pump canal (New)
4.	Batane
5.	Western Kosi
6.	Punpun Barrage
Chhattisgarh	
1.	Maniyari-ERM (New)
2.	Ghumariya Nalla
Goa	
1.	Tillari (Interstate)
Gujarat	
1.	Sardar Sarovar Project

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	
1.	Sidhata
2.	Balh Valley Medium
3.	Shah Nahars
4.	Changer Area
Jharkhand	
1.	Tajna Reservoir Project (New)
2.	Gumani
3.	Raisa Reservoir Project (New)
4.	Subernrekha Multipurpose (New)
5.	Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Project (New)
6.	Panchkhero
Jammu and Kashmir	
1.	Restoration and Mod. of Ravi Tawi Main Canal (New)
2.	Mod. of Zaingeer Canal (New)
3.	Mod. of Grimtoo Canal (New)
4.	Ahji Canal
5.	Mod. of Lar Canal (New)
6.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal
7.	Tral Lift Irrigation Project
8.	Mod. of Dadi Canal
9.	Rajpura Lift Irrigation Canal
Karnataka	
1.	Upper Mullamari(New)
2.	Hattukum(New)
3.	Chandrampatti (New)
4.	Upper Krishna Project St-I Ph-III
5.	Modernisation of Canal System of Bhadra

1	2
6.	Malaprabha
7.	Hipparagi
8.	Rameswar US (New)
9.	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme
10.	Karanja
	Madhya Pradesh
1.	Sagar Medium (New)
2.	Singhpur Medium (New)
3.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) Medium (New)
4.	Mahan
5.	Mahi
6.	Upper Koketo Medium (New)
7.	Bansagar-I
8.	Rajiv Sagar (Bhawandhadi)
9.	Jobat medium Irrigation Project
10.	Upper Beda Medium
11.	Lower Goi
12.	Indra Sagar Canal Project-III
13.	Indra Sagar Canal Project-IV
14.	Sindh Phase-III Major
15.	Man (Major)
16.	Kushalpura (Mediyum-New)
17.	Rehti Medium (New)
18.	Bagharu Medium (New)
	Sagar Medium (New) 2nd Instalment
	Sanjay Sagar Medium 2nd Instalment
19.	Kachaal
20.	Omkareswar Phase-I
21.	Omkareswar Phase-II
22.	Omkareswar Phase-III

1	2
	Maharashtra
1.	Arjuna medium
2.	Lower Pedhi (Major)
3.	Upper Penganga (Major)
4.	Ghungshhi barrage medium (New)
5.	Tarali
6.	Dhom walkwadi (Major)
7.	Tembhu LIS (Major) (New)
8.	Urmodi (Major) (New)
9.	Sangola branch canal
10.	Wang Medium
11.	Bembla major
12.	Lower Oudhana
13.	Lower Wardha
14.	Punad
15.	Nandu Madmeswar-Ph-II
16.	Morna (ghureghar)
17.	Tillari (Interstate)
18.	Aruna Medium project
19.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation Project
20.	Upper Manna Medium
21.	Nanrdeve (Mahamadwadi)
22.	Kudali
23.	Lower Panjara
24.	Upper Kundilika
26.	Wagur
27.	Bawanthadi
	Krishna-Koyna Lift irrigation Project (second installment)
28.	Dongargaon Tank

1	2	1	2
29.	Khadakpurna Bembia Major (second installment)		Rajasthan
	Manipur	1.	Narmada Canal Project
1.	Kanupur Irrigation project 90%	2.	Modernisation of Gang Canal
2.	Subarnrekha Irrigation Project, 81.12%		Uttar Pradesh
3.	Telengir Irrigation Project, 90%	1.	Arjun Sahayak
4.	Rukura Irrigation Project (T), 90%	2.	Sharda Sahayak System
5.	Lower Indira (KBK), 90%	3.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph.II
6.	Integrated Anandapur Project	4.	Kachnauda Dam
7.	Rengali Irrigation Project (RBC)	5.	Saryu Naher Pariyojana Phase-II
8.	Upper Indravathi	6.	Badaun Irrigation Project
9.	Ret Irrigation Scheme	7.	Kanhar
	Punjab		West Bengal
1.	Extension of Kandi Canal Ph-II	1.	Tatko medium
		2.	Patloi medium

Statement II*Project-wise Central Assistance (CA)/Grant released under AIBP for 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project (Started In Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore) 2011-12
1	2	3
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects		
Andhra Pradesh		
	17 New MI Mischemes 2011-12	113.400
1.	J. Chokkarao LIS (PMP)	2S6.131
	(Andhra Pradesh)-Total	369.531
Arunachal Pradesh		
	79 New MI Schemes of 2010-11	30.4094
	(Arunachal)-Total	30.4094
Assam		
	39 New MI Schemes(General Area) (2008-09)	2.2446

1	2	3
	32 New Surface MI Schemes (KAAC) 2006-09	20.7586
	42 New MI Schemes (General Area) (2008-09)	1.3257
	1 New MI Schemes (Karoo Flow Irrigation Schemes) (2008-09)	0.3308
	85 New MI Schemes (General Area) (2008-09)	12.3394
	23 New Surface MI Scheme 2008-09 (BTC)	4.5062
	9 New MI Schemes in General Area (2008-09)	0.8146
	89 New MI Schemes of General Area (2008-09)	14.3771
	27 New Surface MI Scheme (KAAC) 2009-10	19.7413
	104 New Surface MI Schemes 2009-10 (General)	41.116
	208 New MI Schemes 2009-10 (BTC)	76.4938
	42 New MI Schemes 2009-10 (Gen Area)	72.3716
	124 New MI Schemes 2009-10 (Gen Area)	99.391
	(Assam)-Total	365.8103
	Chhattisgarh	
	39 MI Schemes in 2008-07	0.5899
	70 MI Schemes in 2007-08	4.9859
	12 New MI Schemes in 2008-09	0.548
	30 New MI Schemes in 2008-09	2.9237
	19 Ongoing MI Schemes in 2008-09	0.030
	18 New MI Schemes in 2008-04	1.2904
	6 New MI Schemes in 2011-12	14.760
	8 New MI Schemes in 2011-12	19.310
	11 New MI Schemes in 2011-12	17.350
	8 New MI Schemes in 2011-12	8.280
	7 New MI Schemes in 2011-12	9.980
2.	Maniyari Tank Irr. Project(ERM) 2011-12	22.250
	12 New MI Schemes 2011-12	12.75
	38 New MI Schemes 2011-12	82.4660
	(Chhattisgarh)-Total	201.466

1	2	3
	Himachal Pradesh	
	191 New MI Schemes on 2010-11	47.115
	(RP.)-Total	47.115
	Jammu and Kashmir	
3.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal (VII)	24.467
4.	Rajpora lift (A.P. 1978-60)	74.483
	3 MI Schemes in 2006-07 (Kashmir)	0.1220
	132 MI Schemes (Kashmir) in 2007-08	7.8785
	15 MI Schemes (Left and Kargil) in 2008-09	20.886
	57 MI Schemes (Kashmir) in 2006-09	49.500
	40 New MI Schemes (Jammu) In 2008-09	17.1281
	Major, Medium and Minor Irriaation Prejects	
	19 New MI Schemes (Kashmir) in 2008-09	3.7349
	1 New MIS of 2009-10 (Jammu)	12.1419
	59 New MI Schemes (Kashmir) 2011-12	14.62480
	168 New MI Schemes (Jammu) 2011-12	41.9680
5.	Res. and Mod of Main Ravi Canal (ERM)	8.9100
	(JSK)-Total	275.8442
	Jharkhand	
6.	Subernarekha Multipurpose project	335.540
	116 New MI Schemes	66.8306
	(Jharkhand)-Total	402.3706
	Karnataka	
7.	UKPSt. I Phase III	134.505
	67 Ongoing MI schemes	18.2S1
	201 Ongoing MI schemes	40.917
	Karnataka-Total	193.673
	Madhya Pradesh	
	Bansagar (Unit-II) (V)	40.520

1	2	3
8.	Mahi (VI)	39.393
	22 New MI Schemes (2008-09)	45.9683
	19 New MI Schemes of 2010-11	22.8006
	67 New MIS 2011-12	142.7192
9.	Singhpur Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh	15.750
10.	Sagar (Segad) Irrigation project of Madhya Pradeah	8.055
11.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) MI project of Madhya Pradesh	5.180
	(Madhya Pradesh)-Total	320.186
	Maharashtra	
12.	Upper Manar	9.000
	Mandur Madhmeshwar Phase-11	94.690
13.	Lower Wardha (PMP)	55.129
14.	Bembla Irrigation Project (PMP)	148.802
	6 New MI Schemes 2008-09	17.0861
15.	Tamil Project	40.260
16.	Dhom Balakwadl Project	29.360
17.	Arjuna Project	11.250
18.	Lower Pedhi Project (PMP) (XI) 2008-09	54.080
19.	Nardave Project (XI) 2009-10-New Medium	11.137
20.	Aruna Project (XI) 2009-10-New Medium	11.362
21.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation (XI) 2009-10-New	108.080
22.	Kudali Irrigation Project	3.670
	(Maharashtra)-Total	593.906
	Manipur	
	165 New MI Schemes in 2009-10	44.550
	(Manipur)-Total	44.550
	Meghalaya	
	27 Ongoing MI Schemes	0.134
	23 New MI Schemes in 2009-10	56.6040

1	2	3
	49 New MI Schemes of 2010-11	20.251
	44 Ongoing MT Schemes	4.311
	(Meghalaya)-Total	81.3002
	Mizoram	
	41 New MI Schemes	20.6750
	7 New MI Schemes of 2010-11	17.2241
	(Mizoram)-Total	37.8991
	Nagaland	
	90 New MI Schemes in 2011-12	40.9105
	Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects	
	177 New MI Schemes of 2010-11	24.4767
	177 New MI Schemes of 2010-11	2.7197
	(Nagaland)-Total	68.1069
	Odisha	
23.	Upper Indravati (A.P. 1978-80) (KBK)	73.949
24.	Integrated Anandpur Barrage(KBK)	26.418
25.	Lower Indra(KBK) (IX)	100.550
26.	Telengiri Irr. Project (KBK)	37.000
27.	Kanupur (VIII)	117.010
28.	Rukura (XI) 2009-10-New	32.400
	(Odisha)-Total	387.327
	Tripura	
	37 New MI Schemes in 2009-10	34.8751
	(Tripura)-Total	34.8751
	Uttar Pradesh	
29.	Upper Ganga and Madhya Ganga (V) (C)	
30.	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II (XI)	61.875
31.	Kachhnoda Dam (XI) New 2009-10	23.625
32.	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak(XI) New 2009-10	18.000

1	2	3
33.	Arjun Sahayak (XI) New 2009-10	105.468
	(Uttar Pradesh)-Total	208.968
	Uttarakhand	
	13 New MI Schemes In 2009-10	1.0843
	7 New MI Schemes In 2009-10	0.228
	38 Ongoing MI Schemes 2008-09	0.9882
	484 New MI Schemes of 2010-11	155.2186
	40 New MIS 2011-12 (Irrigation Department)	75.2325
	Total	232.7513
	Sikkim	
	226 new MI Schemes of 2010-11	33.7144
	(Sikkim)-Total	33.7144
	Grand Total	3929.8033

Psychological impact on Judges

1569. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct a study to find out how the trial court judges have been psychologically impacted due to large number of pending cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount to be incurred thereon;

(c) the time by which the study is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the study will benefit the affected judges and also lessen the pendency of cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) Huge backlog, of cases and high pendency in courts is one of the major problem affecting both the judicial administration and justice delivery in India. The Ministry of Law and justice had held a National Consultation for strengthening the judiciary towards reducing the pendency and delays in October, 2009. The Consultation considered and deliberated upon the Vision Document which was endorsed by a Resolution at the end of the Consultation. To realise the objectives set out in the Vision Document, a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the objective of pursuing several strategic initiatives with will include (i) policy changes (ii) re-engineering of procedures (iii) measures for human resource development (iv) leveraging of information and communication technology for better justice delivery has been set up. The Mission will pursue a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration. The National Mission has also a budget provision under the head 'Action Research and Studies on Judicial Reforms' to undertake research studies. No study has been undertaken to determine the psychological impact of pendency on judges nor is there any proposal made by the National Mission to this effect.

Several steps have, however, been taken by the Government to reduce the pendency which *inter-alia* includes measures for strengthening the judicial system, reviewing the strength of the judges from time to time and setting up of part time/special courts, improving infrastructure in the courts and increasing use of ICT for court management as well as for providing citizen centric services at all levels starting from Supreme Court/High Courts to the district and subordinate courts. Some of these initiatives are detailed further as under:

- (i) Increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system has been the constant endeavor of the Government. For this, several steps have been taken in the past both for making structural changes as well as for monitoring the performance of the courts in so far as their disposal are concerned. The disposal has been accelerated by undertaking special drives, the recent one being from 1st July, 2011 to 31st December, 2011.
- (ii) The 11th Finance Commission had recommended setting up of fast track courts for which a provision of Rs. 502.90 crores was made for 2000-05. This was extended later till 2010-11. As per the reports received, 1192 fast track courts were functional in the country as on 31.3.2011. Nearly 33 lakh cases were disposed of by the fast track courts over a period of 11 years of central assistance from 2000-01 to 2010-11. The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs.5000 crores for the states over a period of 5 years between 2010-2015. The amount will be provided as a grant to the States for various initiatives such as (i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; (iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each State to facilitate such

training; (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district and High Courts to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings. An amount of Rs. 1353.623 crores has already been released to the States on this account.

- (iii) Under the central sector scheme for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) in the country and for upgradation of the ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, a 9501 courts out of 14,229 courts as on 25.02.2012 in the country have been computerized. The balance courts would be computerized by 31.3.2014. In the second phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to be added to the ongoing computerization a/d performing of citizen centric services.
- (iv) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been enacted for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass roots level for providing access to justice to citizens at their doorstep. The Central Government is providing assistance to States towards non-recurring expenses for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 18.00 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya. The Central Government also provides assistance towards recurring expenses for running these Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3.20 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya per year for the first three years. As informed by the State Governments, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far. Out of which 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning. An amount of Rs. 25.39 crores has been released to the State Governments for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas during last three years.
- (v) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments. An expenditure of Rs. 1810.33 crore has been incurred by the Central Government on this scheme so far.

Raising Retirement Age in PSUs

1570. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to raise retirement age by two years in sick, State-run companies;

(b) if so, the details of such Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and the reasons for the same;

(c) the number of persons who will be benefited by this move;

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to come into force; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the sick PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) On the basis of recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is formulating a policy for enhancement of age of superannuation from 58 to 60 years for employees of such sick and loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) whose revival packages have been approved by the Government and which will continue to be in Public Sector after implementation of revival package. The above policy would be notified after inter-ministerial consultations and approval of competent authority.

(e) The Government has already set up BRPSE in December, 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, *inter alia*, on the revival and restructuring of sick CPSEs. On the basis of recommendations of BRPSE, the Government has till date approved revival of 43 CPSEs envisaging cash assistance of Rs. 4,313 crore and non-cash assistance of Rs. 21,595 crore from the Government of India.

Production of Locomotives and Wagons

1571. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity and manufacturing constraints in the locomotive manufacturing units in the country have hampered locomotive augmentation vis-a-vis the demand thereof;

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

(c) whether public and private wagon manufacturers are not able to supply the contracted quantity;

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard;

(e) whether the target for augmentation of locomotives and wagons as envisaged in the Integrated Railway Modernization Plan has not been achieved for the current Five Year Plan period; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/being taken in this regard including any assistance from abroad?

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

(b) While the augmentation of locomotives meets the current demands over Indian Railways, anticipating future growth of traffic, the capacities of Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan are being expanded. A Diesel Locomotive Factory and an Electric Locomotive Factory are planned through Joint Venture/Public-Private Partnership (JV/PPP) route at Marhowra and Madhepura respectively.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The target for augmentation of locomotives and stainless steel open wagons indicated in the Integrated Railway Modernization Plan for the period 2007-08 to 2009-10 (which was within the current Five Year Plan period) has been achieved.

Rainwater Harvesting

1572. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rainwater harvesting projects implemented by the Union Government during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has adopted rainwater harvesting in Government buildings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any technical advancement through satellites or other means has been made to pre-determine the quantity of rainwater to be harvested so that prior arrangement of rainwater harvesting can be made accordingly; 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) An outlay of Rs. 100 Crore has been provided under Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation during the XIth Plan (2007-2012) for Demonstrative Recharge Project on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge for the purpose. During the last five years (2007-2012), 158 projects costing Rs.103.18 Crore have been approved for implementation by State agencies in various States under the scheme. State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Under the central sector scheme of "Study of Recharge to Ground Water" implemented by Central Ground Water Board during the VIII, IX and X Plan periods, roof top rain water harvesting was implemented in 235 Government buildings in different parts of the country. In addition, 379 rooftop rain water harvesting structures are being installed in different States under the demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge under the central sector scheme of "Ground Water Management and Regulation" during XI Plan. State wise details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Further, Central Ground Water Authority has issued directions vide order dated 6.9.2011 Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.

(d) Assimilating conventional, Automated Weather Station (AWS), Automated Raingauge (ARG) data, satellite and weather radar observations in Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models, India Meteorological Department (IMD) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences issues (5 days) Quantitative district level rainfall forecast. IMD also issues rainfall forecast for 163 cities 48 hours in advance in various ranges.

(e) IMD has got good network comprising of 675 AWS, 660 ARGs and 12 Doppler Weather Radars. IMD also computes Quantitative Precipitation Estimates (QPE) using Kalpana-1 satellite radiance observation on day-to-day basis in one degree latitude/longitude grid boxes and utilizing 3000 rain stations' data, rainfall estimate is prepared in half degree latitude/longitude during monsoon season. These gridded data uploaded in IMD website regularly.

Statement I

State-wise details of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented during XI Plan (As on 11.3.2012)

Sl.No.	State	No. of demonstrative recharge projects being implemented	Approved cost (Rs. in crore)	No. of recharge structures
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5.73	119
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8.50	160
3.	Bihar	2	0.96	11
4.	Chandigarh	1	7.76	54

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2.69	34
6.	Delhi	1	0.43	10
7.	Gujarat	2	3.16	116
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1.91	13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1.00	3
10.	Jharkhand	2	1.91	69
11.	Karnataka	6	5.88	192
12.	Kerala	7	0.98	91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	8.61	51
14.	Maharashtra	1	0.15	49
15.	Nagaland	1	1.13	30
16.	Odisha	14	4.64	65
17.	Punjab	3	2.60	86
18.	Rajasthan	76	5.91	79
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	5.26	273
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	32.86	189
21.	West Bengal	1	1.11	30
Total		158	103.18	1724

Statement II

State wise details of roof top rain water harvesting structures installed under the demonstrative recharge projects by Central Ground Water Board during VIII, IX and X Plan and taken up during XI Plan

Sl.No.	States	Number of roof top rain water harvesting structures installed in Govt. buildings under VIII, IX and X Plan schemes by CGWB	Roof top rain water harvesting structures taken up during XI Plan
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	124

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	13	0
4.	Bihar	2	0
5.	Chandigarh	8	54
6.	Delhi	12	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0
8.	Haryana	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0
10.	Jharkhand	5	54
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0
12.	Karnataka	9	15

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	2	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	0
16.	Meghalaya	6	0
17.	Mizoram	35	0
18.	Nagaland	48	30
19.	Odisha	11	6
20.	Puducherry	0	0
21.	Punjab	7	0
22.	Rajasthan	14	73
23.	Tamil Nadu	4	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20	0
25.	Uttarakhand	0	0
26.	West Bengal	17	2
Total		235	379

Guidelines under MGNREGS

1573. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme was held recently;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and decisions arrived at in the said conference;

(c) whether any Committee was constituted to redraft guidelines/norms under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the recommendations made by the said Committee;

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government on these recommendations; and

(f) the extent to which the Scheme has proved to be beneficial after the implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) On the occasion of completion of six years of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA), "MGNREGA Sammelan" was organized at Vigyan Bhawan New Delhi on February 2, 2012. The Sammelan was to reaffirm commitment of all stakeholders to MGNREGA's goals.

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

- (i) To anchor implementation of MGNREGA, National and State Employment Guarantee Missions and Management Teams should be put in place at National and State level.
- (ii) A network of Capacity Building Institutions should be created at the national level within the National Management Team (NMP) of the Department of Rural Development. On similar pattern, a Capacity Building Division should be set up at the State and District level.
- (iii) Labour Budget should be presented by the Gram Panchayat at a Gram Sabha meeting on 15th of August. The shelf of projects should be adequate to meet demand for work for at least two years.

- (iv) About 30 new works related with watershed, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, works in coastal areas and rural sanitation have been recommended for inclusion in the list of permissible works.
- (v) Cash wage payment should be allowed in those Blocks/GPs where the outreach of the Banks/Post Offices is highly inadequate.
- (vi) MIS should generate the pay order (automatically) for payment of unemployment allowance to such wage seekers whose demand for work is not met within 15 days.
- (vii) A Social Audit Unit (Society or a Directorate independent of the implementing departments/agencies) should be constituted. The C and AG of India, or any person appointed by C and AG, should have the right to conduct audit of the accounts of schemes at such intervals as deemed fit.
- (viii) Three tier vigilance mechanism should be set up at State, District and Local level to detect irregularities in the implementation of the Act.

The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. The copy of the Committee's Report has been forwarded to all States/UTs and has also been placed in public domain for comments/suggestions. Based on the feed back from various Stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time and this is a continuous process.

(f) Does not arise in view of above.

Funds under Rural Development Schemes

1574. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to transfer funds directly and give State Governments discretionary powers over about fifty percent of funds allocated under rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre would monitor the utilisation of Central funds transferred directly to the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a proposal outlining the proposed concurrent evaluation network to improve the efficiency and quality of outcomes of all rural development schemes has been sent by Minister to the Prime Minister; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development transfer funds to State Governments/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Implementing Agencies based on the receipt of complete proposals from the State Governments/DRDAs/Implementing Agencies as per programme guidelines.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A proposal regarding concurrent evaluation network to improve the efficiency and quality of outcomes of all rural development schemes has been sent. No time frame can be given as it involves Inter Ministerial consultations and requisite approvals.

[Translation]

New National Water Policy

1575. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a new National Water Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the salient features of the new policy on privatization/ commercialization of water supply;

(c) the guidelines regarding the storage, utilization, cleaning and allocation of water;

(d) whether there is provision for checking polluting sources of water in the new policy and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the roles of the National Water Board and Water Monitoring Authority in the draft policy and its impact on farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has prepared the draft National Water Policy, 2012. The Salient Features of the draft National Water Policy, 2012 are annexed.

(b) The Draft National Water Policy, 2012, *inter-alia*, recommends that the water related services should be transferred to community and/or private sector with appropriate "Public Private Partnership" model.

(c) The recommendations regarding guidelines on the storage, utilization, cleaning and allocation of water are given in the salient features of draft National Water Policy, 2012, which are annexed enclosed as Statement.

(d) Yes, Madam. The Draft National Water Policy, 2012 recommends as follows:-

- (i) Sources of water and water bodies should not be allowed to get polluted. System of third party periodic inspection should be evolved and heavy penalty should be imposed on the basis of polluter pays principle. The money recovered from penalty may be put in a fund for facilitating water treatment.

- (ii) Quality conservation and improvements are even more important for ground waters, since cleaning up is very difficult. It needs to be ensured that industrial effluents, local cess pools, residues of fertilizers and chemicals, etc., do not reach the ground water.

(e) The National Water Resources Council, on the recommendation of National Water Board, adopts National Water Policy. Farmers are benefited from plan schemes implemented in pursuance of various provisions of National/ State Water Policies.

Statement

Salient Features of Draft National Water Policy (2012)

1. Even while recognizing that the States have the right to frame suitable policies, laws and regulations on water, the draft NWP, 2012 lays emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys, public trust doctrine, amendment of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, etc.
2. Basic minimum quantity for essential health and hygiene and sustenance of ecology has been defined as pre-emptive need, which must be ensured. Water has been recognized as economic good, over and above pre-emptive need, for the first time, which would promote maximization of value of water and its conservation and efficient use.
3. The draft NWP, 2012 presents a holistic picture of ecological need of the river rather than restricting it to only minimum flow requirement. It states that the ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.

4. The draft NWP, 2012 recognizes the need to adapt to climate change scenario in planning and implementation of water resources projects. Coping strategies for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.
5. Need and approaches towards enhancing water availability have been stipulated. Direct use of rainfall and avoidance of inadvertent evapotranspiration have been proposed as the new additional strategies for augmenting utilizable water resources.
6. Mapping of the aquifers to know the quantum and quality of ground water resources (replenishable as well as non-replenishable) in the country has been proposed with provision of periodic updation.
7. Water use efficiency has been emphasized. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, *i.e.*, water footprints, and water auditing should be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient and economic use of water.
8. Provision of setting up of Water Regulatory Authority and adequate water pricing to incentivize recycle and re-use has been specified.
9. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
10. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes reversal of heavy under-pricing of electricity, which leads to wasteful use of both electricity and water.
11. The draft NWP, 2012 recognizes encroachment and diversion of water bodies and emphasizes the need for their restoration with community participation.
12. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes setting aside a suitable percentage of the costs of infrastructure development, which along with collected water charges, may be utilized for repair and maintenance. Contract for construction of projects should have inbuilt provision for longer periods of proper maintenance and handing over back the infrastructure in good condition.
13. Pari-passu planning and execution of all components of water resources projects have been proposed so that intended benefits start accruing immediately after completion and there is no gap between potential created and potential utilized.
14. All water resources projects, including hydro power projects, should be planned to the extent feasible as multi-purpose projects with provision of storage to derive maximum benefit from available topology and water resources.
15. Project affected families to be made partners in progress and given a share in the benefits comparable to project benefitted families, who may bear part of the cost of resettlement and rehabilitation through adequate pricing.
16. The draft NWP, 2012 lays emphasis on preparedness for flood/drought with coping up mechanisms as an option. Frequency based flood inundation maps should be prepared to evolve coping strategies.
17. There is a need to remove the large disparity between stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas to bring equality between rural and urban people.
18. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes a forum at the national level to deliberate upon issues relating to water and evolve consensus, co-operation and reconciliation amongst party States. A similar mechanism should be established within each State to amicably resolve differences in competing demands for water amongst different users of water, as also between different parts of the State.

19. The "Service Provider" role of the state should be gradually shifted to that of a regulator of services and facilitator for strengthening the institutions responsible for planning, implementation and management of water resources. The water related services should be transferred to community and/or private sector with appropriate "Public Private Partnership" model.
20. Appropriate institutional arrangements for each river basin should be developed to collect and collate all data on regular basis with regard to rainfall, river flows, area irrigated by crops and by source, utilizations for various uses by both surface and ground water and to publish water accounts on ten daily basis every year for each river basin with appropriate water budgets and water accounts based on the hydrologic balances.
21. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes negotiations about sharing and management of water of international rivers on bilateral basis in consultative association with riparian States keeping paramount the national interests.
22. All hydrological data other than those classified as secret on national security consideration should be in public domain. Setting up of a National Water Informatics Center has been proposed.
23. Continuing research and advancement in technology should be promoted to address the issues in water sector in a scientific manner. Innovations in water resources sector should be recognized and awarded. A center for research in water policy should also be established to evolve policy directives for changing scenario of water resources.
24. It is necessary to give adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the

site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

[*English*]

Revival of Closed Fertilizers Manufacturing Units

1576. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI ARUN YADAV:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the details of fertilizer manufacturing plants functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of closed/sick fertilizer manufacturing plants alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is actively considering an action plan for the revival of these plants;

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

(e) the extent to which the revival of these closed fertilizer manufacturing plants is likely to be able to meet the demand of fertilizers in the country;

(f) whether any financial assistance has been provided by the Government to these plants incurring losses; and

(g) if so, the details of financial assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, plant-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) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of closed/sick fertilizer manufacturing plants in public sector, alongwith the reasons for closure/sickness are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Government is actively considering the revival of closed and sick fertilizer PSUs. The following steps have been taken by Government in this direction:

A. In respect of Closed Units:

Based on the recommendations of the Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS), the CCEA in its meeting held on 4.8.2011 considered the proposal for revival of closed units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and approved the same with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision. FCIL and HFCL have submitted the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) to BIFR for approval. BIFR has appointed State Bank of India as Operating Agency for examining the DRS of HFCL and FCIL.

B. In respect of Sick Units:

(i) Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) had submitted a financial restructuring proposal seeking *inter-alia* waiver of Government loan of Rs. 390.79 cr. and interest thereon besides sanction of Rs. 376.64 cr. as Plan Loan and continuation of New Pricing Scheme beyond 31.3.2010 and upto conversion of its urea plant to natural Gas etc. The proposal was circulated for inter-ministerial consultation. Revised comments have been sought from Department of Expenditure and Planning Commission.

Meanwhile BIFR in its hearing held on 25th August 2011 has directed the Operating Agency (State Bank of India) to workout financial restructuring of MFL considering the conversion of GOI loan into equity.

(ii) The Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL) has recently submitted a financial restructuring and rehabilitation proposal for consideration of Department of Fertilizer and recommending it to BRPSE.

(e) In case of the eight closed plants of HFCL and FCIL are revived, as per the proposal envisaged, it will create an additional capacity of approximate nine million tonne per year.

(f) and (g) Financial Assistance has been provided to MFL and BVFCL in the form of Plan Loan. The details

of Plan Loan allocated during the last three years and the current year are as under;

(Amount in crore)

Year	BVFCL	MFL
2008-09	19.98	12.97
2009-10	65.00	96.99
2010-11	45.00	74.50
2011-12	67.80	88.95

Statement I

State-wise no. of major Fertilizer units producing Urea, DAP and NPK in the Country

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Functioning Units
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	-
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	8
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Jharkhand	-
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Kerala	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2
12.	Maharashtra	5
13.	Odisha	2
14.	Punjab	2
15.	Rajasthan	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7
18.	West Bengal	1
Total		45

Statement II*Revival of Closed/Sick Plants*

Sl.No.	Name of Closed/Sick Plants	Reasons for closed/Sick Units
Closed PSU fertilizer plants		
1.	Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FOIL)	Consistent losses due to a variety of reasons including obsolete technology, design and equipment deficiencies, power shortages, problems in industrial relations, surplus manpower and resources constraints.
2.	Gorakhpur Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited	
3.	Talcher Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited	
4.	Ramagundam Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited	
5.	Korba (Never Commissioned)	
6.	Barauni Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited	
7.	Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited	
8.	Haldia (Never Commissioned)	
Sick PSU Fertilizer Plants		
9.	Namrup Plants of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namrup-II and Namrup-III plants of BVFCL are based on old and vintage technology. • Lower efficiency of Centrifugal Compressors and Turbines.
10.	Madras Fertilizer Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Frequent shut down of Urea Plant due to certain design problems after its revamp, which led to low capacity utilization, financial deficiency and Liquidity Problem. (ii) The Company could not get adequate compensations after introduction of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) as NPS did not provide for reimbursement/payment of interest on Loan, repayment of Loan and depreciation.

[Translation]

Proposals from various States

1577. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals/requests for various railway projects received from various State Governments on which decision/ approval of the Railways is still under consideration/pending, project-wise, State-wise, particularly for Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Kerala;

(b) the details and present status of such proposals/ requests which have been approved during the last three years, project-wise, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds earmarked/allocated for implementation of such approved projects, project-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Jan Aushadhi Outlets

1578. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

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

(a) the details of Jan Aushadhi Outlets set up by the State Governments including Rajasthan, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has issued directions regarding mandatory setting up of such outlets in the Government hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any time limit has been set to open such outlets in the remaining States;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the existing Jan Aushadhi Outlets have started selling the generic prototype of life saving drugs;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps being taken by the Union Government to popularise the generic drugs 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) As of today, 117 Jan Aushadhi Outlets have been opened in different States/UT including Rajasthan in the country. The State-wise details of outlets opened across the country are enclosed as *Statement*.

(b) and (c) According to the Jan Aushadhi scheme initiated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, in November, 2008 by way of opening up of Jan Aushadhi outlets in the Government Hospitals to make available quality Generic medicines at affordable prices to all, it was intended to open at least one Jan Aushadhi outlet to begin with, in each district wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in the Government Hospitals or other suitable locations and also identifying the agencies amongst NGOs, Charitable/Co-operative/Hospitals and Government Bodies to manage such outlets.

(d) and (e) Since opening up of Jan Aushadhi Outlets depends upon the extent of support and cooperation the respective State Government extends in allotting the space and identifying the agencies to manage such outlets, it would be difficult to fix any timeline to open Jan Aushadhi Outlets in the remaining States in the country.

(f) and (g) Jan Aushadhi Outlets are meant for selling unbranded generic medicines which include life saving drugs also.

(h) To popularize the un-branded medicines sold at Jan Aushadhi Stores, a multimedia publicity programme

was undertaken by Department of Consumer Affairs on behalf of Department of Pharmaceuticals in association/consultation with Bureau of Pharma Public Sector

Undertakings of India (BPPI). A toll free Helpline on Jan Aushadhi Campaign has also been set up to benefit the consumers.

Statement

List of Jan Aushadhi Outlets Opened Till 15.03.2012

Sl.No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	Civil Hospital, Amritsar
2.		Civil Hospital, Mohali*
3.		Civil Hospital, Bhatinda
4.		Civil Hospital, Ludhiana
5.		Civil Hospital, Jalandhar
6.		Civil Hospital, Patiala*
7.		Civil Hospital, Moga
8.		Civil Hospital, Faridkot
9.		Civil Hospital, Ferozpur
10.		Civil Hospital, Mansa
11.		Civil Hospital, Sangrur
12.		Civil Hospital, Barnala
13.		Civil Hospital, Fatehgarh Sahib*
14.		Civil Hospital, Roop Nagar (Ropar)*
15.		Civil Hospital, Nava sahar (Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)
16.		Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur
17.		Civil Hospital, Taran Taran
18.		Civil Hospital, Muksar
19.		Civil Hospital, Gurdaspur
20.		Civil Hospital, Kapurthala
21.		Civil Hospital, Pathankot

1	2	3
22.		Civil Hospital, Abohar
23.		Delhi Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
24.		Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara
25.		Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar
26.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Gurgaon**
27.		Civil Hospital, Punchkula
28.		B.K. Hospital, Faridabad**
29.		Civil Hospital, Yamuna Nagar**
30.	Rajasthan@	Kanwatia Hospital, Jaipur
31.		Jaipuriya Hospital, Jaipur
32.		District Government Hospital, Alwar
33.		District Government Hospital, Sawai Madhopur
34.		District Government Hospital, Sriganganagar-I
35.		District Government Hospital, Sriganganagar-II
36.		District Government Hospital, Udaipur
37.		District Government Hospital, Banswara
38.		District Government Hospital, Jhalawad
39.		District Government Hospital, Keshorao Patan
40.		District Government Hospital, Bundi
41.		District Government Hospital, Bhawani Mandi
42.		District Government Hospital, Jalore
43.		District Government Hospital, Khanpur (Jhalawad)
44.		District Government Hospital, Churu
45.		District Government Hospital, Jhujhunu
46.		District Government Hospital, Rajgarh (Alwar)
47.		District Government Hospital, Byawar

1	2	3
48.		District Government Hospital, Hanumangarh
49.		District Government Hospital, Sunel (Jhalawad)
50.		District Government Hospital, Rampura (Kota 1)
51.		District Government Hospital, MBM Hospital (Kota 2)
52.		District Government Hospital, Rajsamand
53.		District Government Hospital, Bhilwara
54.		District Government Hospital, Pali
55.		District Government Hospital, Onsiya (Jodhpur)
56.		District Government Hospital, Dungarpur
57.		District Government Hospital, Mandore, Jodhpur
58.		District Government Hospital, Sagwara
59.		District Government Hospital, Tonk 1
60.		District Government Hospital, Niwahi (Tonk 2)
61.		District Government Hospital, Bikaner
62.		District Government Hospital, Partapgarh
63.		District Government Hospital, Bijay Nagar
64.		District Government Hospital, Banner (Ajmer)
65.		District Government Hospital, Dausa
66.		District Government Hospital, Hanumangarh
67.		District Government Hospital, Bharatpur
68.		District Government Hospital, Malpura (Tonk)
69.		District Government Hospital, Lalsoth
70.		District Government Hospital, Sirohi
71.		District Government Hospital, Sikar-1
72.		District Government Hospital, Sikar-2
73.		District Government Hospital, Bandi Kui

1	2	3
74.		District Government Hospital, Medical College, Kota 3
75.		District Government Hospital, Neem Ka Thana
76.		District Government Hospital, Jaisalmer
77.		District Government Hospital, Sojat City-1
78.		District Government Hospital, Sojat City-2
79.		District Government Hospital, Ajmer
80.		District Government Hospital, Bhindar
81.		District Government Hospital, Dholpur
82.		Dis-trict Government Hospital, Baran
83.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Port Trust Hospital
84.		Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, (NIMS) Hyderabad**
85.		Uppal Industrial Employees Healthcare Centre, Uppal
86.	Odisha	Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar
87.		Red Cross Bhavan, Unit-DC, Bhubaneswar
88.		District HQ Hospital, Khordha
89.		District HQ Hospital, Dhenkanal
90.		District HQ Hospital, Koraput
91.		District HQ Hospital, Angul
92.		District HQ Hospital, Nabrangpur
93.		District HQ Hospital, Baragarh
94.		District HQ Hospital, Nayagarh
95.		District HQ Hospital, Berhampur
96.		District HQ Hospital, Jajpur
97.		District HQ Hospital, Puri
98.		District HQ Hospital, Naupada
99.		District HQ Hospital, Baripada Mayurbhanj

1	2	3
100.	West Bengal	M.R. Bangur Hospital, Kolkata
101.		N.R.S. Medical College & Hospital, Kolkata
102.		Howrah District Hospital, Howrah
103.	Uttarakhand	Doon Hospital Dehradun
104.		District Hospital, Roorkee
105.	Chandigarh	PGIMER, Chandigarh
106.		Government Medical College Hospital, Sector-32
107.		Multi Specialty Hospital, Sector-16
108.	Jammu and Kashmir	Red Cross Building, Exchange Road, Srinagar.
109.		District Hospital, Leh
110.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
111.		Zonal Hospital, Mandi
112.		Civil Hospital, Una
113.		Zonal Hospital, Tanda
114.		Zonal Hospital, Dharamshala
115.		Civil Hospital, Solan
116.		Regional Hospital, Chamba
117.		Deen Dayal Upadhyay Zonal Hospital, Shimla

* The reopening of the outlets at Mohali, & Patiala in Punjab is underway after these were closed due to the Court Order. Two outlets at Fatehgarh Sahib and Roop Nagar are non functional due to administrative reasons.

** In Haryana, three Jan Aushadhi outlets at Faridabad, Gurgaon and Yamuna Nagar and also Jan Aushadhi outlet at NIMS, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh and Jan Aushadhi outlet at Chamba in Himachal Pradesh are non functional due to administrative reasons.

@ In the case of Rajasthan, as per the latest Health Policy of the Government of Rajasthan, free medicines are being given to all the in-patients as well as out-patients visiting the State Government Hospitals for treatment w.e.f. 2nd October, 2011. Accordingly, the State Government has since converted all the existing 53 outlets in the State, besides opening new outlets for free distribution centers for medicines. The matter regarding functioning of outlets in the State has been taken up with the MD, Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation, Government of Rajasthan.

[English]

Dues under MGNREGS

1579. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount overdue to workers including Unemployment Allowance under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year separately and State-wise;

(b) the number of days for which the Unemployment Allowance is due during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to release the said dues;

(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) and (b) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. All State Governments are required to make wage payments including payment of unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of MGNREG Act. Payment of unemployment allowance to entitled MGNREGA applicants is a legal requirement as per various provisions in the Act. As per Section 7(3) to 7 (6) of the Act, liability for payment of unemployment allowance is on the concerned State Government and it is to be sanctioned and disbu/sed by the Programme Officer or such local authority as the State Governments may notify. Payment of unemployment allowance shall be made not later than 15 days from the date on which it becpmes due and the procedure for payment of unemployment allowance is to be prescribed by the State Governments. Information regarding number of days for which unemployment allowance was due under MGNREGA in the States/UTs prior to 2010-11 is not available. From the year 2010-11 details of number of days for which unemployment allowance has been due in the States/UTs as reported in tffe Management Information System (MIS) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) As per the provisions of section 22 (2), the State Governments are required to meet the cost of unemployment allowance payable under their respective schemes. The States/UTs have been advised from time to time to comply with the provisions in the Act regarding payment of unemployment allowance to entitled workers following the same pattern as the payment of wages.

Statement

Number of days for which unemployment allowance has been due in States/UTs

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12
		(as on 15.3.12)	
		Unemployment Allowance Due No. of Days	Unemployment Allowance Due No. of Days
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	345	30892
3.	Assam	4082	8414
4.	Bihar	340031	631223
5.	Chhattisgarh	12437	8860
6.	Goa	160	244
7.	Gujarat	70365	6254
8.	Haryana	28	12881
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4518	1327
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	176265	115891
11.	Jharkhand	4840	6928
12.	Karnataka	149793	3227
13.	Kerala	11167	2405
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36231	24586
15.	Maharashtra	29917	113395
16.	Manipur	300810	386352
17.	Meghalaya	27713	4518
18.	Mizoram	238500	254304
19.	Nagaland	16	855
20.	Odisha	12250	1982
21.	Punjab	3546	4909
22.	Rajasthan	48350	12956

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	29760	24565
24.	Tamil Nadu	165566	409631
25.	Tripura	2333	9292
26.	Uttar Pradesh	367239	170523
27.	Uttarakhand	58055	97010
28.	West Bengal	58319	41865
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24347	299
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	3424	1445
34.	Puducherry	105	1011
Total		2180512	2388084

Pipeline Project of GAIL

1580. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the status of implementation of the Kochi-Mangalore pipeline project of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL);

(b) the details of grievances/complaints received by the Government regarding laying of this pipeline alongwith the steps taken by the Government to address such issues;

(c) the criteria being followed for land acquisition and award of compensation to affected people for this pipeline;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala has demanded a hike in compensation amount for the Right of Use (RoU) of land; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps 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) The pipeline project consists of two phases. Laying of 40 km pipeline in Kochi region has been planned in the first phase, out of which 33.5 km of pipeline has been welded and lowered so far. The first phase is going to be commissioned in FY 2012-13. Laying of pipeline from Kochi to Bangalore/Mangalore has been planned in the second phase. So far, laying contracts have been awarded in January 2012 and mobilization of equipment and manpower is in progress. The anticipated completion of second phase is in FY 2013-14.

(b) The grievances received by Competent Authority after publication of notification under section 3(1) of The Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act 1962 [P and MP Act] declaring the intention to acquire RoU were heard by the Competent Authority and disposed off in accordance with the provision of the Act.

(c) All owners of the land through which gas pipeline is proposed are given notices, inviting objections if any, after Gazette Publication of intention for acquisition of land under Section 3(1) of the P and MP Act. The Competent Authority (serving State Govt. official on deputation) responsible for acquisition of Right of User in land (RoU) holds hearing at Tehsil level where objections are heard and all efforts are made to remove doubts/misconceptions, if any, with regard to the gas pipeline. The suggestions from land owners for re-routing of pipeline received during such hearings are also given due consideration, subject to technical feasibility.

Compensation towards acquisition of Right of User in land is paid @ 10% of market value of land prevailing in the area. The market value is determined by Competent Authority based on consultations/copy of registries/circle rate in the area. Compensation for other damages like standing crops, damages to irrigation facilities if any are also paid as determined by Competent Authority.

Before laying the line GAIL interacts with the Local administration apprising them of the passage of line and the steps taken to mitigate local problems of the villagers.

(d) and (e) The process for determination of compensation in respect of second phase has not yet begun.

[Translation]

Gas Pricing Formula

1581. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
 SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the current gas pricing formula with ceiling at \$4.2 per unit approved by Government for natural gas in 2007 is no longer viable when the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) are paying upto \$14 per unit for imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) against \$2.5 per unit paid by them upto 2008;

(b) if so, the concerns raised by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) in this regard;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps being taken to change the current gas pricing formula being produced by RIL in its KG D6 basin and bring uniformity in price between the indigenously produced natural gas and imported LNG;

(d) the reasons for less indigenous production of natural gas in the country and whether the lower price of natural gas is also one of the reasons for the same; and

(e) the likely increase in price of natural gas in the country if the demand to increase the price of indigenously produced natural gas is accepted and its likely adverse effect on the consumers?

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) International gas prices have no impact on either cost of production of domestic gas or viability of the entities producing domestic gas.

According to the PSC of the block KG-DWN-98/3 operated by the consortium of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Niko Resource Limited (NIKO), the Contractor

submitted a price proposal for approval of the Government, which was considered by an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM). The EGOM has approved the price formula submitted by RIL with a few modifications based on which the current NELP gas produced from the block KG-DWN-98/3 works out to be US \$ 4.2 per Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) at crude price greater or equal to US \$ 60 per barrel.

(b) and (c) On 6th September, 2010, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) represented to this Ministry that they have an offer for purchase of gas at higher rate than the rate approved by the EGOM and they sought guidance and as to how to proceed as per the PSC. RIL was informed that EGOM has approved the above price for 5 years from the date of commencement of supply and RIL was instructed to comply with the price finalized by EGOM.

(d) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under this Ministry has reported that under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, natural gas production was 20.046 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) during (April, 11-February, 12) as compared to 24.675 BCM produced during (April, 10-February, 11). This is mainly due to less gas production from D1 and D3 gas fields in the block KG-DWN-98/3 as compared to the production rates approved in Field Development Plan (FDP). The reasons for lower gas production from the above fields as stated by DGH are attributed to drilling of less number of development wells (producers) as compared to that envisaged in the Management Committee (MC) approved Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP). In addition, six (6) out of eighteen (18) producing wells in D1 & D3 fields have ceased to produce gas due to water loading/sand ingress in wells. In case of MA field in the above block, one (1) oil/gas producing well out of six (6) oil/gas producing wells have also ceased to produce due to water loading in the well. Further, gas production has also declined from the other major gas producing fields under the PSC regime, such as Panna-Mukta, Mid & South Tapti, Ravva, CB-OS/2, PY-1 etc. due to reasons such as ageing and matured fields, early water and sand ingress in well-bores etc.

(e) Natural gas is used as a feedback and energy into manufacture of various products. In terms of gas allocation priority Natural Gas is allocated to Fertilizer Sector, LPG, Power, CGD and other in that order. Any

increase in price of gas will lead to corresponding increase in the final product prices. To the extent gas is consumed by the fertilizer sector and LPG sector, price rise directly affects the subsidy burden on the Government.

Increase in Prices of Medicines

1582. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

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

(a) whether the prices of the medicines have been increased during the recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the prices of life saving medicines have increased due to the implementation of value added tax;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has constituted or contemplating to constitute an empowered committee for reviewing the 472 †Original notice of the question received in Hindi. price control system of the medicines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the details of the steps taken by the Government to control the prices of medicines and the outcome thereof?

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

(a) and (b) As per IMS Health monthly SSA report for the month of September, 11, the increase/decrease in respect of prices of 61016 formulation packs are as follows:

Price changes during the month	No. of medicines (packs)	% of total
A. Price Declines	410	0.67%
B. Price Increases	1080	1.77%
(a) Upto 5%	543	0.89%
(b) Above 5% and upto 10%	527	0.86%
(c) Above 10% and upto 20%	10	0.02%
(d) Above 20%	-	-
C. No, change in Price	59526	97.56%
Total	61016	100.00%

As per the Wholesale Price Indices released by the Economic Adviser's office of the Ministry of Industry. Government of India, following position emerges:

Wholesale Price Index (base Year 2004-05)

Year	All Commodities	% age Increase	Drugs & Medines	% age Increase
1	2	3	4	5
2006-2007	111.35	-	102.56	-
2007-2008	116.63	4.75	108.11	5.41

1	2	3	4	5
2008-2009	126.02	8.05	111.41	3.05
2009-2010	130.81	3.80	112.72	1.17
2010-2011	143.32	9.56	115.40	2.38
2011-2012 (Jan., 2011-Jan., 2012)	157.70	6.55	121.30	3.94

(a) Source: Office of Economic Advise, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

It may be observed that the increase in prices of drugs and medicines has been generally lower than that for All Commodities during the years 2006-07 to 2011-2012.

(c) and (d) Life saving drugs/medicines is not defined under the DPCO 1995. However, VAT is a State subject and varies from one State to another. Information on the impact of VAT on prices of medicines is not maintained centrally.

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

Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95) 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.

No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Govt.

In respect of drugs - not covered under the DPCO, 95 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufactures fix the prices themselves without seeking the approval of Government/movement in prices of non-scheduled formulation. 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. 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 of non-scheduled drugs have got reduced as a result of the intervention of NPPA.

Development Works under MSDP

1583. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has undertaken numerous development works under the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) in identified minority concentration districts across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects approved and are under implementation in various States including Jharkhand during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized in respect of the projects during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of proposals received, approved and pending under the said Programme during the current year, State-wise;

(e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(f) whether the Union Government has made any review of the said Programme in regard to its implementation; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of the projects approved and are under implementation in various States including Jharkhand during each of the last three years and the current year are given at Statement-I.

(c) State-wise fund sanctioned, released and utilized during the last three years and current year are given at Statement-II.

(d) and (e) State wise details of proposals received, approved and pending under the said programmes during the current year are given at Statement-III.

(f) and (g) The Empowered Committee for MsDP serves as the Oversight Committee at the Centre and monitors the implementation of the programme. Till now, thirty six (36) meetings of Oversight Committee have been held. In addition, the Ministry reviews the progress through regular meetings with the States and UTs.

Statement I

Sl.No.	State/UT	MsDP Projects received/approved in 2008-09 (No. of units given in brackets)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IAY 56807), Health (180), AWC (4910), DWS (2346), School building (7), ITI (3), Soak pit recharge (50), ACRs (48)
2.	West Bengal	AWCS (1716), health facility (78), IAY (4130), ACRs (80), SSK (40)
3.	Haryana	ACR (63), AWC (71), IAY (1000), Strengthening of Mewat Model schools (6), PHC (5), CHC (1)
4.	Assam	IAY (19857), DWS (3732), ACRs (732)
5.	Manipur	IAY (5940), School buildings (231), labour rooms (152), DWS & Ring well (522), hostel (1), Water tank (15)
6.	Bihar	ACRs (134), School buildings (11), AWCs (3074), APHCs (13), Upgradation of PHCs (6),

1	2	3
7.	Meghalaya	IAY (500), Hand Pump (998), Digging of ring wells (303), ACR (25), Computer rooms (25)
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	AWCs (35),
9.	Jharkhand	IAY (7574), PHCs (94), AWCs (555),
10.	Odisha	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
11.	Kerala	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
12.	Karnataka	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
13.	Maharashtra	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
14.	Mizoram	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
16.	Uttarakhand	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
18.	Delhi	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
19.	Sikkim	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Proposals/plans not received from State Government

Sl.No.	State/UT	MsDP Projects received/approved in 2009-10 (No. of units given in brackets)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IAY (21000), Health (705), AWC (3219), DWS (6642), School building (4), ITI (2), ACRs (419), Toilets in schools (78)
2.	West Bengal	IAY (12646), health facility (581), AWCs (4642), ACRs (3842), DWS (3546), hostels (3), solar lantern (5000), schools (39)
3.	Haryana	School Building (1)

1	2	3
4.	Assam	Solar lantern (9905), laboratory (40), schools (142), AWCs (1305), IAY (45453), health facility (79), ACRs (249),
5.	Manipur	DWS 92), School building (138), Installation of GFPWS for DWS (41), AWC (75), ITI (1), IWDP (6000 hec.)
6.	Bihar	APHCs, HSCs (122), Upgradation of PHCs (4), ACRs (203), Hostels (5), Laboratory room (51), toilet & water supply (324), Govt. aided madarsa (49), IAY (5000), Hand pump (150), Solar street light (385), Small room with incinerator (37), Lab equipment (14)
7.	Meghalaya	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
8.	A&N Island	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
9.	Jharkhand	IAY (1641), AWCs (650), Solar street light (1124), Addittional room block (1), Computer lab (1)
10.	Odisha	IAY (5740)
11.	Kerala	HSC (10),
12.	Karnataka	IAY (1667), AWC (148), Health (15), ACRs (50)
13.	Maharashtra	AWC (40), Water supply schemes in 6 slipped back habitations, Hand Pump (60), Solar submersible Pump (16), ACR (15), Dormitories with wooden flooring (6), Dinig hall with provision of wooden flooring (3), Recreation hall with provision of wooden flooring (3), Solarised bathroom in residential hostels (48), Solarised kitshen for residential hostels (3), Construction of solarised room for warden (7), Toilets
14.	Mizoram	IAY (890), HSC with labour room (6), ACRs (14), School building (17), Casualty room (2), Male & Female ward (1)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
16.	Uttarakhand	AWC (412)
17.	Madhya Pradesh	AWC (200)
18.	Delhi	ACR (80), Toilets (17)
19.	Sikkim	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Proposals/plans not received from State Government

Sl.No.	State/UT	MsDP Projects received/approved in 2010-11 (No. of units given in brackets)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IAY (3091), Health (38), AWC (698), DWS (2162), School building (45), Polytechnic (18), ITI (17), Hostels (7), ACRs (90)
2.	West Bengal	ACRs (2802), hostel (35), AWCs (512), IAY (19477), DWS (404), health facility (76), ITI (1), Polytechnic (2), lab (45),
3.	Haryana	School Building (1)
4.	Assam	Toilets (220), ACRs (962), health facility (19), science lab (47), computer room (21), hostels (4), IAY (11880), AWCs (312), DWS
5.	Manipur	Hostels (13), school buildings (2)
6.	Bihar	AWCs (821), Hostels (20), ACRs (984), Laboratory room (11), Handpumps (1689), Solar streer light & Lantern (13900)
7.	Meghalaya	School Building (1), teaching blocks (4), Girls Hostel (5), AWCs (81)
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Providing modern teaching aid for schools (25)
9.	Jharkhand	HSCs (77), Hostel (4), AWCs (130), Additional room block (1), ITI (1)
10.	Odisha	Improvement of toilets and drinking water facility in primary school hostels (64), ITI (2)
11.	Kerala	ACRS with lab facilities, Augmentation of water supply scheme(Three Villages), Upgradation of Polytechnic (1)
12.	Karnataka	IAY (2733), AWC (293), Health (6), Hostels (26)
13.	Maharashtra	Girls Hostel (6), IAY (1613), AWC (30)
14.	Mizoram	AWC (166), IAY (1380), Hostels (9), HSC & PHC (13), DWS (10)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of ITI (1)
16.	Uttarakhand	ACR (48), School Building (2), Handpump (17), Computer Rooms (17), Toilets (17), PHC (1), Polytechnic (2), AWC (43), Laboratories (3), SC (23)
17.	Madhya Pradesh	IAY (100), Girls Hostel (1)
18.	Delhi	Strengthening of Water Supply Scheme (130)

1	2	3
19.	Sikkim	AWCs (56), ACRs (19), health facility (1), DWS (4), IAY (250)
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	IAY (5029), School Building (40), AWC (499), ACR (202), Girls Hostel (68), Labor room (2), Boyes hostel (3), Computer rooms (6), Toilets in School (2), Medical Sub centre with ACR (1), HSC (15), PHSC (2), Science Lab (10)

Sl.No.	State/UT	MsDP Projects received/approved in 2010-11 (No. of units given in brackets)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IAY (2350), AWC (182), DWS (834), School building (3), ITI (1), ACRs (81)
2.	West Bengal	ITI (6), ACRs (5), IAY (46), AWCs (5), DWS (2), polytechnic (1), community toilets (66)
3.	Haryana	AWC(19)
4.	Assam	Hostels (32), ITI (12), ACRs (546), IAY (12596), AWCs (275), DWS (4430), toilets (374), computer room (27), library (44), health facility (34), polytechnic (1)
5.	Manipur	Hostels (22), DWS (4), School building (40.50), Extension of pipeline (1)
6.	Bihar	School building (28), ACRs (577), IAY (277), Hostels (15), Approach road (15.355 km), DIET building (1), Development of infrastructure at ITI (1), HSc (40)
7.	Meghalaya	Allocation totally approved
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Proposals /plans not received from state Government
9.	Jharkhand	Additional infrastructure in KKM college (25), Hostel (2), PHC & HSC (27)
10.	Odisha	Allocation totally approved
11.	Kerala	Allocation totally approved
12.	Karnataka	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
13.	Maharashtra	Allocation totally approved

1	2	3
14.	Mizoram	DWS (14), IAY (488)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of Polytechnic (1)
16.	Uttarakhand	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Girls Hostel (3)
18.	Delhi	Women wing at ITI (1), School Building (2), dispensary, Medical Mobile Units (4), Vocational courses in schools
19.	Sikkim	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	IAY (596), School Building (9), AWC (58), ACR (18), Girls Hostel (27), PHC (6)

Abbreviation:-

IAY=Indira Awas Yojana, AWC-Anganwadi Centres, ITI-Industrial Training Institute, DWS-Drinking Water Supply, ACRs- Additional Classrooms, SSK-Sishu Sikha Kendra, PHC- Primary Health Centre, CHC-Community Health Centre, IWDP-Integrated Water Development Project

Statement II

State-wise fund sanctioned/approved, released and utilized during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 14.03.2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	States/UTs	Fund sanctioned/ approved	Fund released	Fund utilized as reported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Odisha	3129.92	2562.21	2083.24
2.	Kerala	1500.00	945.43	707.74
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1493.30	1398.30	909.35
4.	West Bengal	68579.68	56773.3	35110.11
5.	Haryana	4919.90	4042.05	2461.68
6.	Jharkhand	16353.55	10887.25	6551.86
7.	Maharashtra	5993.93	5311.30	2752.22
8.	Manipur	13886.13	12043.01	7131.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1500.00	1193.00	593.79

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	100429.14	75383.37	34761.34
11.	Bihar	50592.65	39039.00	16750.45
12.	Meghalaya	3039.67	2606.65	1044.57
13.	Assam	67103.03	45403.12	13850.6
14.	Mizoram	4519.07	2716.69	793.38
15.	Sikkim	1468.54	1032.61	295.24
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	11711.69	7050.67	2015.75
17.	Karnataka	3988.15	2709.58	634.6
18.	Uttarakhand	5871.70	3041.47	609.3
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	247.47	622.76	-
20.	Delhi	2191.15	1099.73	-

Statement III

Sl.No.	State/UT	Proposals received and approved in 2011-12 (No. of units given in brackets)
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IAY (2350), AWC (182), DWS (834), School building (3), ITI (1), ACRs (81)
2.	West Bengal	ITI (6), ACRs (5), IAY (46), AWCs (5), DWS (2), polytechnic (1), community toilets (66)
3.	Haryana	AWC(19)
4.	Assam	Hostels (32), ITI (12), ACRs (546), IAY (12596), AWCs (275), DWS (4430), toilets (374), computer room (27), library (44), health facility (34), polytechnic (1)
5.	Manipur	Hostels(22), DWS (4), School building (40.50), Extension of pipeline (1)
6.	Bihar	School building (28), ACRs(577), IAY (277), Hostels (15), Approach road (15.355 km), DIET building (1), Development of infrastructure at ITI (1), HSc (40)
7.	Meghalaya	Proposals/plans not received from State Government

1	2	3
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
9.	Jharkhand	Additional infrastructure in KKM college (25), Hostel (2), PHC & HSC (27)
10.	Odisha	Allocation totally approved
11.	Kerala	Allocation totally approved
12.	Karnataka	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
13.	Maharashtra	Allocation totally approved
14.	Mizoram	DWS (14), IAY (488)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of Polytechnic (1)
16.	Uttarakhand	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Girls Hostel (3)
18.	Delhi	Women wing at ITI (1), School Building (2), dispensary, Medical Mobile Units (4), Vocational courses in schools
19.	Sikkim	Proposals/plans not received from State Government
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	IAY (596), School Building (9), AWC (58), ACR (18), Girls Hostel (27), PHC (6)

Pending proposals:

Sl.No.	States	Proposals	Reasons for pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Anganwadi centres (AWCs), Drinking water supply (DWS), Additional classrooms (ACRs) in schools and toilets facilities for girls in schools	Due to late submission of proposals and incomplete proposal in some cases. Clearance of these proposals is contingent on submission of clarifications by respective States within the financial year 2011-12.
2.	Sikkim	Additional classrooms (ACRs) in schools	
3.	Jharkhand	Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Health centres, AWCs and polytechnic institute	

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	Computer lab, polytechnic institute and Industrial Training Institute (ITI).	
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Community health centres (CHCs) and hostels	
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hostels	
7.	Uttarakhand	Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	
8.	Kerala	Hostels in polytechnic, modernization and upgradation of polytechnic and ITI, IT for Schools, hospitals, ICT equipments, community finishing schools, sanitation in schools and proposal for development of higher education	Allotted fund fully exhausted. Hence no new schemes can be taken up this fiscal year.

Abbreviation:-

IAY=Indira Awas Yojana, AWC-Anganwadi Centres, ITI-Industrial Training Institute, DWS-Drinking Water Supply, ACRs-Additional Classrooms, SSK-Sishu Sikha Kendra, PHC- Primary Health Centre, CHC-Community Health Centre, IWDP-Integrated Water Development Project.

Land Encroachment

1584. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to amend Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act and the Railway Act and set up a task force to address the problem of encroachments/ trespassing on railway land/ track;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of encroachment and trespassing reported in the country during the last three years, State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh alongwith the action taken thereon;

(d) the number of persons evicted from such encroachments during the last three years, State-wise/ zone-wise;

(e) whether certain officials have been found guilty

of dereliction of their duties in checking such encroachment; and

(f) 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) and (b) No, Madam

(c) and (d) Indian Railways have approximately 4.31 lakh hectare of land, out of which about 981 hectare of land, which constitutes 0.23% of total land holding, is under encroachments. Railways do not maintain data on encroachments state-wise. However, Zone-wise position of encroachment at present is enclosed as Statement. There are about 1,34,841 number of encroachments as on 31.03.2011 including that in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Approximately 5336 nos. of encroachments have been removed during the last three years. Railways are engaged in continuous exercise to protect railway land/ property from encroachments by providing boundary walls, fencing, tree plantation, etc. at vulnerable locations.

(e) and (f) No case of Railway officials of dereliction of duty on their part has been reported so far.

Statement

Railway Zones	Area (in Hectre) Under Encroachments as on 31.03.2011
Central	63.52
Eastern	21.35
East Central	4.28
East Coast	21.52
Northern	220.26
North Central	49.78
North Eastern	28.18
Northeast Frontier	167.48
North Western	18.75
Southern	61.90
South Central	13.37
South Eastern	162.94
Southeast Central	48.96
South Western	16.25
Western	41.52
West Central	40.86
Total	980.92

ROB on Level Crossings

1585. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for constructing Rail Over Bridges (ROB) over all the railway crossing falling on national highways across the country, particularly in Rajasthan has been formulated;

(b) if so, the location-wise details of on-going projects thereof; and

(c) the nodal agency designated for constructing ROB's over all railway crossings intercepting national highways?

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

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

(c) Railways, State Governments and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways/National Highway Authority of India jointly plan construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) at level crossings/Railway crossings falling on National Highway. NHAI act as nodal agency for construction of ROB on National Highways falling under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP).

Statement

The location-wise details of on-going projects of construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) on National Highways in Rajasthan are as under

Sl.No.	Zonal Railway	Description of ROB/RUB	Level Crossing No.	Railway Kilometre	National Highway No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	North Western	New 2L in addition to existing 4L ROB, Kishangarh-Beawar section.	369/1	264.35	8
2.	North Western	New 3L to existing 2L ROB across pvt. line of Sri Cement, Kishangarh-Beawar	49/3	0/9-1/0	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	North Western	6L ROB in repl. to L-xing, Kishangarh-Beawar section	40X/3E	284/5-6	8
4.	North Western	6L ROB in repl. L-xing, Kishangarh-Beawar section	4A/3E	6.25	8
5.	North Western	4L ROB at Sendra in repl. L-xing, Beawar-Pindwara section	—	361/8-9	14
6.	North Western	4L ROB at Pali Bypass in repl. L-xing, Beawar-Pindwara section	B-31	701/4-5	14
7.	North Western	6L ROB at Sivdaspura in repl. L-xing, Jaipur-Deoli section	65-B	103/4-103/3	12
8.	North Western	6L ROB at Niwai in repl. L-xing, Jaipur-Deoli section	35x/E	62+050	12
9.	North Western	3L ROB nr. Reengus Rly. Stn., Jaipur-Reengus	—	148.04	11
10.	North Western	ROB between Ajmer-Chittaurgarh	4	6/1-2	8
11.	West Central	4L ROB between Daddevi-Dakania Talera Stations (Kota Bypass)		907/7-9	76
12.	West Central	2L in addition to existing 2L ROB between Bundi - Talera Station on Kota-Chittorgarah Section	—	31/5-6	12
13.	West Central	4L ROB between Rawata Road-Darra Station on Nagda-Kota Section	—	874/14-16.	12
14.	West Central	ROB at Swaimadhopur in between Swaimadhopur-Jaipur Section	T/2-B	1/9-10	116
15.	West Central	ROB on Kota-Baran, Shivpuri Road	37	64/14-15	76
16.	North Central	ROB in Dhoulpur-Mohari section Section	3	1292/13-14	3
17.	North Western	ROB at LC No. 31 between Madar-Palanpur sec., Ajmer	31	357/3-4	14
18.	North Western	ROB between MD-Palanpur sec., Sirahi	121	590/1-2	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	North Western	ROB between Sadulpur-Ratangarh sec., Churu	168-C	283/2-3	65
20.	North Western	ROB between Suratgarh-Hanumangarh (CLL) sec., Sriganganagar.	C-119	137/14-15	15
21.	North Western	ROB between Fulera-Madar sec., Ajmer	32	272/5-6	8
22.	North Western	ROB between Swai Madhopur-Jaipur sec., Jaipur	65	103/9-104/0	65
23.	North Western	ROB at Samdari-Munabao sec., Barmer	323A	831/3-4	112
24.	North Western	ROB between Bikaner-Merta Road sec., Bikaner	34	538/1-2	89
25.	North Western	ROB between Bikaner-Merta Road sec., Nagaur	61	576-8-9	89
26.	North Western	ROB between Marwar Jn.-Mavli Jn-BI sec., Rajsamand	114	48/4-5	8
27.	North Western	ROB at Ringus-Kishan Manpur, Sikar	108	148/9-149/0	11
28.	North Western	ROB at Merta Road-Jodhpur, Jodhpur	165	617/4-5	Bypass

[English]

Cost of IHHL

1586. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the criteria for calculation of unit cost of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) and BPL toilet under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) the factors taken into consideration for determining incentive to BPL families who construct IHHL;

(c) whether Government proposes to raise the unit cost from Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 7000/-with Government share of Rs. 4000/-;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to provide incentives to APL families to achieve the goal of Total Sanitation Campaign;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Government proposes to incorporate construction of THHL, School toilets, Anganwadi toilets, drainage channel and stabilisation pond through convergence between TSC and Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is no unit cost of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) specified under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and there is no categorization as BPL toilet.

(b) Government reviews the incentive amount being paid to BPL households under TSC from time to time to sufficiently motivate the BPL households to create and use sanitation facilities.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) The IEC activities carried out under TSC cover all the rural households in the project district so that all APL families, through motivation, take up construction of the house hold latrines on their own. APL families facing cash crunch are provided access to the revolving fund available under the programme.

(g) and (h) Convergence with MNREGS is already in place in terms of wages for unskilled and skilled man-days as notified vide Gazette Notification No.SO2266(E) dated 30.09.2011. The provisions are for IHHL, school toilets, anganwadi toilets and community sanitary complexes. The details are as under:

- (i) Unskilled labour (up to 6 person days) and skilled labour (up to 2 person days under material component) on construction of Individual Household Latrine.
- (ii) Unskilled labour (up to 10 person days) and skilled labour (up to 3 person days under material component) on construction of Anganwadi Toilet.
- (iii) Unskilled labour (up to 25 person days) and skilled labour (up to 8 person days under material component) on construction of School Toilet Unit.
- (iv) Unskilled labour (up to 250 person days) and skilled labour (up to 85 person days under material component) on construction of Community Sanitary Complex with minimum of 10 seats. For lesser number of seats, the unskilled labour and skilled labour will be reduced proportionately.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects under AIBP

1587. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major, medium and minor projects implemented under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in the country since 2005, State-wise, especially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the fund allocated under this scheme, State-wise, especially to Gujarat;

(c) the details of projects which have been completed and those which are pending; and

(d) the efforts made for early completion of the projects which are running behind schedule?

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 (c) The details of major, medium irrigation (MMI) projects completed under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 2005-06 State-wise and including Uttar Pradesh is given at Statement-I and surface minor irrigation projects completed under AIBP are given at Statement-II. The details of MMI projects which are ongoing and being funded under AIBP is given at Statement-III and for surface minor irrigation projects the details are already at Statement-II.

(b) The details of assistance released State-wise under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for major, medium and surface minor projects since 2005-06, including Gujarat is given at Statement-IV.

(d) Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are formulated, planned executed and funded by the State Governments themselves from their own resources and as per their priorities. The efforts made include periodic monitoring of the projects by Central Water Commission (CWC), review meetings for the projects under AIBP in Ministry of Water Resources from time to time.

Statement I*Details of Completed Projects under AIBP (Major/medium irrigation projects)*

Sl.No.	State	Amount (in Rs. Crores)						
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	4	0	2	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	3	1	0	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	7	0	0	0	2	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	5	3	0	18	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
21.	Punjab	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Statement II*Details of the Surface Minor Projects included, Completed and ongoing since 2005 under AIBP*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Included	Completed	Ongoing	Included	Completed	Ongoing	Included	Completed	Ongoing	Included	Completed	Ongoing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	243	243	0	0	0	0	231	231	0	145	145	0
2.	Assam	22	22	0	47	47	0	102	102	0	320	162	158
3.	Manipur	211	211	0	0	0	0	242	242	0	0	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	53	51	2
5.	Mizoram	0	0	0	47	47	0	62	62	0	73	73	0
6.	Nagaland	45	45	0	173	173	0	70	70	0	166	166	0
7.	Sikkim	79	79	0	0	0	0	63	63	0	0	0	0
8.	Tripura	174	174	0	80	80	0	87	87	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	95	95	0	0	0	0	107	107	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	65	47	18	243	179	64	131	35	96
11.	Odisha (KBK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	7	13	40	6	34
12.	Uttarakhand	517	517	0	16	16	0	976	762	214	39	36	3
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	59	14	45	0	0	0	29	6	23
14.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	39	39	0	70	70	0	58	16	42
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	17	12	5	140	65	75	66	27	39
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	96	90	6	38	0	38	6	0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	56	56	0
18.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total MI Projects		1386	1386	0	639	565	74	2505	2101	404	1182	779	403

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Total		
		Included	Completed	Ongoing	Included	Completed	Ongoing	Included	Completed	Ongoing	Included	Completed	Ongoing
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	79	0	79	0	0	0	455	376	79
2.	Assam	505	10	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	321	653
3.	Manipur	165	19	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	261	146
4.	Meghalaya	23	0	23	49	0	49	0	0	0	152	78	74
5.	Mizoram	0	0	0	58	9	49	0	0	0	240	191	49
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0	177	104	73	96	0	96	586	513	73
7.	Sikkim	0	0	0	22	5	0	225	0	0	288	63	225
8.	Tripura	37	13	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	180	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	191	0	191	0	0	0	298	107	191
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	0	12	0	0	0	217	0	217	451	261	190
11.	Odisha (KBK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	13	47
12.	Uttarakhand	20	14	6	492	0	492	40	0	40	1543	828	715
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	88	20	68
14.	Chhattisgarh	22	0	22	0	0	0	85	0	85	189	125	64
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	19	0	19	67	0	67	242	104	138

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	46	0	46	0	0	0	186	90	96
17.	Bihar	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	0	0	92	60	32
18.	West Bengal	0	0	0	34	14	20	0	0	0	57	37	20
19.	Rajasthan	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	6
20.	Karnataka	98	55	43	207	12	195	0	0	0	305	67	238
21.	Jharkhand		0	0	285	0	285	171	0	171	285	0	285
Total MI Projects		889	112	777	1894	139	1755	693	0	693	7109	3696	3413

Statement III

State-wise number of ongoing MMI projects under AIBP

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of ONGOING projects under AIBP
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	7
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
11.	Jharkhand	6

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	13
13.	Kerala	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16
15.	Maharashtra	30
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Mizoram	-
19.	Nagaland	-
20.	Odisha	12
21.	Punjab	5
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Tripura	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	8
26.	West Bengal	4

Statement IV*Central assistance released under AIBP from 2005-06 to 2011-12*

Sl.No.	State	Amount (in Rs. Crores)						
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.382	843.422	987.769	855.180	1300.728	22.792	369.531
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.000	27.000	47.180	33.958	30.780	48.635	30.409
3.	Assam	34.933	30.269	77.338	405.954	589.973	406.403	365.810
4.	Bihar	16.238	3.230	62.240	109.703	77.913	55.754	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.665	10.705	96.964	193.040	60.885	174.811	201.466
6.	Goa		1.910	32.480	39.230	20.250	20.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	339.600	121.889	585.720	258.610	6.080	361.420	0.000
8.	Haryana	6.000	3.170	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.079	3.930	114.050	119.318	90.680	43.521	47.115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.688	37.772	199.225	393.066	171.728	156.034	275.844
11.	Jharkhand	5.037	1.290	9.224	3.720	0.000	242.887	402.371
12.	Karnataka	140.776	160.373	349.900	442.419	823.828	567.759	193.673
13.	Kerala	9.359	16.647	0.000	0.905	3.812	10.017	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	168.097	48.310	500.345	473.782	758.746	658.692	320.186
15.	Maharashtra	167.382	465.521	972.250	2257.832	1395.395	2069.056	593.906
16.	Manipur	75.704	156.304	103.987	221.673	42.540	249.997	44.550
17.	Meghalaya	1.575	0.750	1.160	24.801	22.502	110.195	81.300
18.	Mizoram	9.315	14.235	34.343	50.718	36.450	51.092	37.899
19.	Nagaland	7.999	10.600	40.510	48.598	57.286	70.000	68.107
20.	Odisha	151.374	133.885	624.359	724.439	871.572	591.681	387.327
21.	Punjab	26.317		13.500	9.540	22.050	140.476	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	90.295	11.600	156.530	178.620	157.577	41.920	0.000
23.	Sikkim	0.911	3.324	3.240	0.000	2.605	14.364	33.714

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tripura	31.995	22.513	8.100	43.175	36.209	48.000	34.875
25.	Tamil Nadu			0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	133.128	81.895	150.690	315.473	238.082	432.538	208.968
27.	Uttarakhand	80.439	84.730	265.650	371.658	127.006	160.060	232.751
28.	West Bengal	0.029	6.700	8.950	22.810	0.914	89.100	0.000
Total		1900.314	2301.972	5445.705	7598.221	6945.590	6837.203	3929.804

[English]

Economic Census

1588. DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to sketch a clearer picture of the economic scenario of the country with the intervention of National Institute of Design (NID) in connection with Sixth Economic Census Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether particular State Language's forms would be used for collection of data;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which Sixth Economic Census Report is likely to be completed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) to (c) No Madam. However, the Government plans to conduct Sixth Economic Census in order to provide up-to-date information on total number of establishments according to their economic activity classification and total number of persons employed therein upto village/ward level of the country for developing a frame of these establishments to conduct further follow up surveys

based on it. It is to be conducted in collaboration with Directorates of Economics and Statistics in the State and UT Governments. The services of National Institute of Design (NID) has been hired only for designing the three Schedules viz. House and Establishment Listing Schedule; Establishment Abstract and Directory of Establishment Schedule to be used during Sixth Economic Census.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. The above said three schedules have been translated in 15 languages as per State/UT requirements. The languages covered are as under:

Hindi, English, Assamese, Konkani, Manipuri, Oriya, Tamil, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Telugu, Marathi.

(f) The Scheme envisages releasing all-India report within one year of completion of field work by all States and UTs. The start of field work of the Sixth Economic Census is linked to the completion of ongoing Socio-Economic Caste Census in the country and at present, the field work of the census is proposed to be undertaken between Sep./Oct. 2012 to Feb./March 2013.

Accounts of PSUs

1589. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Sector Undertakings have not finalised their accounts for the last many years;

(b) if so, the names of those undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The Department of Public Enterprises provides information on the performance of all the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) based on their accpunts for three years. In case the audited accounts are not made avgjilabje before the publication of the Public Enterprises Survey (which is laid in the Parliament every year) the Department accepts the provisional accounts of CPSEs.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Automobile Industry

1590. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hike in petrol prices, high interest rates and inflation has hit hard the automobile sector in the country;

(b) if so, the total reduction in production and export in this Sector;

(c) whether Government proposes to give some relief to this sector to regain the market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to boost the automobile sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes Madam. Factors like rising interest rates and hike in fuel prices, among other factors, have affected the growth of this sector, thereby showing marginal growth during the recent months.

(b) As per the information received from the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers Association (SIAM), the production and export data of recent months is as under:

In Apr. 2011-Feb.2012	Passenger Cars	UVs	Vans
Production	2,257,505	329,287	216,486
Growth rate (%)	2.59%	16.57%	10.40%
Domestic Sale	1,786,249	326,824	212,881
Growth rate (%)	0.31%	14.66%	10.01%
Exports	450,439	4,606	1,803
Growth rate (%)	16.21%	34.40%	(-) 18.60%

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) and (e) Various steps have been taken in pursuance of the Automotive Mission Plan (2006-16) anathe new Foreign Trade Policy provides additional incentives which will expectedly boost the sales and export of vehicles in the country.

Direct Subsidy on Fertilizers to Farmers

1591. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken a decision earlier to formulate a new scheme to give subsidy on fertilizers directly to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is now considering to put this new arrangement on hold;

(d) 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) Yes Madam.

(b) In order to adopt an effective strategy to channel subsidies to beneficiaries, the Government has constituted a Task Force to work out the modalities for formulation

of a new scheme to give subsidy on fertilizers, kerosene and LPG directly to the farmers.

The Task Force submitted an Interim Report (published on www.finmin.nic.in) to the Finance Ministry in June 2011, recommending a phased approach for direct disbursement of fertiliser subsidy in the long run to the intended beneficiaries.

Currently, Department of Fertilisers, with the technical support of National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed a mobile and web application of mobile Fertiliser Monitoring System (mFMS) which provides information about stock position, sale, and receipt of fertiliser at national, state and district level. Fertiliser companies, retailers and wholesalers can update the data on mFMS portal (<http://mfms.nic.in>) or use the mobile application.

The pilot project for Phase-I was launched in November 2011 and countrywide rollout and stabilization is currently in progress.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

The salient features of the approved OFDP are as under:

Estimated Gas Reserves	:	617 BCF
No. of development wells	:	8
Peak Gas Production Rate	:	10.36 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD)
Field Life:	:	8 Years
Expected Commencement of gas production	:	Mid. 2016

The Contractor has initiated activities related to OFPD.

[Translation]

Petrol Pumps on Contract

1593. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

Satellite Field Plan

1592. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved Reliance Industries' \$1.5 Billion investment plan for developing four satellite fields in the flagging Krishna-Godavari (KG) D6 block; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Management Committee (MC) of the block KG-DWN-98/3 operated by consortium of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and NIKO Resources Limited (NIKO) has approved Optimized Field Development Plan (OFDP) of four satellite gas discoveries namely D-2, 6, 19 and 22 in the block on 03.01.2012 at an estimated CAPEX by the Contractor to the tune of US\$ 1,529.05 Million.

(a) whether various petrol pumps are being run on contract basis;

(b) whether such petrol pumps are being run by relatives of officers of public sector oil companies;

(c) whether cases of adulteration, measuring less oil and other irregularities are being committed at these petrol pumps in connivance with officers;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry/review in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome of such inquiry/review and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) operate some of the retail outlets (ROs) on Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) basis. The staff on the forecourt is provided by the service provider, who is on contract with the Corporation for providing the staff for such services. The operation of such COCO ROs is carried out under the supervision of a designated officer of the concerned OMC.

(b) There is no report of any COCO being operated by the relatives of officials of OMCs.

(c) to (e) No irregularities have been reported by the OMCs at the COCO ROs in connivance with the officers during the last four years (upto December, 2011). However, a case of short delivery in BPC's COCO at Andhra Pradesh has been registered in November, 2010. A show cause notice/warning was issued to the service provider and the dispensing units were re-calibrated and stamped by the statutory authority.

Selection of Roads under PMGSY

1594. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedures adopted for according approvals for the construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

(b) whether the present process is satisfactory;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the process of according approval for the construction of roads recommended by local MPs under this project;

(e) whether priority is given to recommendations made by local MPs in road construction; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) aims at to provide all-weather access to eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of the Country. The procedures prescribed under the PMGSY programme guidelines are adopted for according approvals for the construction of roads under the programme. The States send Detailed Project Proposals to National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) for scrutiny. After scrutiny of the project proposals, NRRDA sends the same to the Ministry of Rural Development for placing before the Empowered Committee for its consideration. On recommendation of the Empowered Committee the same are considered for clearance by the competent authority.

(d) to (f) It has envisaged under the programme guidelines that District Panchayat will seek ;annual proposals from the concerned Member(s) of Parliament out of the core network. The proposals received from the Member(s) of Parliament by the stipulated date should be given full consideration in the District Panchayat which should record the reason in each case of non-inclusion, and the Member(s) of Parliament should be informed of the inclusion/non-inclusion of their proposals along with the reasons in each case in the event of non-inclusion.

[English]

Judicial Activism

1595. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the judicial activism is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a Committee on Judicial Activism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Judiciary is independent in India and enjoys wide powers of judicial review. However, the three organs of State have, by and large, functioned

within their respective domains maintaining the doctrine of checks and balances.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to FACT

1596. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide financial assistance/package to Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its status as on date; and

(c) the funds allocated and released for this purpose?

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 Rs. 200 crore grant-in-aid to FACT in March, 2008 to sustain the operations of the company. The Government is also providing Plan fund loans for renewal and replacement of some of equipments of the plants. The details of Plan fund loans provided to FACT in the last five years is as under:

(Amount in Crore)

Year	Plan Loan allocated to FACT
2007-08	15.00
2008-09	13.00
2009-10	34.00
2010-11	89.99
2011-12 (RE)	60.74

Company has again submitted a proposal for financial restructuring and also a cash grant for working capital requirement. Company has been suggested to get a detailed financial restructuring proposal made by a consultant for submission to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE).

Signal Maintenance

1597. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have allocated funds for modernization of signal maintenance; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds spent in the current plan period for signal maintenance and its modernization, zone-wise?

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

(b) Funds are allocated for modernization of signalling maintenance in S and T Plan Head no. 33 under Demand No.16. Funds utilized in the current plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) for signal maintenance and its modernization zone wise are as under:

(in Rs. in crore)

Zonal Railways	Funds utilized under Plan Head 33
1	2
Central Railway	297.71
Eastern Railway	551.58
Northern Railway	638.15
North Eastern Railway	141.35
Northeast Frontier Railway	205.87
Southern Railway	286.53
South Central Railway	450.5
South Eastern Railway	436.94
Western Railway	480.59
East Central Railway	454.5
East Coast Railway	353.06
North Central Railway	663.08
North Western Railway	126.47
South East Central Railway	306.23

1	2
South Western Railway	176.12
West Central Railway	260.61
Metro Railway	18.38
Total	5847.67

*Figures for the year 2011-12 are as per Budget Estimate.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Foreign Visits of Delegation

1598. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred on sending business delegations to other countries for exploring new areas/ market and setting up joint ventures during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has incurred expenditure on participation of Indian small scale enterprises/

entrepreneurs in exhibitions and buyers/sellers meets in which international bodies participated;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period;

(d) whether complaints have been received by the Government regarding providing false information/ documents by some participants to avail grants from the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and its organisations are providing financial assistance for deputation of MSME business delegations to other countries for exploring new areas of technology infusion/ upgradation, facilitating joint ventures, improving market of MSME products, foreign collaboration and participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions, trade fairs and buyer-seller meets in foreign countries as well as in India and holding international conference and seminars on topics and themes of interest to the MSMEs.

The details of the expenditure incurred in this regard by this Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year are given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Feb. 2012)
International Cooperation Scheme of the Ministry	175.00	200.00	399.42	142.00

The details of the expenditure incurred by Office of the Development Commissioner (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), an attached office of this Ministry, during each of the last three years and the current year are given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 16.3.2012)
SSI-Market Development Assistance Scheme of the O/o DC (MSME)	240.00	240.00	220.00	345.00

The details of the expenditure incurred by National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a PSU under the administrative control of this Ministry, during each of the last three years and the current year are given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Feb. 2012)
International Cooperation Programme of NSIC	503.35	629.20	779.96	695.93

(d) No complaints have been received by this Ministry as regards providing false information/ documents by participants.

(e) The question does not arise.

[English]

Utilization of Water for Irrigation

1599. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any mechanism for proper utilization of water for irrigation work from dams and reservoirs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Water Resources is implementing Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM) Programme for proper utilization of water for irrigation work from dams and reservoirs. Presently, the programme is being implemented in 151 projects with Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 16.25 million hectare (Mha). Since inception, an area of 19.69 Mha of CCA has been covered and central assistance of Rs. 472249.55 lakh has been released upto March, 2011.

[Translation]

Lower Painganga Irrigation Project

1600. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Lower Painganga Irrigation Project in Maharashtra is being delayed;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested the Central Government to provide assistance for completion of this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to provide financial assistance for the completion of Lower Painganga Irrigation Project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes Madam, as per the information from Government of Maharashtra, the work on Lower Painganga irrigation project is delayed.

(b) and (c) No proposal has been received from the State Government to provide Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for completion of this project.

(d) and (e) Central Assistance under AIBP is provided to the projects on the request from the concerned State Governments and as per the eligibility criteria of AIBP guidelines in vogue.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

1601. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise number of new houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) during the last three years as on date;

(b) the total amount incurred on the scheme;

(c) whether some target was fixed for the PMGY;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the number of people benefited from this scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development during the year 2000-2001. The scheme was transferred to Planning Commission in the year 2002-2003. As per the information received from Planning Commission, the scheme has been discontinued from the year 2005-06.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

[English]

Submission of Annual Reports

1602. SHRI R. THAMRAISELVAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory, under the Companies Act, 1956 for all companies to submit Annual Returns, Balance Sheet etc to the Government;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to take action against companies which do not conduct Annual General Meeting and submit Annual Reports;

(d) If so, the details thereof alongwith the mechanism adopted to identify such companies; and

(e) the number of companies which have not submitted their Annual Returns, Balance Sheet etc. to the Government during the last three years, State-wise and action taken by the Government against those companies?

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

(c) and (d) In addition to penal action, the companies, their directors/company secretaries who have defaulted in filing their Balance Sheets and Annual iteturns for 2006-07 to 2009-10 are debarred to file any document except certain event based information till they make the default good. Such defaulting companies are identified on line through MCA-21 e-governance portal.

(e) Number of companies, which have not submitted their Annual Returns and Balance Sheets during the last three years as on 19.03.2012 are as under:

Period	Annual Returns	Balance Sheet
2008-09	189099	187673
2009-10	218087	216786
2010-11	309125	315262

The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Name of Companies which have not submitted their Annual Returns and Balance Sheet during last three years

State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Annual Return	Balance Sheet	Annual Return	Balance Sheet	Annual Return	Balance Sheet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56	56	65	64	96	97
Andhra Pradesh	27883	27785	30985	31044	37849	38276
Arunachal Pradesh	10	11	12	12	36	37
Assam	231	237	274	266	861	941

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	2875	2852	3332	3313	4506	4605
Chandigarh	1742	1723	1986	1968	2580	2645
Chhattisgarh	462	452	627	610	1388	1422
Daman and Diu	33	34	47	45	55	56
Delhi	36952	36742	42222	41989	60590	62268
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	69	68	77	76	161	162
Goa	1371	1365	1649	1655	2338	2408
Gujarat	13195	12995	14482	14326	18252	18374
Himachal Pradesh	613	615	751	755	1093	1108
Haryana	2559	2553	2077	2974	4106	4187
Jharkhand	946	941	1132	1130	1756	1782
Jammu and Kashmir	1137	1149	1243	1247	1493	1506
Karnataka	11187	11090	13262	13159	18515	18661
Kerala	3355	3365	4442	4483	7522	7691
Lakshadweep	2	2	3	3	6	6
Maharashtra	43929	43699	50039	49770	68933	70392
Meghalaya	18	22	25	29	72	77
Manipur	19	19	19	19	30	31
Madhya Pradesh	2147	2088	2739	2704	4535	4638
Mizoram	6	8	7	9	11	11
Nagaland	28	31	32	32	50	54
Odisha	951	930	1336	1333	2625	2801
Punjab	3455	3392	3939	3889	5310	5425
Puducherry	291	299	376	400	628	652
Rajasthan	2298	2233	3099	3037	5862	5909
Tamil Nadu	21406	21284	24591	24517	32955	33379
Tripura	11	16	14	18	25	33
Uttar Pradesh	6498	6454	7431	7390	10862	10610
Uttarakhand	457	458	559	566	883	896
West Bengal	2907	2705	4313	3954	13141	14122
Total	189099	187673	218087	216786	309125	315262

Draft National Pharmaceutical Policy

1603. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the Draft National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2011 has elicited criticism from the pharmaceutical industry;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

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

Hindustan Photo Films

1604. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Photo Films (HPFs) is running into losses;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware of long pending wage revision for employees;

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

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to modernize the HPF;

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

(g) the time by which the same is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The losses for the last three years including the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Net loss	Operating loss
2008-09	890.26	13.73
2009-10	1009.21	13.46
2010-11	1156.65	11.84
2011-12 (till February, 2012)	1208.77	16.10

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended implementation of 1997 pay scale for the employees of HPF as a part of the revival proposal of the Company.

(e) There is a proposal for diversification and modernization as a part of the revival proposal.

(f) The Revival proposal of HPF involves diversification into IV fluids, Colour paper, Digital films and Non-Silver Films by using the existing infrastructure with modifications and installation of minimum additional facilities. Rs. 9 crores have been proposed for R and D trials to achieve product improvement and new product development.

(g) The diversification will be implemented within two years after revival package of HPF is approved by the Government.

Spending on Reserach of Fertilizers

1605. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is spending funds for carrying out research on sixty one fertilizers of each variety;

(b) if so, the details thereof in Andhra Pradesh compared to other States; and

(c) the funds spent on such research during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) There is a Plan Scheme titled "Science and Technology" Programme in the Department of Fertilizers under which Grants are given to various reputed institutes in the country. The Science and Technology (S and T) Programme of Department of Fertilizers primarily lays

emphasis at research and development of processes and equipments to lower specific energy consumption in fertilizer plants. Besides projects in the area of adopting pollution free means for chemical reaction in fertilizer plant vis-a-vis disposal of hazardous spent catalyst after recovery of valuable metals, recharging the fertility of the soil are also being sponsored by this Department. In addition, some projects on the side of fertilizer and insecticide usage in agricultural crops etc. are also being considered from the year 2006-07 onwards. All these Research and Development projects are being sponsored by this Department through premier academic institutions with the ultimate objective of disseminating successful outcomes to the fertilizer industry for adoption in production process.

During Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 Plan Expenditure under S and T Programme is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Actual	4.74	1.38	1.38	1.44	1.35

LPG Distributors in Punjab

1606. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG distributors in Punjab, district-wise;

(b) whether there are less number of LPG distributors in Punjab as compared to other States;

(c) the norms to appoint LPG distributors in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to appoint more distributors to meet the demand from the people of Punjab; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are operating 464 LPG

distributorships in the State of Punjab. The district-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The existing LPG distributorships of OMCs in the State of Punjab are sufficient to cater to the needs of the customers in the State.

(c) The locations for setting up of LPG distributorship are identified jointly by the OMCs, based on available refill sale potential, which can sustain operation of an LPG distributorship. The refill sale potential is based on several factors including population, population growth rate, economic prosperity of the location etc. Based on the population of the town, the refill ceiling limit has been fixed as under:

Type of Market	Monthly refill ceiling
Town with 10 lakh population	8000
Town with 10 to 20 lakh population	10000
Town with 20 to 40 lakh population	12000
Town with 40 lakh population	15000

In case of the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY), a potential sale of 600 refills is considered while deciding to open of a RGGLV distributorship.

(d) and (e) For accelerating the spread of LPG distribution network in rural areas and uncovered areas, OMCs have released advertisement for setting up of 39 regular LPG distributorships and 127 RGGLV distributorships in the State of Punjab.

Statement

*District-wise Details of LPG Distributorships
in the State of Punjab*

Sl.No.	Name of Districts	Number of LPG distributorships
1	2	3
1.	Amritsar	49
2.	Anandpur	1
3.	Barnala	6
4.	Bhatinda	29
5.	Bhunga	1
6.	Faridkot	12
7.	Fatehgarh Sahib	7
8.	Fazika	6
9.	Ferozpur	23
10.	Gurdaspur	31
11.	Hoshiarpur	23
12.	Jalandhar	49
13.	Kapurthala	15
14.	Ludhiana	69
15.	Mansa	9
16.	Moga	12
17.	Mohali	3
18.	Muktsar	9

1	2	3
19.	Nawanshahr	8
20.	Patiala	32
21.	Pathankot	12
22.	Roopnagar	12
23.	Ropar	1
24.	Sangrur	23
25.	SAS Nagar	10
26.	Taran Taran	12
Total		464

Use of India-made Execution Drugs

1607. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some reports that the US prison is using India-made execution drugs have come to the notice of the government; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The Government is examining the matter.

[Translation]

Setting up of Minorities Study Centres

1608. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra seeking financial assistance for setting up of minority study centres 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 MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal received by the Ministry so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Medicines under Price Control

1609. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has placed some drugs and medicines prepared with composition of such drugs under the price control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. 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 Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government / NPPA. However, as a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. 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.

Monitoring Committee for Vanishing Companies

1610. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Coordination and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to enquire against the issues related to vanishing companies and their promoters and also to take stock of follow up action against them;

(b) if so, the total number of such companies and their promoters against whom action has been taken till date; and

(c) the amount of money realized till date from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The term 'Vanishing Companies' is applied both to the Companies which cease to file their statements of return or where, after raising capital, the whereabouts of their Registered Office or their Directors are not known. A Central Coordination and Monitoring Committee was constituted in 1999 to identify such companies and recommend further action against them. Initially, 238 such companies were identified, out of which 119 companies subsequently started filing their returns with the Registrars of Companies [RoCs] concerned and were, therefore, removed from the list of Vanishing Companies. Another 32 of such companies have gone into liquidation. Currently there are 87 companies that are falling in the list of Vanishing Companies.

Prosecutions in respect of 86 companies have so far been filed under various Sections of the Companies Act for inducing investment of money by misrepresentation of facts, etc. Similarly, 82 FIRs have been filed with police in respect of certain Companies and their Directors whose whereabouts could not be traced despite efforts. It is, however, not possible to exactly quantify the amounts realised as the process of liquidation is still going on in large number of cases.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 1200 hours.

11.01¹/₂ hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Twelve of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid.
Shri Virbhadra Singh.

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 2010-2011, along with 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 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 6234/15/12]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 6235/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg
to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
 - (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6236/15/12]
 - (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
 - (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6237/15/12]
 - (3) A copy of the Public Enterprises Survey, 2010-2011 (Volume I and II) (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6238/15/12]
- THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND
MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN
KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions)

of the Ministry of Law and Justice for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6239/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6240/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 20 12-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6241/15/12]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6242/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): On behalf of Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha:

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XXVII Fourth Session, 2005.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6243/15/12]

2. Statement No. XXIV Fourth Session, 2005.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6244/15/12]

3. Statement No. XXIII Fourth Session, 2005.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6245/15/12]

4. Statement No. XXIII Fourth Session, 2006.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6246/15/12]

5. Statement No. XX Fourth Session, 2006.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6247/15/12]

6. Statement No. XIX Ninth Session, 2006.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6248/15/12]

7. Statement No. XIX Tenth Session, 2007.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6249/15/12]

8. Statement No. XVII Eleventh Session, 2007.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6250/15/12]

9. Statement No. XVI Twelfth Session, 2007.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6251/15/12]

10. Statement No. XIV Thirteenth Session, 2008.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6252/15/12]

11. Statement No. XII Fourteenth Session, 2008.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6253/15/12]

12. Statement No. XI Fifteenth Session, 2009.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6254/15/12]

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

13. Statement No. X Second Session, 2009.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6255/15/12]

14. Statement No. VIII Third Session, 2009.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6256/15/12]

15. Statement No. VIII Fourth Session, 2010.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6257/15/12]

16. Statement No. V Fifth Session, 2010.

[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6258/15/12]

17. Statement No. IV Sixth Session, 2010.
[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6259/15/12]
18. Statement No. III Seventh Session, 2011.
[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6260/15/12]
19. Statement No. II Eighth Session, 2011.
[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6261/15/12]
20. Statement No. I Ninth Session, 2011.
[Placed in library, *See* No. LT-6262/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2012-2013.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6263/15/12]
- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the year 2012-2013.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6264/15/12]
- (3) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2012-2013.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6265/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6266/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6232/15/12]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6333/15/12]

12.01 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

23rd to 26th Reports

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:-

- (1) Twenty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
- (2) Twenty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

- (3) Twenty-fifth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (4) Twenty-sixth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) on the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of Implementation of the Recommendations contained in the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Augmentation of Depleted Ground Water Level, Sustainable Development Conservation Management, use of Ground Water and Prevention of Water Pollution, pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to lay a statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources. As per Direction issued by the Hon. Speaker in pursuance of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Standing Committee concerning the Ministry of Water Resources presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th of August, 2011. The report relates to the augmentation of depleted ground water level, sustainable development, conservation, management, use of ground water, and prevention of water pollution.

Action Taken Notes on the recommendations/ observations contained in the above said report of the Standing Committee had been already sent to the Committee. There were 23 recommendation paragraphs in this report containing recommendations/observations

*Laid on the Table and also. Placed in Library, See No. LT 6267/15/12.

made by the Committee where action was called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations/ observations mainly related to the issues like augmentation of depleted ground water level, sustainable development, conservation, management, use of ground water and prevention of water pollution, etc.

Madam, because of the paucity of time, I would lay the statement on the Table of the House and would request that it might be considered as read.

12.03 hrs.

- (ii) **Status of Implementation of the Recommendations contained in 213th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11), Pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Science***

[*English*]

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): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation on the recommendations contained in the 213th Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

The present status of implementation is as per the statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

12.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6268/15/12.

**Treated as laid on the Table.

Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to declare Agricultural College and Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Chipilima, district Sambalpur, Odisha as a Central Agricultural University

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Sambalpur my Parliamentary Constituency is situated in the Western Odisha region in the State of Odisha. It is the commercial hub and the industrial and educational Centre of the Western Odisha region. It is well connected to the neighbouring States by road, rai and air, The farmers of the Sambalpur district as well as the entire western Odisha region would be benefitted if the existing Agricultural College and the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Chipilima in the said district be declared as the Central Agricultural University by the Central Government.

(ii) Need to address the problems of teachers working in private educational institutions in the country

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): The private educational institutions (unaided self-financing) are one of the major employers in the country. They are working in a highly commercial manner and charging exorbitant amount as fees but paying only a meagre amount to the teachers and staff as remuneration. The service conditions of teachers are also very pathetic. However, in many of the institutions they are paying attractive amounts to these teachers as remuneration through banks and collecting the substantial portion of it back as cash. This is only to evade the regulations stipulated by the authorities. These teachers cannot raise any dispute regarding their service conditions as they are adjudged as not "workmen" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. They cannot also claim minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act. I request the attention of the Government to this issue and take necessary actions to get justice to the thousands of teachers and staff employed in private educational institutions.

(iii) Need to open an Attestation Centre of Ministry of External Affairs at Calicut, Kerala for the convenience of NRIs hailing from Kerala

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): More than 4 million Indians are residing in the Gulf countries and out of this more than 60% of them are from Kerala. At present the certificates and other documents are required to get attested by the concerned Indian authorities including the MEA. The Kerala Govt, through NORKA, has opened three authentication centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode to help the public. However, these are further required to be attested by the MEA at New Delhi, Chennai or Goa. In order to help the NRIs, it is suggested that one Attestation Centre under the MEA should be opened in Kerala preferably at Calicut so that the majority of people working in the Gulf countries can utilise the services conveniently.

(iv) Need to change the parameters for sanction and selection of works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government regarding the need to sanction 187 works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in my Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

The scheme being implemented under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a unique one but its implementation and adoption of parameters in sanctioning and selection of the works needs overhaul. It is observed in the 11th Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh, the length of roads constructed is 9526 kms. and the funds released is rupees 2463 crores and the expenditure incurred is rupees 2490 crores. Even though there are lot of pending works need to be taken up, the Government is not giving priority to Andhra Pradesh in taking up works compared to other States for which the reasons are not known to the undersigned. My Constituency need to be included and should be given top priority as it has good marketing centers and there is lot of inconvenience due to the bad roads in rural areas especially in my Karimnagar Constituency.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development, to clear the 187 works for about Rupees 218 crores in my Parliamentary Constituency on utmost priority in the first year of 12th Five Year Plan period to

fulfil the wishes of the people of my Parliamentary Constituency.

(v) Need to provide water for drinking and irrigation purposes from Narmada Canal Project to villages in Barmer Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY (Barmer): A scheme was launched in 1996 for providing benefit to Rajasthan from Narmada Canal Project. There is scarcity of water in district Barmer of my Parliamentary Constituency, which is also a desert area. It was proposed to provide drinking water to 639 villages and irrigation facility to 108 villages of my Parliamentary Constituency, Barmer from Narmada canal project. The work for providing irrigation facility is under progress under the said scheme. My request to the Union Government is that a drinking water scheme may be formulated and implemented at the earliest in Panchayat Samiti Chohtan, Dhorimanna and Sindhari of Barmer district.

Hence, my request is that the work of supply of drinking water under the Narmada Canal Project should be ensured and the said Panchayat Samities may be linked with this project with immediate effect.

(vi) Need to connect Mavli junction to Marwar junction with broadgauge railway line in Rajsamand Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Rajsamand): There is a meter gauge railway line in North Western Railway from Mavli junction to Marwar junction in my Parliamentary Constituency, Rajsamand. As per the policy of the railways there should be uniform policy of gauge conversion throughout the country. Despite this, approval is not being given to convert Mavli to Marwar meter gauge line into broad gauge line. Survey of this railway line has already been conducted. This region is the largest mineral region from industrial point of view. If we see from religious point of view. If we see from religious point of view, we will find that world famous pilgrimages like Srinathji, Dwarkadhishji and Charbhujaji are also located in this region. If Mavli to Marwar meter gauge railway line is converted into broad gauge then Southern Rajasthan can be directly connected with the Western Rajasthan and it would prove useful from strategic point of view for the bordering areas lie Jodhpur, Barmer and Bikaner.

(vii) Need to take necessary steps to establish world class Universities in the country

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): The Government of India has announced that they will be establishing Central Universities of world class standards namely "World Class University". However, thereafter nothing much has been heard regarding the parameter of setting up of world class universities, The State Government of Gujarat has written a letter to the Government of India on 28.5.09 and reply is awaited from Government of India.

The Government of India in its reply into Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2208 on 2.12.09 has intimated that the Eleventh Plan envisaged establishment of 14 universities including one in Gujarat, aiming at world class standards. A concept note on the innovation universities has been prepared and placed in the public domain for stake holder comments and responses have been received from various quarters as inputs for finalizing the concept.

(viii) Need to address the problem of floods and erosion in Assam

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): The flood in Assam during 2011 affected total population of 941,080 under 522 revenue circles of 12 districts of Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Karbi Anglong, Sivsagar, Dhuburi and Chirag, The worst-hit districts were Dhemaji, Chirang, Kokorajhar, The floods have also damaged 43 embankments. During this flood periods number of bridges and roads got damaged, The livestock and crops perished and destroyed during recurring floods in Assam. After 64 years of independence in this scientific era successive Governments in Centre and State failed to combat floods in Assam which creates havoc every year.

The Central Government should come forward with long term and short-term plan with scientific approach, I urge upon the Government to declare flood and erosion in Assam as a National Disaster.

There is disturbing news that the water level of Brahmaputra comes down heavily which is unprecedented. Perhaps this is due to diversion of water in great bend of Brahmaputra in China. I urge upon the Central Government to clear the position of Brahmaputra across the border. Central Government should come out with a

concrete plan for proper utilization of Brahmaputra water in power and irrigation sector. Once again I urge upon the Central Government to take urgent steps to address the problem of flood and erosion in Assam.

(ix) Need to include 'cold wave' and 'frost' in the list of natural calamities

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): This year wheat, gram and mustard crops have got ruined due to cold wave and frost in Rajasthan. My Parliamentary constituency, Churu is repeatedly hit by drought. This year good crop was expected after good rain, but entire crop got ruined due to cold wave. The farmers/social/political organisations of the area met District Collector, and hon'ble Chief Minister and requested to get the assessment of crop done immediately. They are demanding relief for the farmers. The public representatives have made a demand in regard to providing relief to the farmers in Rajasthan Legislative Assembly but the State Government of Rajasthan is expressing its inability to take any action as the said calamity is not included in the list of natural calamities. Today, condition of farmer is very bad. The draught, which has been hitting the area for the last so many years, has ruined the farmers. Sometimes, the hopes of good crop emerge, but these kind of incidents severely affect the farmers. Besides, the State Government is incapable of taking any action. The farmers are the future of the country. They provide foodgrains. They must be helped. The demand for including cold wave and frost in the list of natural calamities on the lines of drought and excessive rain is being made for the last so many years. The State Government of Rajasthan has also made demand to the Government of India in this regard, but the Government has not taken any decision in this regard. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that while including cold wave and frost in the list of natural calamities, a special package to provide relief to the farmers of Rajasthan may be released.

(x) Need to enhance the per-meal rate for students residing in residential Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHAUDHARY (Katihar): Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya is an inspiring residential educational institution run by the Government of India. 80 per cent students studying in the said institutions hail

from rural areas. It is a matter of regret that the per student rate fixed for meals provided students residing in these Vidyalayas is meagre in proportion to the prevailing inflation. The rate fixed for meals to be provided to the students is Rs. 920 per month per student. It means expenditure made on meals of a student is Rs. 30 per day. In this age of high inflation, it is not possible to arrange a break fast and two quality nutritious meals for a student with this amount. I would like to demand that the existing per student rate of Rs. 920 per month should be enhanced to Rs. 1500 per month or in proportion to the price hike and arrangement should be made to make food items available at the Government rate so that the students studying in the school could get adequate nutritious meal.

(xi) Need to provide complete information on the harmful ingredients and effects of tobacco products to the consumers

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): It is very essential to know about the toxic and harmful ingredients contained in tobacco sachets. But not only common man, but the entire Government machinery is unaware of the full information about it. When question is asked, the Government has a standard reply that efforts are being made to obtain information in this regard. The Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry is the only laboratory where tobacco products can be tested, but it has also expressed its inability to conduct study on a large scale.

As per one report, the nicotine level are much higher in 'Pan Masala' than 'Gutkha' and 'Khaini'. At present, the Government collects many kind of taxes from the 'Gutkha' and 'Pan Masala' business which is worth Rs. 15 thousand crore but the consumers are not given information about the quantity of hazardous ingredients contained in it. Only incomplete information (Tobacco can cause cancer) is printed on the sachets, which is inadequate.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that as the Government collects taxes, it is Government's duty to provide full information in this regard to the consumers. Laboratories for testing tobacco products should be set up and adequate information should be provided to the consumers. If this cannot be done, production of pan masala including tobacco products should be completely banned in the country, so that the consumers and youth of the country may be saved.

(xii) Need for proper maintenance of stations from Chennai beach to Velacherry in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377. Chennai is India's fourth largest urban city. It has a well-established railway network. But since it could not cater to the needs of the growing population/ Mass Rapid Transit System was planned and it was completed till Velacherry. From Chennai Beach up to Velacherry, it covers a distance of about 25 kms; and it has more than 15 railway stations in between.

The sad story of MRTS is that none of the stations is maintained properly. There is no cleanliness in and around the station areas; there is no water facility. During some emergency situations, finding water in the station area is very difficult. Even though the stations were constructed recently, those are in a dilapidated condition. Basically, it lacks lighting facilities. One would find it fearsome to enter the stations during nights, as they are completely dark.

This issue needs immediate attention of the Government. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to look into this and see that the MRTS stations in Chennai are maintained properly.

(xiii) Need to protect the interests of people of West Bengal while making Teesta water-sharing agreement with Bangladesh

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): The West Bengal has two parts. One is south Bengal and other is North Bengal which is most backward. North Bengal's economy depends on Agriculture. There is no industry. North Bengal has 6 districts. There is a river name Teesta which originates from Sikkim and flows between Siliguri, Jalpaiguri and also Rangpur in Bangladesh and meets with Bay of Bengal. Much before the birth of Bangladesh responding the growing agitation for Teesta water for agriculture benefit in North Bengal, Teesta Barrage project were taken up by the West Bengal Government and the Planning Commission of India accorded its clearance on may 8th 1975. The work started in 1976 with a time frame upto 2015 for its completion. Now the Teesta Barrage has started to supply water for irrigation in Jalpaiguri, Darjling and Uttar Dinajpur districts. According to International Jaw

Bangladesh would get the share of Teesta water. Bangladesh is our neighbor country and we have good relations with Bangladesh. We are not opposed to our Central Government making any legitimate gesture of generosity for benefit of the people of Bangladesh, If the water share is 48:52, then at least one crore people of North Bengal would have to face starvation. So I request the Central Government before taking a decision in this regard the Government of West Bengal and elected representatives of North Bengal region should be consulted.

(xiv) Need to formulate development schemes under Integrated Action Plan in consultation with the local Member of Parliament

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): The Integrated Action Plan finalization of projects is being decided without a formal process of discussing with the local MPs.

The projects are implemented without consulting elected representatives but with whims and fancies of civil servants.

Unless the requirements of the people which are critical are not brought forward the impact of this programme will be minimal.

In my constituency the major challenge is shortage of water for both drinking and agriculture and roads. However, water project was not taken up but anganwadis were built.

We need to focus on 2 or 3 major interventions only so that people benefit and the left extremist problem is resolved.

(xv) Need to accord approval to the schemes under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in Rajasthan

[Translation]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): The Union Government had launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in April, 2005. The main objective of this scheme was to electrify all the villages and hamlets which were without electricity and to provide electricity to the rural families (alongwith BPL families) till 2011-12. Under this scheme 90 per cent of funds are being provided by the Government of India in the form of grants

and 10 per cent of funds are being given as loans. Rural Electrification Corporation has been made the nodal agency for the implementation of this scheme.

An amount of 1307 crore rupees was approved by the Union Government for 40 schemes in Rajasthan under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana and only hamlets with a population of more than 300 were included in it. The work of 25 schemes has been completed in the first phase and the work of 15 schemes in the second phase are likely to be completed by 2011.12.

On the request of a number of states alongwith Rajasthan, the Union Government raised the financial limit from 1 lakh to 4 lakh (6 lakhs for desert and mountainous areas) for intensive electrification of villages and also the hamlets with a population of 100 to 300 people. Likewise, the limit for electrification/intensive electrification of unelectrified villages has been raised from 6.5 lakh rupees to 13 lakh rupees. The limit for desert and hilly areas is 18 lakh rupees.

32 supplementary schemes worth 1456.91 crore rupees under the amended financial limit issued in February, 2008 by the Ministry of Power, Government of India have been forwarded to the Rural Electrification Corporation for approval and the approval of the Union Government for the same is still pending.

Hon. Minister of Power, the Union Government informed the hon. Chief Minister through a letter dated 7.4.2011 that in the remaining period of 11th Five Year Plan, the supplementary schemes will be taken up after getting approval of the competent authority under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana phase-2.

Most of the people in the state live in hamlets and the State Government is making all possible efforts to provide electricity connection to such people. As the number of household connections is large, it is not possible for the State Government to provide connections to all of them through its resources. Therefore, the Union Government should immediately approve the supplementary schemes of the State Government so that 15149 hamlets with a population of 100 to 300 people can be included in the Grameen Vidyutikaran scheme and electricity connections could be provided to 5.12 lakh BPL families alongwith these rural households.

12.04¹/₂ hrs.

**RAILWAY BUDGET (2012-13)—GENERAL
DISCUSSION
DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT
(RAILWAYS), 2012-13
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 2011-12
AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 2009-10—*CONTD.***

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): I am grateful and congratulate the UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi, hon. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji and the hon. Railway Minister for taking special initiative with regard to passenger facility, safety and modernization of the railways and making announcement of long distance trains for Rajasthan in this Railway Budget. I am thankful to the government for making announcement with regard to the upgradation of the Balotra station as a model station in the Railway Budget. Besides it, I urge that the tourist attracting city Jaisalmer, railway station should be upgraded to model station.

I would like to thank the Government for granting approval to the construction of railway overbridge in Balotra. Construction of two railway over bridges is under process in Banner. These would enable the smooth moving of traffic and provide relief from traffic jams. It was expected that in this Railway Budget, long distance trains would be introduced from Banner-Jaisalmer and the sanction would be granted to lay a railway line between Jaisalmer and Kandla but there is no such mention in the budget about it. Gauge conversion has been completed on Samdri-Bhildi railway line in Banner district in my Parliamentary constituency and trains are being run from this line to Jodhpur-Gandhidham and Bikaner-Mumbai. It was expected that there would be announcement of introducing train services from Samdari-Bhildi to Barmer-Mumbai but there is no mention in the budget about it.

There is abundance of coal, gypsum, crude oil, limestone and gas reserves in Barmer-Jaisalmer districts in my Parliamentary Constituency. This area is important from the view point of solar energy generation, tourism,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

defence and industry. Around 20 per cent of the total crude oil of the country is being produced here. But these border districts are cut off from the rest of the parts of the country in absence of railway facilities. I would like to urge the Government to give priority for development of railway infrastructure and railway link in Barmer-

Jaisalmer in my Parliamentary Constituency for the growth of industries, coal and iron ore mines.

I had urged earlier also that my Parliamentary Constituency is rich in natural resources and there is a huge scope for setting up industries there based on the available raw material. The vacant land of railways in Barmer can be commercially utilised through PPP.

If a factory for manufacturing railway equipment is set up in Barmer and Jaisalmer, the local people would not have to migrate to other states. Further, the people of Marwar are residing throughout the country and they are contributing significantly to trade and industry. If my Parliamentary Constituency Barmer and Jaisalmer is linked with Janambhumi/Karmabhumi/Matribhumi railway service with every far flung state of the country, it will facilitate the regional development of Barmer and Jaisalmer.

In Barmer district of my Parliamentary Constituency, there are 45 unmanned railway crossings in Samdari-Munabav railway zone. Out of these, the railway under bridges are being constructed on two unmanned railway crossings and the work of manning four railway crossings has been completed. But, there is a need to bring the remaining 39 unmanned railway crossings into the manned category. Because, due to it, there are possibilities of loss of people as well as animals.

4 unmanned and 8 manned railway crossings are lying closed, because these are on the link roads, built under the Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana. As a result of which the villages are not able to avail the benefits of roads constructed under this important scheme. Therefore, I request the Government to grant approval immediately for manning 39 unmanned railway crossings and for starting the construction work of 12 crossings on link roads, constructed under the PMGSY.

One of the biggest cantonments is situated in Banner where the army personnel from other states stay to defend the country. These army personnel have to travel via Delhi/Ahmedabad/Jaipur to reach their destinations. At the same time, there is a thriving textile business in Balotra

industrial area. Therefore, to promote this industry, there is an urgent need of start railway service from the other parts of the country to this place. Half number of coaches of 12489/12490, Dadar-Jodhpur-Bikaner Express should be started from Banner on pilot basis so that the residents of Banner will get direct train for Mumbai and the Railway Department will be able to assess the possibility of transportation in this route.

At last, I express my gratitude again to hon. Sonia Gandhi, hon. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and hon. Railway Minister for presenting a popular budget and I support this budget.

[*English*]

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): In connection with the Railway Budget for the year 2012-13 presented by the Govt., it is to bring to the kind notice of the government that the entire state of Tamil Nadu is totally disappointed with the way the Railway Budget neglected the State of Tamil Nadu. As our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma said that the Railway Budget does not adequately address the rail infrastructure needs of Tamil Nadu or meet the specific requirements of the State. The State Government's request for 16 new trains on specific tracks connecting important destinations has been ignored. The 10 new trains that are to be introduced in the current year are not as requested by Tamil Nadu. The requests for gauge conversion of six railway lines and electrification of Villupuram—Katpadi section, creation of the Oragadam Rail Link to Avadi to connect the two industrial hubs with State cooperation and double laning of Villupuram-Tiruchi stretch have not been included in the budget. Similarly, it is disappointing to note that there has been no announcement of a dedicated freight corridor in the Southern Sector originating in Chennai. When the scheme was announced in 2006 in the Eastern and Western Sectors, the Southern Sector should have been included considering the importance of Tamil Nadu as a manufacturing hub. Chennai gets 18 additional suburban services against 75 sanctioned for Mumbai and 44 additional services and 50 new services for Kolkata. Therefore, I urge upon the government to provide justice to the State of Tamil Nadu as demanded by our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

While participating in the Railway Budget, I wish to take the privilege to mention over here some of the demand concerning my parliamentary constituency. The

*Speech was laid on the Table.

work on Pafani to Poiachi, Poiachi to Palakkad and Poiachi to Coimbatore of gauge conversion was to be completed by 31.03.2012, but the way the work is progressing I doubt it will take some more time inviting cost escalation. This is one of the factors which the Railways are facing all over the country. There is a growing demand for a halt station at Aachipatti *i.e.* Polachi (North) as the present railway station is far away and the Aachipatti is a fast developing area with a sizable population with a lot of commercial activities. There is also a growing demand to set up stations at Kovilpalayam and Chettipalayam falling under Palgkkad Division of Southern Railway. There were stations at these places, but cancelled before the gauge conversion work. Similarly there is also a demand to set up a railway station at Thippampatti and Poolankanar falling under Madurai Division of Southern Railway. Poolankanar be made as a station with facility for freight movements as from here a lot of movement of cotton, vegetable takes place and moreover there are many warehouses existing at this place. With this I conclude my speech with a request that the Railway may please be kind enough towards Tamil Nadu State and implement all those demands made by our Hon'ble Chief Minister.

*SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA (Raichur): I would like to express my views on Railway Budget presented by the Hon'ble Railway Minister, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, for the year 2012-13.

First of all, I would like to express my deep concern about the steep increase in the rail fares, which was announced in the current Budget. This hike, I should say, is a bolt to the common man who travel in the Sleeper coaches and the unreserved coaches. Even though there is a need to increase the passenger fares to a minimum extent, the quantum of increase is very much high and it hurts the common man very badly. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to roll back the heavily increased rail fare, especially in the sleeper class and second class sitting passengers.

In this budget, the Hon'ble Minister has tried to address the needs of the people of all sections of the society, but he has miserably failed to satisfy the people of Karnataka. This Railway Budget has hardly considered the demands of the people of Karnataka. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Railway Minister about the injustice done to Karnataka.

The upgradation of Stations would provide safe drinking water, pay and use toilets, high-level platforms, better accessibility for the physically challenged among many other facilities at these stations, the Hon'ble Minister has selected 84 Stations as Adarsh Stations. But, I would like to mention that no Station has been selected from my Parliamentary Constituency, Raichur in the list, which, I feel, is the ill-treatment meted out to the people of Karnataka. I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to include the Stations as Adarsh Station in my Parliamentary Constituency, Raichur, Karnataka.

During the last three years, the Railways have announced the upgradation of stations as Adarsh Stations. I urge upon the Minister to see that the works on the Adarsh Stations are taken up on top priority basis.

I would like to know from the Hon'ble Railway about the current status of internet facility which was to be introduced in the Howrah Rajdhani Express. I would also like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that whether this facility is included in all the long distance trains, not only in Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto Express Trains but also in all the Superfast long 'distance trains; and if not, the reasons for the same and by what time all these trains would get internet facility?

I would like to mention that the ongoing projects in Karnataka are not given sufficient funds for immediate completion. If this is the case, then what is the point in announcing series of new railway projects? I really can't understand the policy of the Indian Railways? I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to allocate more funds for the ongoing projects in Karnataka for early completion, which will be of great help to the people of Karnataka.

Now, I would like to bring the following demands of the people of my Parliamentary Constituency, Raichur, Karnataka to the kind attention for the Hon'ble Minister:

- (i) The running of Bangalore Rajdhani Express from Bangalore to Hazrat Nizamuddin should be increased from 4 days to daily. I am given to understand that this is not financially viable and will not meet the Railway Board norms. I am surprised to mention here that whether the Ministry considers only revenue aspects rather than passenger amenities. I strongly demand that this Bangalore Rajdhani Express should run daily for the convenience of the passengers.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

- (ii) I demand that Train No. 15015/15016 should be given a commercial halt at Raichur as against the present technical halt for the benefit of the passengers to board this train.
- (iii) I would like to place the demand of providing one 2nd A.C. and one 3rd A.C. Coach in Rayalaseema Express (Hyderabad-Tirupati), which runs via Raichur.
- (iv) A new railway line formation is being carried out from Munirabad-Mehaboob Nagar line via Raichur. I would like to reiterate here that with the completion of this line, a distance of nearly 20 kms. of journey would be reduced from Hyderabad to either Hubli, Kolhapur or Vasco. The work is not progress upto the expected pace due to the negligence on the part of concerned Railway authorities. Though the State Government is supporting with the supporting staff, the work is still running on snail pace. I would like to request the Railway Ministry to allocate substantial funds of Rs. 30 crores and to pull up the-concerned authorities for speedy completion of this project.
- (v) I would like to impress upon the Railways to allocate a sum of Rs. 5 crores for early completion of the going Gadwal-Raichur railway line which is nearing completion.
- (vi) As regards the provision of rail connectivity from Raichur to Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Jodhpur, the Hon'ble Minister is requested that the trains running between Bangalore to Ahmedabad, Jodhpur and Jaipur be routed through Guntakal, Raichur, Gulbarga and Sholapur. This would help in providing direct train connectivity to the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka region. This would not, however, cost any extra amount to the Railway's exchequer but would provide facilities to the so-called backward region of the State.
- (vii) I request the Hon'ble Minister to provide stoppage of Train Nos. 12429, 12430, 12591, 12592, 16613, 16614, 11043, 11044, 12735, 16381, 16382, 12627 and 12628 at Yadgir Railway Station which falls in my Parliamentary Constituency. This will not cost anything on Railways' exchequer but would facilitate the passengers of my Constituency with the connectivity facilities.

- (viii) I had already demanded that a Garib Rath Express Train No. 12535/12536 which runs between Secunderabad to Yeshwantpur may be extended upto Mysore. This would provide direct rail connectivity to the palace city of Mysore. I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to consider this request favourably.
- (ix) It is earnestly demanded of introducing a new train link between Bangalore-Gulbarga Intercity Express to meet the demand of the people of Gulbarga, Yadgir and Raichur Districts. The present train facility from Gulbarga is very scanty comparing to the demand of the people.
- (x) I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister that there has been large number of thefts and robberies are taking place Yadgir Railway Station. In order to protect the stranded passengers at Yadgir Railway Station, I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to start a Railway Protection Force outpost for the benefit of the passengers.

I urge upon they Hon'ble Railway Minister to consider the above mentioned demands of the people of my Parliamentary Constituency, Raichur, Karnataka which will go a long way in facilitating the people for their rail journeys.

[Translation]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): We all, say that the railway opens a great possibility of all around development. We call railway the harbinger of development. According to the List of Business, this discussin was about to start from 19 March but due to internal issues of the ruling alliance, a unique example took place in the country of Parliament as the railway minister resigned after presenting the budget and a new Minister took the oath of the office.

The rail fare has not been increased in the last 10 years but the facilities for the passengers are also being neglected. But, by enhancing the fare in this year, the Government had compensated the delay of all these 10 years. If, the fare is increased gradually, it dies not become a burden. The Goernment has decided to enhance the revennue by Rs. 4000 crore by increasing the prices of platform ticket from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 as well

*Speech was laid on the Table.

as by increasing the prices of tickets of the second and sleeper classed which are used by the majority of the people. The Government should also increase the facilities for the passengers along with increasing the fare. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide clean seats, toilets, healthy food and security of passengers. The Government cannot deny it. It is the biggest scheme of the Government till date. This scheme involves Rs. 601000 crore and the budgetary support of Rs. 24 thousand crore. The Union Government has allocated Rs. 4 Thousand crore more as compared to earlier budgets. Before the rail budget the freight has been increased. On today itself, 18 people died in an accident which occurred at unmanned railway crossings in Hathras, therefore, the Government needs to pay more attention to it. The Railway Department is expanding its network by setting up medical college and other undertaking apart from its field, but it cannot be silent on the issues related to lives of the people. All railway crossings of the country should be manned and gates should be set up. In Pimplekhuti village of Vani tehsil of Yavatmal district of My Parliamentary Constituency, there is unmanned railway crossings. I demand to man this crossing immediately.

In the same way, the villages and citizens have got divided due to railway lines. It has become difficult for people to cross railway lines. Considering the problems being faced by the people, I request the Government to allocate necessary funds for the construction of Babupeth railway gate, Majari railway gate, Ghughghus railway gate, and Varora gate which have already been approved by the Railways of my Parliamentary Constituency, I would also like to request the Government to ensure the construction of these crossing on priority basis. The height of the platforms, on which the narrow gauge has been converted into broad gauge is very low. Due to it, the passengers face a lot of problems in boarding and deboarding the trains. The differently abled persons have to face great difficulties and they are very disappointed. It causes accidents also. Similarly, the link train between Ballarshah and Mumbai has not been started despite an announcement made in this regard in the Budget. Earlier pit line was considered as the reason for this. Now, that pit line is also ready. While considering this, I request the Government to take steps for introducing the link train between Ballarshah and Mumbai.

All the trains have stoppage at Ballarshah which is the last and important railway station in the Central Railway. The people of this region will be benefited if the said station is declared as commercial stoppage of trains

instead of technical stoppage. I request the hon. Minister to consider this. I am briefly placing my demands in regard to my Parliamentary Constituency:-

- (1) Link Express of 8 coaches should be introduced from Ballarshah to Mumbai.
- (2) The Nandigram Express having eight coaches which starts from Ballarshah railway station should be linked to the Maajri railway station.
- (3) A shuttle train service should be introduced between Ballarshah and Nagpur.
- (4) A direct train should be introduced from Chennai/Tirupati to Amritsar.
- (5) The train running between Yashwantpur and Korba should be extended upto Howrah and
- (6) Approval may be given to PRS in Ami, district Yavatmal.

Therefore, I request Government to take measure for increasing the height of platforms at all the stations of Chanda fort, Nagabheed-Gondia railway line. Further, I would also demand the government to make necessary arrangements for handicapped persons at all the platforms so they can board or deboard the trains. Besides, the time of stoppage of trains may be increased for them. Since the inception of the customer care service through call centres, the local inquiry service has been stopped at the Railway Stations due to which people are facing a lot of inconvenience. I demand to resume the telephone enquiry service at the railway stations. In this context, I have also requested to restore this facility at Chandrapur and Ballarshah railway stations. It should be implemented. In the year 2000, a project regarding laying 49.5 km. Wadsa-Armari-Gadchiroli new railway line in collaboration with the State Government has been sanctioned, however its construction cost is escalating as no steps have been taken by the Government for its construction. This year, only Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned in the Railway Budget for this purpose. The Minister should have also made announcement regarding the tentative date of this railway line.

*SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA (Bellary): Railways is the life line of India which connect the length and breadth of our country. Since its inception in the year 1853, the Indian Railways has been established as one of the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

important means of transport. Since the Indian Railways is completely owned and operated by the Government of India, therefore, instead of focusing on any particular state or region, its aim should be to meet the interests and aspirations of the entire state. However, it is unfortunate that the Budget presented by both UPA-1 and UPA-2, completely ignores the inclusive and integrated approach due to which resentment is brewing among the people. Not only this, in this Budget priority has been given to development of particular region as was done last year. Such tendency is not a good indication for a vast democratic country like India and it can give rise to mutual enmity among the people.

In a democratic welfare state, the welfare of the people instead of profit making is paramount for any undertaking. Our country which has already been facing the situation of price rise due to defective financial policy and monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India, the Government by increasing the passenger fares has further worsened its condition. The Government which declared itself as pro-people, always tried to marginalise the people which is clearly reflected in all its policies and particularly in the increase effected by it in the passenger fares in the Railway Budget. Marginal increase has been effected in the AC class fare, whereas; sleeper class and unreserved class passengers have been heavily burdened by the increase in fares.

The Government is emphasising on updating information on internet and mobile instead of strengthening our existing passenger information system and making it foolproof. I would like to ask as to why all facilities are introduced keeping in view the interests of rich people? Why no announcements have been made in this Budget for increasing the number of general coaches in the long distance trains. Announcements have been made for introducing additional trains in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, however, no attention has been paid towards states like Karnataka where the railway network is limited.

The Government has neither made any announcement nor taken any steps for providing separate coaches for women to ensure their safety, though they constitute around 50% of the total population. It is absolutely essential to deploy women police personnel in trains in view of the increasing number of crimes against women during train journey. Besides, it is also essential to make the existing compartments more spacious.

The Government has not so far made any provision for arranging creches for the women employees working

with the railways as had been announced by the UPA-I Minister of Railways, Ms. Mamata Banerjee.

No provision has been made for providing relaxation in age limit to women regarding recruitment in Railways and for their reservation. Besides, no provision has been made for the recruitment of semi-skilled and skilled male/female personnel and thereby avoiding the additional financial burden on railways through the recruitment of lakhs of unskilled persons to get political benefit.

No announcement regarding the implementation of proposal of constructing over-bridges on all those unmanned railway crossings, which are prone to accident, has been made.

There is no mention of any policy decision with regard to the construction of railway stations and providing halts in accordance with the regional aspirations and expectations in the interests of the common man.

Almost 60 percent of people in India are dependent on agriculture in this era of globalisation, there is no provision of any special facility or relaxation for those people and entrepreneurs who are engaged with agriculture to encourage them to use railways as a means of transportation.

The railway network of my State Karnataka specially Bellari which I represent, reminds the administrative period of Lord Curzon and Lord Dalhousie. Announcing a few schemes is an injustice to this area as this area is full of natural resources and providing the transportation facilities to the people residing there will give a fillip to the economy of the country. Considering the abundance of natural resources in this area, the demand for setting up a rail coaches manufacturing factory in this district of South India has been made for many years, but the Union Government and Ministry of Railways have not heeded to it.

Therefore, at the end I would like to reiterate that instead of bridging the regional inequality, this rail budget tends to widen it. Insensitiveness to women, love for the rich people, indifference towards the poor and the Dalit, negligence of the youth specially students, additional financial burden on the people who are already facing inflation, arbitrary hike in the passenger fare by giving excuses of alliance etc, are main features of this Rail Budget. In one state, the Government has increased the sub-urban train services and in the other big states like

Karnataka, it has shown negligence. This budget identifies such a federal system and it is a matter of concern.

In brief, I would like to reiterate some demands related to my Parliamentary Constituency and I would request the hon. Railway Minister to oblige us by fulfilling these demands.

***TO INTRODUCE NEW TRAINS:** Chennai-Mumbai via New Pakala-Solapur; Yashwantpur-Jodhpur via Guntakal; Hubli-Sikandarabad via Gadag; Mysure-Vijapur via Chitradurg; Dharwad-Hubli-Gulbarga.

INTERCITY SERVICE: Bellari to Bangalore - via Raidurg; Guntakal-Hubli -Dharwad via Bellari; Guntakal - Haspet.

EXTENSION OF THE EXISTING TRAINS: Train No. 06554 from Solapur to Chennai; Train No. 6551 from Yashwantpur-Solapur to Shirdi, Train No. 01215 from Kurla - Yashwantpur to Chennai; Train No. 057471 from Guntakal to Gulbarga, Train No. 057471 from Hospet to Gadag, Train No. 57475 from Tirupati to Bellari.

INCREASING THE FREQUENCY OF TRAINS: To run Train No. 06539 from Yashwantpur three times a week, to run Train No. 17225 from Hubli-Vijayawada daily, To run Kolhapur-Tirupati train No. 17451 daily.

CHANGING THE SCHEDULE OF TRAINS: To run Humpri Express bound to Hubli at 22.30 8' Clock; To run Train No. 57421, Hubli-Tirupati train at 6 O' Clock.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: New rail line from Raidurga to Tumkur via Pavagada, New rail line from Bellari to Gulbarga via Tekkala Kot.

At last, I would request the Government to take initiatives regarding ensuring facilities to the common passengers and safety of the women as this is an essential aspect. Furthermore, I would request the Government to withdraw the proposed increase in the passenger fare specially the fares of sleepers and unreserved category.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahsena): I would like to express my view point on the Railway Budget 2012-13 and I request the Government that my views should not be neglected and be considered.

Railways is called the lifeline of our country. India has the world's fourth largest railway network.

I thank the Government for its proposal regarding allocation of 10 crore rupees in the railway budget to the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad for setting up of Railway Design Centre. I appreciate the proposal in regard to setting up locomotive factory in Kutch. I also appreciate the new proposals which have been made under the Izzat Scheme which aims at ensuring respectful journey to the poor people of society. I appreciate the provision which has been made for introducing new trains in Gujarat. I also appreciate the proposal of giving travel concession to various categories of travellers like students, sports persons, scouts and guides, farmers, senior citizens, teachers, youth, patients etc.

Perhaps the Railway Budget 2012-13, which has been presented in the Parliament, is the first railway budget which has been staring at rejecting before passed in the Parliament. This Budget has shattered the hopes of the people in the country.

New announcements have been made in all the budget which have been presented so far. The Government makes new announcements before fulfilling the old ones. The Railways had also made similar promises last year which have not been fulfilled so far and new announcements have been made regarding introduction of new trains, laying of railway track etc. Already several projects are laying pending with the Railways which will take another 10 years to complete, despite this new announcements have been made by it. I would like to ask as to whether the people should expect fulfilment of these new announcements?

It seems that this Railway Budget, 2012-13 revolves around the Kakodkar Committee, constituted for Railway Safety and the report of the Pitroda Committee on railway modernization. It seems that this budget is influenced by Hon. Prime Minister and the Planning Commission that is the reason why the fares have been increased by the Railways.

The Kakodkar Committee had recommended for levying safety surcharge of 3 rupees on every passengers ticket however Trivediji has increased fares by 10 to 20% in all categories. Passenger fares have been increased by 2 paise per km for ordinary second class, 3 paise per Km for express second class and 5 paise per km for sleeper class and, besides, platform ticket has also been

increased to Rs. 5/-. From this, it seems that this Budget has gone one step ahead of the recommendation made by the Kakodkar Committee for setting up the Railway Safety Authority.

In this Railway Budget the Government has emphasized on Safety. Every measure revolves around safety. Despite this some or the other railway accidents occur every week. 80-90% of railway occur at railway crossings and unmanned level crossing. Through in the previous railway budget, Mamataji had promised that 5000 railway employees will be appointed every year for deploying at unmanned level crossing however no progress has been made in this regard. In the railway budget, fares have been increased after 8-9 years. Alongwith this, it is being said that new trains will be introduced. I would like to ask as to why the Railways is taking burden of social responsibilities when it does not have resources? When it is not self-reliant then how can it handle social responsibilities.

In this Railway Budget, the Government by increasing the passenger fares, has put additional burden on the people.

In the railway budget, announcements have been made for laying new railway lines but where is the fund? Whether the Railways is increasing passenger fares and freight charges for laying these new railway lines? Whether the Railways in order to fulfil its aim proposes to mobilise funds from the people by way of increasing fares.

An amount of approximately 60,000 crore rupees are likely to be spent on strengthening facilities like construction of bridges, laying of tracks, installing signals engine, increasing coaches and on safety of passengers. The Railways by way of ensuring that it will provide safety to passengers, has put entire burden on Central revenue and on people through increasing fares.

Besides increasing passenger fares from 10 to 30 % in the railway budget of 2012-13 the hon. Minister of Railways has in the name of improving the condition of Railways, linked the freight charges with the prices of diesel. This is the first time in history that such a step has been taken by the railways which means whenever the prices of diesel increase the railways freight charges will also increase, while the freight charges have already been increased upto 20%. I would like to ask to when the freight charges have already been increased then why the Railways felt the necessity of linking it with the prices of diesel?

The hon. Minister of Railways has increased the fares however no attention has been paid towards the facilities of people. Even today, people have to stand in long queues for buying tickets, as additional counters have not been provided.

Attention has only been paid on increasing fares and not on cleanliness or railways stations.

In this Budget, the hon. Minister of Railways has emphasized on safety however even today women have to face a lot of difficulties. There is no separate coach for them, they are compelled to travel in crowded coaches. Hence, I request that alongwith increasing fares, the Government should also pay attention towards security and safety of women.

In this Budget, the Government has made only announcements in the name of providing facilities and hiked the train fares which perhaps the common man would not be able to bear easily.

I would like to draw your attention towards my district Mehsana where even today the people are facing a lot of inconvenience during train journey.

Due to 20-25% increase in fares of goods transportation the salt industry of Gandhidham has been incurring a loss of 1 crore rupees and the power plants in Gujarat are increasing a loss of 300 crore rupees.

In pre budget exercise, the increase effected by the Railways first in freight charges and then in passenger fares from 2 to 30 paise, would severely affect the middle classes of society as the increase in the cost of transportation automatically push the prices of essential commodities like salt and now upwards. It is hike double jeopardy for the middle classes. The Government should have considered over this. I criticise both these increase and I propose to roll back this hike.

I propose to start India's first hospital trains from Gujarat. A new train should be introduced from Patna to Mumbai via Mehsana, Palanpur and Surat as no direct train facility is available to North Gujarat till now.

Instead of increasing rail fares, we should try to find out alternative source of income so that the people may not be burdened. There is a need to pay more attention towards safety and security of the people.

No separate provision has been made for senior citizen in the budget. The facilities should be made available for them.

The condition of filthy stations, worn out coaches and poor pantry services should be improved so that the passengers may not have to face inconveniences.

The basic railway infrastructure should be developed and resources-should be developed. There is need to pay more attention towards safety and security of the railways.

Better catering facilities should be made available to the common passengers and concrete steps should be taken to maintain cleanliness. The old promise of providing medical services in the long distance trains has remained unfulfilled. This service should be provided.

Double Decker train and Duranto train should be run from Ahmadabad to Delhi, Rakes should be increased at Kadi which is known as the cotton city of the country. The land acquisition process on the Delhi-Mumbai Railway corridor has been put on back burner. Panic has been created among the farmers of Gujarat in this regard. A meeting of Public representatives Parliamentarians-railway administration and farmers should be called to hold talks with regard to compensation and other proposals put forward by the farmers.NP the slums constructed on railway land should be replaced by 'pucca houses'.

A training centre to tackle emergency condition in railway under Disaster Management System (DMS) should be set up in Gujarat because Gujarat ranks number one in DMS.

The number of security personnels deployed in trains should be increased. Upto 90 percent of women should be recruited in this department.

[English]

*RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): I may like to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister of Railways for having presented a progressive and beautiful budget which win not only generate the revenue but also improve the performance of the railway department in near future.

Further I may like to draw kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways towards the following works of my parliamentary constituency-District Pratapgarh (U.P.)

*Speech was laid on the Table.

which are of utmost urgent nature for the welfare of the public of this area as well as surrounding districts:

1. A new train from Pratapgarh via-Amethi-Raibareli-Kanpur to Pune needs to be introduced.
2. A railway gate needs to be installed between Jagesarganj-Chilbila(912/2-3 Gate No. 88C).
3. Work on ROB at Chilbila Crossing No. 84-B which is in progress needs to be expedited.
4. Halt/Station at Neema/Gopalpur on the Varanasi-Lucknow via Sultanpur line which travels about 20 kms. but there is no halt or station in this entire area.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister of Railways now. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): Madam, at the outset I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the hon. Members who have participated in the General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2012-13, Demands for Grants on Account for 2012-13, Supplementary Demands for Grants 2011-12, and Demands for Excess Grants 2009-10.

In these two-and-a-half days, more than 200 hon. Members from the two Houses, cutting across party-lines have raised very pertinent issues about the Railway Budget and the railway organization at large. The wisdom of the House, as emanating from many of the senior Parliamentarians like Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, Shri Rewati Raman Singh, Shri Inder Singh Namdhari, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan, Shrimati Supriya Sule, Shri Dinesh Yadav, Shri Bhujbal, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Yogi Aditya Nath, Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shri Tufani Saroj, Shri Lalji Tandon, Shri Umashankar Singh, Janab Shafiqur Rahman Barq, Shri P.C. Chacko, Chaudhary Lal Singh, Shri Madan Lal Sharma and other eminent stalwarts, has made me so much wiser in just a few days of my taking over.

Madam, I would like to assure the House that the points raised by the hon. Members will receive my utmost attention and I will take appropriate action on each one of them, wherever feasible.

*Not recorded.

My worthy leader, Kumari Mamata Banerjee gave Indian Railways a roadmap through her Vision 2020 Document. She envisaged that the Indian Railways will cater to the needs of the people across the country and across income strata. The objective was to deepen and broaden the agenda of inclusive growth. I salute the core objective underlined in her vision to take the Indian Railways on a new path of high growth. I am committed to continue the work on the agenda.

I intend to galvanize efforts towards mopping up resources through other measures to fill the gap created by providing the much needed relief to the *aam admi*. I would like to assure all the hon. Members that I intend to launch an aggressive drive to mop up resources through non-conventional means.

This would be achieved through PPP initiatives that are in the pipeline. These would be given an increased thrust and taken forward on a fast track to augment conventional methods of resource mobilization. I am also convinced that advertising, as a source of earning, has not been fully exploited. Huge potential exists due to the prominent locations where our stations are located. This would allow me to meet the aspirations of the poor, whose reliance on the Indian Railways as the most affordable and reliable form of travel is well-established. There would be a focussed approach for utilizing the vacant land and air-space available with the Railways, while fully complying with the norms laid down by the Government.

The idea of an independent Railway Tariff Regulatory Authority was and proposed to be taken up for examination. The Railways are not like the telecom or power sector where there are many competing agencies. Railways have always determined the tariff structure on their own, judiciously balancing the needs and aspirations of the *aam admi*. At the same time, the Railways' developmental needs have also been kept in mind. I see no reason as to why this time-tested system is not continued. I, therefore, have decided to hold this proposal in abeyance.

The Vision 2020 Document envisages elimination of accidents on Indian Railways in the next 10 years. Hon. Members would have noted that safety has been provided a definite thrust. I would, from my side, assure this House that the safety initiatives, already proposed would be implemented. All resources required for the purpose would be mobilized and deployed. Hon. Members are aware that it is accidents at unmanned level crossings that are

the main cause for concern. Even though negligence is invariably on the part of the road-user, Railways feel duty bound to address this issue pro-actively, to avoid the untold misery caused to many families. Therefore, the commitment to eliminate the unmanned level crossings in a focussed and time-bound manner would be pursued with vigour.

I would also lay increased emphasis on filling up all posts in safety categories, including the posts required for manning of level crossings. A strong thrust would be given for modernisation of tracks, bridges, signalling and telecommunication works, rolling stock and terminals. These would receive a strong thrust to realise the vision of transforming IR into a technology friendly modern organisation.

A large number of requests have been received from hon. Members for introduction of new trains and for stoppages of trains. I fully appreciate and respect the concern of hon. Members for the convenience of the people they represent. As Members are aware, I have assumed charge only recently and I would be able to respond to all such demands in due course of time taking into account the constraints and possibilities. I am, however, happy to state that progressive augmentation of infrastructure facilities is helping the Railways in introduction of new passenger carrying trains. I am happy to inform the House that continuing with the good performance achieved in 2010-11, Railways are adding 725 kilometres of new line in the current year. In addition, 825 kilometres of gauge conversion and 750 kilometres of doubling are being completed. All proposals of Road Over Bridges and Road Under Bridges for which cost sharing consent of State Governments have been received are proposed for inclusion in the Works Programme.

I would also like to inform this august House that I am also pursuing the inclusion of four critical projects as National Projects. These projects are:

1. Jammu-Poonch New Line (Jammu and Kashmir)
2. Bilaspur-Manali-Leh New Line (Himachal Pradesh)
3. Tanakpur-Bageshwar New Line (Uttarakhand)
4. Rupai-Parshuram Kund New Line (North East Region) It was proposed, a commitment was also made, to have a wagon factory in Kalahandi. In the Budget speech it was

mentioned that the Chief Minister of Odisha has desired to set up this wagon factory in Ganjarn instead of Kalahandi. I can assure the House that if land is available in Kalahandi, we will go according to our Budget commitment.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKUL ROY: It is important that Railways run passenger and freight trains efficiently and economically and, most importantly, safely. However, I assure that each of the suggestion made by hon. Members will be examined by the Railways and all possible steps would be taken to accommodate the feasible demands.

Some of the hon. Members have expressed deep anguish at the standard of cleanliness at the stations and in the trains, condition of bed rolls and linen etc. The hygiene standards prevalent in catering have also been a reason for concern. I would like to assure this august House that cleanliness and hygiene would be my most important agenda after safety. I would personally look into the efficacy of inspections carried out by Railway officers and results of such monitoring.

Members have pointed out cases of poor quality of food being served in trains. I would like to inform the House that the core catering activity is slowly regaining its feet under the new Catering Policy announced recently. I am confident that the monitoring envisaged under the Zonal and Divisional control would streamline the supervision process and eliminate any shortcomings. India is a vast country having diverse culinary variety. We should be proud that Indian food has come to acquire world wide popularity. I am committed to improvement of standards and quality of catering in Railways on the strength of local talent and expertise, by suitably revamping the existing systems. I, therefore, believe that there is no need to look for expertise beyond our borders.

It has been mentioned that recruitment of more than one lakh persons would be made during 2012-13. One of the hon. Members had made a mention of backlog vacancies of loco pilots. I would like to assure the House that the process of filling up of these vacancies is already on. In fact, we also aim to wipe out all the backlog

vacancies for weaker sections of the society, including those of the physically challenged.

Madam, I am sure that all hon. Members would agree that the present structure of the Railway Board represents functional expertise, experience and wealth of knowledge. In view of this, there does not appear to be any reason for expanding the Board further, at this stage, to create the positions of Member PPP/Marketing and Member Safety/Research.

Madam, many of the hon. Members has expressed anguish over the hike in passenger fares that would impact the 'aam aadmi'. The concern for the poor man is overriding, even if this means biting another bullet, though of a different kind. The impact of the fare hike on the 'aam aadmi' is huge. The proposal to increase fares by two paise, three paise and five paise per kilometre in Second and Sleeper Class is, in effect, a huge drain on the pockets of the masses. Similarly, the increase in fares in AC Chair Car and AC 3 Tier classes, which is now being patronised by the middle class, is also quite severe. I intend to give relief to the already over-burdened common man by not effecting any increase, in its entirety, in these classes.

Madam Speaker, the 'On Account' Demand for Grants cover expenditure for first two months amounting to Rs. 41,834 crore and represent about one-sixth of the total estimated expenditure under each Demand. However, higher requirements are included for Demand 9 and 16 (Capital Fund) to meet the lease payment liability to IRFC as the payments are made in two instalments, the first in April itself.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants of Rs. 7,771 crore for the current year are being obtained primarily to meet higher expenditure on staff costs, fuel and pension liabilities and to account for the loan of Rs. 3,000 crore extended by the Ministry of Finance. Further, Demands for Excess Grants for 2009-10 of Rs. 1,923 crore are also sought.

With this, I request the august House to approve the 'On Account' Demands for Grants for 2012-13, Supplementary Demands for Grants 2011-12, Demands for Excess Grants, 2009-10 and the related Appropriation Bills. I also request the House to approve the proposal relating to implementation of recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee on rates and other ancillary matters on Dividend.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2012-13 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts

shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16.”

Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2012-13 voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account Voted by the House (Rs.)
1.	Railway Board	37,63,67,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expeinditure (General)	127,38,17,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	885,42,81,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	1464,46,49,000
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	669,28,10,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carnages and Wagons	1551,85,55,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	843,70,59,000
8.	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	1226,79,12,000
9.	Operating Expenses-Traffic	4229,39,19,000
10.	Operating Expenses-Fuel	3557,78,73,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	723,78,03,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	767,57.61,000
13.	Providend Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	3186.77,66,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	7261,16,67,000
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalisation	4,28.83,000
16.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Revenue	9,98,33,000
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	10162.41,90,000
	Railway Funds	4747,62,50,000
	Raiway Safety Fund	333,06,67,000
	Total	41790,40,62,000

The Motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2011-12 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the supplementary sums not exceeding the

amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 6, 8 to 13 and 16.”

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2011-12 voted by the Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants votes by the House (Rs.)
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	194,42,30,000
8	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	419,28,62,000
9	Operating Expenses-Traffic	116,09,59,000
10	Operating Expenses-Fuel	1692,30,85,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	2,09,20,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	425,12,94,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	1077,60,91,000
16	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement- Other Expenditure Capital	3714,09,79,000
	Total	7641,04,20,000

The Motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2009-2010 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order

Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 4 to 6, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 15.”

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2009-10 voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants votes by the House (Rs.)
1	2	3
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	54,49,81,635
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	88,71,27,842

1	2	3
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	161,20,05,393
8	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	35,20,77,632
9	Operating Expenses-Traffic	26,30,83,601
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	39,87,35,318
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	1512,26,50,695
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortisation of Over-Capitalisation	4,51,03,762
Total		1922,57,65,878

The motion was adopted.

12.21 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE ON ACCOUNT BILL, 2012*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item Nos. 18 and 19 together.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, Dated 22.3.2012.

** Introduced and Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I beg to move**:

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill/Ao provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

** Introduced and Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

12.22 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 2012*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item Nos. 20 and 21 together.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I introduce of Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriate of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriate of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, Dated 22.3.2012.

** Introduced and Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

12.25 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2
BILL, 2012*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize
payment and appropriation of certain further sums from
and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services
of the financial year 2011-12 for the purposes of Railways.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize
payment and appropriation of certain further sums
from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for
the services of the financial year 2011-12 for the
purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I introduce** the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House may now take up
the Motion for consideration.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation
of certain further sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the
financial year 2011-12 for the purposes of Railways,
be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation
of certain further sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the
financial year 2011-12 for the purposes of Railways,
be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up
clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II,
Section 2, Dated 22.3.2012.

** Introduced and Moved with the Recommendation of the
President.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF
RECOMMENDATIONS IN SECOND
REPORT OF THE RAILWAY
CONVENTION COMMITTEE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will now take up item No,
24.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
I beg to move:

"That this House approves the recommendations
contained in Paras 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and
84 of the Second Report of the Railway Convention
Committee (2009), appointed to review the rate of
dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to
General Revenues etc., which was presented in both
the Houses of Parliament on 30th August, 2011."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations
contained in Paras 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and
84 of the Second Report of the Railway Convention

Committee (2009), appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues etc., which was presented in both the Houses of Parliament on 30th August, 2011.”

The motion was adopted.

12.30 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

Re: Situation Arising out of Abduction of Two Italians in Kandhamal, Odisha by CPI-Maoists

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up 'Zero Hour.'

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*..

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Arjun Charan Sethi is saying.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Charan Sethi to speak.

...(Interruptions)

12.30¹/₂ hrs.

[English]

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan left the House

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Madam Speaker, on my behalf kindly allow Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I stand here to raise a very serious issue which concerns both the Union Government as well as this House.

*Not recorded.

Most of us are a and are that two Italians have been abducted by the Maoists since the last one week. It was on Saturday late night the two Indians who were accompanying the two Italians to the far off places of the Kandhamal District of Odisha returned to Puri and informed the police late at night after twelve o'clock of this abduction. One was Shri Santosh Maharana, the cook and the other was Shri Karthik Parida, the driver. They said that the two Italians, namely Bosusco Paolo and Claudio Colangelo have been abducted by the Maoists and that they have given a list of demands to be fulfilled by the State Government and the Union Government.

The information about the abduction of these two Italians was communicated to the Minister of External Affairs. An attempt was made to contact the Minister of External Affairs on 18th morning. But the Minister of External Affairs returned the call after he returned, in the afternoon, at 4.30 p.m. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: An attempt was also made to contact the Home Minister. But repeatedly the Chief Minister's Office was informed that they have to call after an hour, after two hours, after seven hours, etc. That is how it continued and when at six o'clock finally the Chief Minister wanted to talk to the Home Minister there was no response and he was asked to contact the Home Minister after an hour or so. Finally, the Home Minister could come on line at 8.30 in the night. When the Chief Minister spoke to him at 8.30 in the night and apprised him about the seriousness of this issue, about the abduction of these two foreign nationals by the Maoists and that this is the first time the foreign nationals have been abducted in Odisha, which is in India, and told the Home Minister that something should be done, I am sorry to say here in this House that the Home Minister's response was very casual. He said: "Thank you" after listening" to just two sentences from the Chief Minister and put the phone down. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, the abduction of the foreign nationals is a very serious issue. This is for the first time the Maoists have abducted foreign nationals. It is a sensitive matter. Both the State Government and the Union Government should respond to this situation in a more conscious manner. It has got international ramifications. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Already the State Government of Odisha has formed a Crisis Management Group. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Development Secretary, Shri Santosh Sarangi; the Home Secretary, Shri Aurobindo Behera; the Panchayati Raj Secretary, Shri P.K. Jena are on the job. They are looking into this matter, are trying to have as much contact and are jointly monitoring the situation. ...(Interruptions) The Maoists have initially nominated three persons. They were: one, the CPI (Maoist) Politburo Member, Shri Narayan Sanyal, who is imprisoned in Chhattisgarh; two, the civil rights activist, Shri Dhandapani Mohanty, who has already arrived in Bhubaneswar; three, the civil rights activist, Shri Biswapriya Kanungo, who declined to participate in this negotiation. Subsequently, another civil rights activist, Shri Prafulla Samantray's name was mentioned. He also declined to participate in the negotiation. Another person, Shri B.D. Sharma, former civil servant and presently civil rights activist, was mentioned. He has already arrived in Bhubaneswar. The State is still awaiting another name from the CPI (Maoists) so that negotiations can take place.

Madam, Mr. Claudio had arrived in Puri and as the report says he is travelling to India for more than 20 years. This is a concern for every conscious Indian. How has a foreign national been staying here not only in Odisha but also he has been travelling throughout this country and specially for the last so many years? No information is being provided. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, this is a serious matter. Though so many days have passed, though the House is in Session, not a single Statement has come from the Government. ...(Interruptions) the Home Ministry has not come out with any Statement. What is the Central Government, the Union Government doing? ...(Interruptions)

I am told that Mr. Claudio has a PAN Card and he is also transacting business. This is a direct issue to which the Central Government has to respond. My primary responsibility today is to get the hostages back safe and sound. That is the primary objective. Our request is that all attempts should be made to bring those two Italians back safely. Also, the Italian media is now in Bhubaneswar. One of the Embassy Officers is in Bhubaneswar. What is the Central Government doing?

...(Interruptions) That is our concern. At least, somebody from the Union Government should respond and talk to the State Government.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude.. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: As you have expressed your views in siad regard, therefore, please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Odisha is a part of this country. You have visited Kandharnal when you were a Minister. Kandhamal is the place from where these two Italians were abducted. In Daringbadi, considered as the Kashmir of Odisha, we have snow fall. It is more than 3000 metres above the sea level. That is one of the beautiful places. If foreign nationals go there, they get abducted like this, is it not serious? ...(Interruptions)

I would also like to mention that the Police restrained them and denied them access to go into that area. Still they went there. All these issues, we will take up later on. Our request is that all the attempts should be made by the Intelligence, Police and whatever mechanism you have both at the Centre and in Odisha to bring them back. They should work cohesively to bring these people back to civilization. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rajendra Singh Tomar, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shri Ramen Deka, Shri Kabindra Purkaystha Shri Virendra Kumar and Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani are allowed to associate with the subject raised by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab relating to the abduction of two Italian tourists from Kandhamal, Odisha by the Maoists.

[Translation]

Nishikant Dubey ji, associate himself with the said subject.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam, I have also given notice in this regard, therefore while associating myself with the said subject, I would like to say something.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have given notice on this subject and you are also associating yourself, therefore please speak in brief.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, while associating myself with the notice just given by the hon'ble Member, Bhariruhari Mahtab, I would like to say that this is a very serious matter. The state Government, the Union Home Minister and the Minister of External Affairs are not paying attention in this regard. I want to say something in this regard. This is not the first of its kind of incident that has taken place in Kandhamal. The entire world is making hue and cry about abduction of two Italian nationals. Killings have taken place in Kandhamal even before this incident, but I do not want to discuss it in detail. Two or three things emerge out of the points raised by Shri Mahtab. First issue is about the visa and job policy of the country. How can foreign nationals stay here for 20 years? Some out of them become ISI agent and some got engaged in religious conversion through Christian Missionaries. Many people are involved in these kind of activities in Odisha. This issue is related not only to this State Government, but also to the Union Government, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of External Affairs. What action the Union Government is taking in this regard? What plan the hon'ble Minister of Home Minister of Home Affairs is having for red corridor which runs from Nepal to Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh? The two foreign nationals have been made hostage today. When the State Government of Chhattisgarh arrested Binayak Sen why did Union Government make efforts to get him released and attacked the said state Government. Now, those very people are sending their own people for talks, it shows how deep rooted the said problem is and it also shows the manner in which the Union Government is protecting them. While associating myself, I would like to say that there should be well defined visa norms, for the foreign nationals visiting the country, so that they may not get involved in religious conversions and take any job.

What is the policy of the Minister of Home Affairs for this 'Red-Zone'. There should be a clear cut scheme for that. Today, the common people are dying there and you say that we have to kill naxalites. CRPF and BSF is being sent for this purpose but nothing is being achieved by this. Naxalism is growing there and common people are the worst sufferers. The Union Government should ensure that such activities do not continue unhindered. Through you, I would like to communicate this to the Government. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down. Let Shri Gurudas Dasgupta speak. All of you please sit down.

....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down. Let the zero hour continue. All of you are aware of the rules. Please sit down.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, I would like to speak. My notice is also on the same subject.

MADAM SPEAKER: I would give everyone a chance. Please sit down.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam, this is a very serious issue. It has been 9 days since this incident took place and there is no information about the two Italians abducted from that area. After watching the television and reading the newspapers, I am under the impression that the Government is not in touch with them. They are saying this again and again. I would like the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs or the Hon. Minister of External Affairs to speak on this issue on behalf of the Government. One or the other out of the two should come forward and tell what has happened and what could be done about it? The State Government is putting in efforts but the main accountability is that of the Union Government because both of the abducted persons are foreigners. Therefore, the Parliament should receive the complete information. The Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may give assurance right now that on Monday the Minister of Home Affairs or the Minister of External Affairs would inform the Parliament about the turn of events and the steps likely to be taken by them.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Why on Monday, why not by today evening?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It would be even better if they tell till evening.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I will convey this to the hon. Minister.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): I am rising a matter of great public importance. Indian Constitution provides for Second Chamber. In Indian Parliament, we have Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. In some of the States, there are Second Chambers but some States, there is no Second Chamber. West Bengal has no Second Chamber. The whole country knows that elections to Second Chamber is going to take place very shortly. I draw the attention of the whole House and the nation to the election process of that particular Second Chamber.

We have discussed about corruption in the House. All the parties condemn corruption. We had passed the Lokpal Bill and the Government is committed to pass that Bill in the other House before the end of this Session. I hope the Government will do it.

The Election Commission, on a number of occasions, had drawn the attention of the country on the role of money power. During the Assembly Elections held in five States recently, the Election Commission had taken effective steps to curb the role of money power. We all appreciate the role of the Election Commission. But now, reports are coming in, very sensitive reports are coming in that huge volume of money are being paid to secure candidature for that particular election to the Second Chamber. People having huge money, whether legitimately or illegitimately, are making huge contribution, political contribution or contribution at a personal level to the people who matter in the choice of candidature. The reports are so dangerous that Non-Resident Indians from different parts of the world, including the Gulf, had dawned over the Sub-Continent to be in the fray and money is being paid to enter a legislature.

Madam, I am a Member of this Lok Sabha for the last 7-8 years. I was in the Rajya Sabha for 16 years. I know what a great privilege it is to be in Parliament, either in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, what a great responsibility we are asked to discharge and what a great dignity it is. We take the oath that we shall discharge our duties, keeping the spirit of the Constitution, without fear and favour. But if the election process is so vitiated, if people with big money are allowed to enter the legislature, then that is going to seriously jeopardize the democratic system of the country. It is a great stigma on Indian democracy. It is a great danger for Indian democracy.

I cannot name more because the parliamentary rules do not allow me to name the legislature, to name the party and the people behind it.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): But you are naming everyone.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am not naming. People know that. I can give you one example. ...(*Interruptions*) I know a particular member of that legislature who does not belong to my party, who was extremely effective, but he has not been given the ticket and somebody else, who is a businessman, has been given the ticket. ...(*Interruptions*) I cannot do in a way you want me to do. I can say that outside.

Therefore, it seems there is a gap between the cup and the lip and there is a gap between what people say in the House and what people do outside. This duplicity, hypocrisy in the parliamentary system and in the political parties must end once and for all.

I appeal to everybody, to the nation and to the Election Commission to take a note of it and stop this barbarous attempt to manipulate the parliamentary system through dubious means. This is the point I am making.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Cannot name. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have finished. Please take your seat now.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you getting to excised? Gurudas Dasgupta ji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Please name. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: cannot do it. I will oblige my friend outside. Everybody knows, it is an open game. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Gurudas Das Gupta please allow me to do so.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Thank you very much, Madam. I take this opportunity to appreciate the Union Government of India for all the steps which are taken for eradication of illiteracy in the country and to promote education at all levels in the country.

In the recent days, the Government has announced all assistances to the students who are intending to proceed for higher education. Accordingly, educational loans were announced by the Government of India, which can be availed in different banks in different areas. Recently, we are having many complaints from various directions of the nation very particularly in my constituency Vellore. Students, are not given proper response from the banking sector in various banks regarding their education loan application.

For the students, instead of going to the educational institutions on each and every day, they are forced to knock the door of each and every bank in the area where these students are applying for their higher education. The method and mechanism adopted in various banks are in different nature or in different manner. This kind of a situation is leading to the students and students' parents to have a huge frustration and because of this reason many students happen to withdraw the intention of proceeding for their higher education in various universities.

By taking this opportunity, I would like to request the concerned Ministry and concerned educational Ministry authorities to take necessary action against these banks which are not following the defined criteria of the Government announced by the Education Ministry to

*Not recorded.

sanction or to grant educational loans to the students who are proceeding for their higher education. This kind of situation is the need of the hour. So, I would request the Government to take necessary steps to eradicate this kind of unusual situation.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Madam, I would like to associate with this.

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Madam, I would also like to associate with this.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Abdul Rahman.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO (Babraich): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention towards the economic backwardness of Muslim community in the Muslim majority district of the country, particularly Uttar Pradesh. There is a provision in the Prime Minister's 15 Points Programme for the welfare of minorities that the different Ministries and Departments as well as schemes and projects concerned with the development of minorities would earmark 15 per cent of the allocated funds for the development of minorities. The Government is providing financial assistance for resolving the issue of educational backwardness of Muslim children by setting up Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalyayas in minority dominated areas, setting up of new schools, renovation of schools, model colleges, polytechnic colleges and construction of girls hostels in the universities, better remuneration for the teachers in the madarasas, opening up new libraries giving new computers, launching vocational courses, providing financial assistance for Urdu teachers etc. Many schemes are being run for vocational training through public education institutions, Maulana Azad National Scholarship for higher education, grant of funds for developing the infrastructure of educational institutions and the Government is also providing large sums of funds for these schemes but the Muslim dominated areas are not being able to benefit from such schemes. I am an MP from Babraich district in Uttar Pradesh and this district is located on India-Nepal border. There is a huge muslim population in this area and the people from muslim community are educationally and economically backward. Welfare centres for minorities, state district level monitoring system are envisaged, but still minorities of Uttar Pradesh are not getting direct benefit of developmental works.

Members are not being informed about developmental works undertaken in district nor their suggestions are considered.

I would like to request Union Government through you that educational and economic development programmes pertaining to minorities are being run in Bahraich district may be evaluated. I would also like to be apprised the name of the programmes conducted, being conducted out of the funds so allocated for minorities, along with the funds released for establishment of schools, colleges, polytechnic etc and the number of works completed? A district level meeting may be organised to evaluate works undertaken from sanctioned funds during the last three years.

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Pal ji, kindly associate yourself and do not speak at length.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the subject. I am thankful to you for according permission to speak. I will only delve into the issues which has been covered by their members. Maoists have issued deadline till today *i.e.* Thursday, earlier it was till Sunday. It is but natural that life of both foreigners is in danger. They have made 13 demands to government to release a few people. Mahtab ji was telling that we have constituted a committee. If government actually wants security of foreigners then talks should start on 13 point demands...(Interruptions) I have not disturbed you (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly do not lengthen it. You had to associate only.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, Law & Order is the responsibility of State Government. You are intelligent. ...(Interruptions) This is the responsibility of State Government. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: He has stated that police ordered not to visit that red zone of Kandhmal. ...(Interruptions) h/spite of it if those two foreigners visited place where they could be kidnapped ...(Interruptions) Their life could be in danger...(Interruptions) State government is responsible for that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record. Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.

(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: When Home Minister demands formation of NTPC...(Interruptions) there should be preventive action...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Jayshreeben is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record except what Shrimati Maysheeben Patel is saying.

(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Madam Speaker through you I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important subject. Ministry of Environment and Forests issued a list of 13037 Health service centres of country on 29th March 2011, which have been found violating biomedical waste production and disposal rules. In 2007-08 there were 19,090 such health units. As per the data available in the Ministry, our country is producing 4,05,702 kilogram of biomedical waste everyday and out of it only 291,983 kilogram is

*Not recorded.

disposed of whereas 1,13,719 kilogram of waste remains to be disposed of. It definitely comes back to health system. As per biomedical waste (Management and disposal) rules, it is compulsory for biomedical waste generating service centres to dispose this waste in such a manner so that it has no adverse effect on human health and environment. The main reason for violation of guidelines regarding biomedical waste disposal is that there is no prevention law in this regard. If waste is not incinerated at 1150 degree celsius then it will continuously produce organic pollutions such as Dyraxin and feurons.

13.00 hrs.

Which can causes Cancer, reproduction and other developmental activities related problems. Even the probability of diabetes can't be ruled out.

So, I therefore, request the Government to kindly formulate an effective policy and take stringent steps for the disposal of such garbage. Further, we should handover this task to private sector in our country so that the hospitals can focus on treatment.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavellikara): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to an important matter which has been raised by many parties during debates in this House and in many social and media debates. There are crores of people in our country who are considered as forward class but are economically backward. They are also in need of Government attention for their economic upliftment.

Successive Governments have taken steps for the welfare of Scheduled Gates, Scheduled Tribes, other backward communities and to some extent for minority communities but in their endeavour they have overlooked the fact that there are crores of people who belongs to forward communities but are economically, socially and educationally backward.

Strong demands have been raised in the country for their economic upliftment. I am happy to bring to the notice of this House that the Government of Kerala has announced setting up of a Corporation for the welfare of economically backward among the forward communities. This is a step in the right direction. Such Corporation is

needed to be set up at national level. This will ensure certain facilities, to people who are economically backward but are deprived of these facilities because they belong to the forward communities.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to immediately set up a Corporation for the welfare of economically backward among the forward communities. The Corporation can be set up with a corpus of Rs. 100 crore. Setting up of such a Corporation will ensure educational, social and economic upliftment of economically backward people among the forward communities. This will also help in creating a right kind of atmosphere in the country.

I hope that the Government of India will seriously think over my suggestions.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi associated herself with the matter raised by Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rajaram Pal ji kindly associate yourself as the subject is same.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Madam Speaker, I want to speak. I am very grateful to you for allowing me to speak on such an urgent matter of public importance. Even after the 65 years of independence, there are millions of people, who are lagging behind economically, socially, politically and educationally. Such people comes under backward classes, but till date they have not received any sort of benefit. The Mandal Commission had written on this issue, Chhedi Lai Shastri had also submitted his report on this issue. Besides that, hon. Karpoori Thakur had proposed to that make a provision for reservation in Panchayats and also in the jobs by conducting the survey of such people in the State of Bihar. The Government of Bihar had implemented it.

Through you, Madam, I would like to submit that the economic conditions of those people are indeed pathetic who neither comes under Schedule Caste nor Schedule Tribes, but are covered under backward class.

UPA-2 Government has only one slogan *i.e.* 'Congress Ka Hath, Aam Aadmi Ke Sath'. In this regard

I would like to urge upon the Government to be sensitive towards such people who are Standing in the last row, and who are engaged in petty jobs like kalandars, barbers, garland maker, fishermen and shepherd etc., who don't have even Ration Cards. I request the Government to form a most backward commission for such people after conducting a survey in the country so that they may get the benefits of reservation in employments on the line of Karpoori Thakur formulae where he provided reservation in Panchayats in Bihar. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, protection of life and personal liberty is a Fundamental Right of a citizen of our country. If that Right is violated in some parts of our country, where can he raise it?

This is the only forum where we can raise the issue relating to violation of human rights. Madam, since the Assembly election in the State of West Bengal.* ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia says.

(*Interruptions*)*...

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Thousands and thousands of workers have been uprooted from their homes and villages. Thousands of people have been assaulted; thousands and thousands of people have been fined. There is a reign of terror in the entire State of West Bengal. ...(*Interruptions*) This is nothing*... which is going on in the State of West Bengal. ...(*Interruptions*) Women are not safe. Women are sexually harassed, raped and molested in broad daylight. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, one ex-MLA was killed in broad daylight*...

Such is the situation in the State of West Bengal. There is no democratic right. Right to life is being deprived by the Government of West Bengal. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you raising issues which you are not supposed to raise here? Do not raise such issues. You are such a senior Member.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Even farmers are not spared. ...(*Interruptions*)

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: No.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The pattadars who got their land are now being evicted from their land. The pattadars had been evicted by them. The Trade Union Offices were ransacked. Hundreds of the Party offices were ransacked and destroyed* ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not raise these issues. This House is not meant for this. No, I am not allowing you.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The reign of terror is going on in the State of West Bengal. It is nothing* ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You are deviating from the subject that you have given in your notice.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Democracy is not safe in the hands of the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: All these will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 p.m.

13.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*Not recorded.

GENERAL BUDGET (2012-13)—GENERAL
DISCUSSION
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—
(GENERAL), 2012-13
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL), 2011-12
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL), 2009-10

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 25 to 28 together.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 33, 35, 36, 38 to 63, 65 to 75, 77, 78 and 80 to 106."

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue jftcount and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted, to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 7, 9 to 14, 17 to 20, 22 to 25, 29 to 33, 35, 38, 40, 42,43, 45 to 48, 50, 52 to 55, 58 to 61, 65, 67 to 70, 72 to 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 85 to 91, 93 to 99 and 101 to 106."

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 13, 14, 20 to 23 and 54."

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, of the three annual debates at the commencement of the year—the President's Address, the Union Budget and the Railway Budget—I incline to the view that the debate on the Union Budget is of central significance. I approach this task assigned to me by my party in the absence of my learned colleague, Shri Yashwant Sinha with restraint, a sense of responsibility and high personal regard for the hon. the Finance Minister.

I defer, Sir, Mr. Finance Minister to your years of experience in Government, but whereas I defer to all that, permit me to differ with you on some of your views, more especially, me central purpose and focus of this important document of Fiscal Policy. I am at a loss to grasp what is the central point that you, with all your experience, are trying to deliver to the country; what is the focus that you wish the nation to address to?

Is it a reversion to command economy? Is it that you are reasserting the need for a socialist economy? Are you placing the public sector back on the commanding heights of the economy? I am unable to discern that central purpose, not because I am deficient in understanding, but because I do hold that this very important document, which comes only once a year and which is a statement of the fiscal policy of the Government, is deficient in conveying to us what has happened, it happened and what now why has this happened?

Because, I personally feel that there are far too many economists in this Government. I believe that there are more economists infesting this Government than any other Government. Then, if, despite all these economists, all this is happening, a very serious question arises. Now, you, the hon. Finance Minister, are surely familiar with the saying about too many cooks spoiling broth but these too many cooks are not simply spoiling the broth, Mr. Finance Minister, they are actually not letting the broth to be cooked. That is why, we suffer this deficiency.

The Budgetary speech that you so eloquently and at such length made has addressed too many demands being placed on it. Therefore, you are putting too many ingredients into this speech. Forgive me for pointing out, it really gets nowhere. So, I cite something which I read recently from James Wilson who was a very noted investigator of American society. He died on 2nd of March this year. He had taught in the Harvard University for 26 years about Government. He was a prolific writer and he

was proud of those items that he investigated into the working of the Government. In my own humble way, I too am an investigator of the functioning of the Government. I share this passion with late James Wilson.

When I examine this document or other aspects, I investigate flaws, hopelessly disjointed, shambling efforts of our Government to balance Budget, to run railways, manage coalition, attend to the demands of an obstreperous Parliament, ensure fiscal prudence—all very big goals—all are accompanied by bigger bourses. All are, Mr. Finance Minister, on your able shoulder. Now, I wish there were more Ministers to share your responsibilities because all these burdens are on you.

I am told that you had to even draft the reply of the hon. the Railway Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I am already overburdened. Do not add it to my burden.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is why, I am marveled at your Government. I am marveled at your Government because despite all your efforts, it is still working. That is why also, I quite often ask myself a question. Is it a Government or an illusion? Most of the times, I am frank with you that the Government now that we have the benefit of working under is not just an illusion. It is only a notion.... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, my good friend Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal is making a very philosophical point.

[*Translation*]

Everything is illusion. If this is illusion, then that is illusion too.

[*English*]

That is why, I submit, Mr. Finance Minister, Sir and you would admit that I am not rude when I say that we are now having to suffer a Government that is an illusion, a Government that is condemned to perpetual crisis—one crisis after crisis after another. The other day I said, and I said it in all sincerity, that 'we want you to succeed'. I am personally committed to your success because if you succeed, it is good for the country. But, Mr. Finance Minister, you seem and your Government seems determined not to succeed. Now, how are we to address that?

You said the other day in a different context that you have managed your coalition much better than we managed. I am not in competition of coalition management, but if this is an example of managing coalition, well,

[*Translation*]

then congratulation to you. If you trend on this path it could either

[*English*]

Sir, I wish to add here because I have the benefit of performing the same function that the hon. Finance Minister is now performing. You have, of course, performed it with much greater ability than I can personally command and also for longer. I think, if recollect right, I have had the honour, and benefit, of presenting three or four Budgets. I first had the same job for the short period in 1996 and thereafter from 2002 onwards.

Now, I want to share with you, for a minute the story of what I call a reluctant Finance Minister. This job that you hold today is keenly sought, and I am very glad that you are back in this job after a long gap. Mr. Finance Minister, Sir, you and I, we have worked together in Parliament for three scores and three years. It is a very long period and we have shared many experiences and many ups and downs. But I must tell you with candour and honesty that I had been assigned a job to perform in South Block. One day, hon. Shri L.K. Advani called me on the telephone because Prime Minister Vajpayee always assigned such tasks to Shri Advani ji. He called Advaniji and said, tell Jaswant Singh to move from South Block to North Block-

[*Translation*]

Shri Advani Ji telephoned me and said - 'Jaswant Singh Ji, you are assigned a job in North Block.' As per our Rajasthani culture, I said 'O.K. Sir.' Eight days had past ten days had past. My friend called me again and again some friends called me from foreign too.

[*English*]

"Jaswant, where are you going? You do not even know the vocabulary of Finance". I admit, I do not know.

[*Translation*]

After elapsing 12 days, Advani Ji, asked me, 'you did not go there! Then people said:

[English]

That is is a very bad policy to keep arguing with the Prime Minister and Dy. Prime Minister for more than 10-12 days. Then, I chose discretion to be the better part of my resistance and I walked across from South to North Block. As is usual, there was a posse of Press that had collected at the entrance of North block and immediately they asked me: "What is your policy?" On the spur of the moment, Mr. Finance Minister, because it was and is central to my concerns and conviction, I shared with them just two sentences:

[Translation]

"Grihni ki Tukiya me aana, Garib Ke Pet me Daana"

[English]

That became and remained the central focus of my approach as a Finance Minister. I think centrally this continues to be your approach. This continues to be the approach, it has to be the approach. If I were to elaborate

[Translation]

"Tukiya me aana,"

[English]

Begging the pardon of the Leader of Opposition, women have a sense of money. Therefore, they keep money in their

[Translation]

Tukiya

[English]

I hope you get the sense of what I am trying to say. You must provide more spending power to the household, to the housewife and to the citizens. Spending power is a derivative of income exceeding expenditure, income not being eaten away by inflation, sufficient income so as to enable citizens to have the luxury of spending money. You cannot imagine-I am sure you can-what great freedom is felt when a citizen is able to put his hand in his pocket or in the purse if she is a housewife, and to be able to actually spend money.

[Translation]

It is a very big thing.

[English]

It is not easy to achieve. I do not minimise your difficulty.

[Translation]

Second was "food to the poor."

[English]

A citizen, our countrymen and women are entitled, Mr. Finance Minister, to affordable food. These two tasks I had assigned to myself as the central purpose of my responsibility as the Finance Minister. Why, Sir? Because I believe that the combination of these two results in what I call Gross National Contentment. Gross National Contentment to me personally is infinitely more important than an empty figure like GDP.

Mr. Finance Minister, citizens cannot eat GDP. The Gross National Contentment provides the impetus to the enthusiasm of animal spirits. I do also believe that animal spirits in economic management of our country are a factor that are important and must be promoted. I share with you, Mr. Finance Minister Sir, and other hon. Members that it is my belief—and I had then as the Finance Minister shared it with, I do not know whether with the House, but certainly with many others - that there is a basic fundamental Indian economic philosophy that we have not given emphasis to because we are far too persuaded by talks of western economic thinkers and philosophers, who no doubt are very worthy, not relevant for us. Because but there is a fundamental Indian economic philosophy which I think merits us to recollect, to re-imbibe. It is very simple. It has four or five elements. Those four and five elements are that every citizen of this country—no matter what profession he pursues—is enjoined by *dharma* to 'produce' the maximum that he can.

It is our requirement. By *dharma*, I do not mean the ritual of worship; by *dharma*, I mean the requirement enjoined as a citizen's duty to the nation, to the soil, to this *dharti* that we must produce the maximum that we can.

[Translation]

Whether he is an artisan. Whatever you do.

[English]

produce the maximum and produce the best quality. We have forgotten that. This was an innate Indian cultural attribute or economic philosophy.

The second is that we must 'share'. I think, you must have this tradition in West Bengal too. I know the traditions of West Bengal, certainly not as well as you do, but I remember that during our childhood when we even sat down to eat, we were told to put that aside for the cow, to put that aside for the birds. This was the concept of sharing. We have forgotten this. I tried that we imbibe these thoughts because we cannot be a western country; we are India and we have to remain Indian and we will be Indian only when we revive what is essentially our culture.

The third used to be 'to save'-do not use, eat or spend a penny more than you need. Again, I share something auto biographical. Whenever I had to come to Delhi or go from Delhi, I would take some little

[Translation]

Which we call Sambhal in Rajasthan.

[English]

A My widowed mother would unwrap the paper, undo the twine fold the paper, fold the twine and put it under her pillow. If I asked her why she was trying to do that, why she was trying to save that time.

[Translation]

It is a juit string. She would say may be it is reused.

[English]

A This was the innate tendency to save. It was not that there was any lack of twine or paper. We have become, Mr. Finance Minister, not a savings-oriented economy, but we are becoming a consumerist economy, to which point I will come back in a moment.

The only other thing she would ever tell me, which I find very difficult now to explain. She would ask me Shastra is true. The Minister of State for Finance, who is from Rajasthan, would understand what I am saying. *Shastra* for us in Rajasthan was and is a personal adornment; it is not a weapon of offence. If she said

[Translation]

you are carrying Shastra.

[English]

she was not asking me to violate any arms law. Perhaps I am a traditionalist. But I believe that in these traditions, which I am simply pointing out, lay great strengths of India. Why I am re-emphasising these is because these strengths are the vital forces, which run through our arteries and veins, like the re-energising blood of India. We cannot forget these.

There are two other final points which, I think, are part of it. One is charity. It was only India that had, till it was ruined, and continues to have a concept of *gupt daan*. ...(*Interruptions*) But I accept, Mr. Finance Minister, because I faced this problem. Lot of very clever businessmen used *gupt daan* to convert taxable money into non-taxable money, which we read as white money and black money. It is a great shame. But why did this come? It was because we brought about a cruel taxation regime.

If you permit me yet another recollection, I remember that there was a very illustrious Finance Minister, late Shri Yashwantrao Chavan and he was a very illustrious Indian also. He was very much an Indian and a great citizen of the country. In his time, we had a tax regime of income tax and wealth tax that had gone, at one time, to 113 per cent. Then middle-class housewives, law-abiding citizens, all of them, were converted into thieves. They would go abroad, go to Dubai, hide gold in the folds of their sarees and come back. Why should we have taxation law that converts law-abiding citizens into thieves. It is this I wish to reintroduce, the importance of charity in our national lives.

I wish to share one more point because these are part of our traditional thinking.

[Translation]

I donot know whether this proneb is popular in Gujarat or not.

[English]

I say this in the vernacular, Mr. Finance Minister, because the music of this saying is in the vernacular.

[Translation]

“Jahan Raja Vyapri, tahan Praja Bhikhari.”

[English]

It is a very eminent saying that the State must not ever become a trader. We find increasingly a tendency of the State to become a grasping trader or agents of the state of do so. If you permit, those that hold office or are in a position to do so, if they start trading for personal benefit, then the citizenry shall be pauperised. I will not persist this point.

Mr. Finance Minister, I will come to your speech proper. I do not wish to re-read your speech or even to define the parameters, but I have tried to condense what you said in your speech and what was contained in the *Economic Survey*, which is otherwise a very fine document because whatever the Finance Minister is unable to contain in his speech always can be there in the *Survey*. The *Economic Survey* very briefly is optimistic on growth improving in the coming year and also in the year after that. It also identifies, and quite rightly, fiscal consolidation as the central challenge so as to revive investment growth and to contain aggregate demand because if aggregate demand is not contained, then it has twin fallout: They are the index of inflation going up and current account deficit widening. All these are eminently acceptable and reasonable.

The *Economic Survey* also calls for getting energy prices right. Again, who can dispute that? But it is easier said than done, to set energy prices right so that technical and commercial losses in the power sector are reduced. It is a very big thing, but the *Economic Survey* fails to identify, which I am sorry to say, Sir, that you, too, as Finance Minister do not identify. The *Economic Survey* cannot display political courage that is expected of you—it is a decontrol of fuel prices. Mr. Finance Minister, when I compare my present days of coming to Parliament with those of earlier days—this is my ninth term now—when I first used to come, the kind of limousines, that today crowd Parliament or crowd the streets of Delhi, persuade me to recommend to you: please increase petrol prices straightaway.¹

You have increased petrol prices a few times earlier, and you have met with a considerable amount of hue and cry against it. But I have not seen any reduction whatsoever in the traffic on the roads of Delhi or the

kinds of limousines that come into Parliament. Along with that, for long, you will not be able to resist it now—if you permit me to say—for obvious reasons. I do not want to labour the point of why you cannot resist petrol price hike. It is because of the international situation, Iran etc. But you cannot also resist doing so for diesel. This is not a politically popular point, but it is economically and fiscally a vital point.

It is a requirement that States must cooperate to stamp all power thefts. Power theft in the country is rampant except in some States, and if you continue to steal power, then we will always be short of power.

Investment has also suffered, and quite rightly the *Survey* points it out as indeed your speech also indicates it. But in addition to that, may I point out how decision-making is almost at a stand-still. Why is decision-making at a stand-still? It is because there has been a kind of an outbreak—what else can I call it—of scandals, scams and corruption cases with the result that all civil servants, without exception, have taken a very easy course, which is not to take any decision whatsoever. If you do not take decisions, then certainly you cannot make mistakes. But Finance Minister, Sir, either a political community or a civil service that withdraws itself—as the *Survey* points out, not in these words, but is certainly indicating—into the shell of inertia, then permit me to point out that it testifies indisputably to a weak political leadership.

If fiscal consolidation has to be achieved as has been pointed out, then here I would like to say that you have to see very carefully and compare what the States have achieved to which I shall revert to in a minute—as compared to what the Centre has done.

Sir, I would not labour on what this *Survey* says because it is your document and you know it very well. This inflation is a tax and it is a bane. I must underline it here. Now, a brief review of this *Survey* brings us to the issues that are contained in the fiscal document of your Budget presentation. I again ask this. What is the Central thought that has inspired this statement of fiscal policy? Is it fiscal consolidation and controlling deficit? Now, you know very well that the total deficit of the Centre and the States crosses nine per cent. At about nine per cent of fiscal deficit, it is a ruinous state. You cannot refute the economic logic of such high and unsustainable fiscal deficit for a sub-Continent like India. We are a continental economy, but here I will submit—as you had hinted earlier, and if you permit me to point out—

that the States have actually performed better than the Centre. An aggregate of the States informs me that they have concentrated on Capital expenditure. If you have it examined, the Centre seems to be concentrating on Consumption and Revenue Account. I earnestly address you for an examination of this and for a correction of this. The States' fiscal deficits have come down. They are concentrating on Capital Account, and the Centre is concentrating on Consumption. It ought to be the other way round.

I wish also to point out on other great deficiency of the Centre, which is credibility. No Government can deliver goods and manage the economy of a country unless it has credibility. So, there is a great erosion of national confidence. I do not say it only as a critic, but events are criticising it. There is an erosion of national confidence because there is a great fall from the Government in the criteria of truth telling. Please tell us the truth. When we point out issues, it is not only to find fault, because unless we examine issues truthfully, we cannot move forward.

I wish to talk on the issue of taxation. It ought really to be addressed in the discussion on the Finance Bill, and that is how I address the issue. Larger issues of economic management are what we address in the debate on the Budget or the Finance Minister's Speech. But there is one issue that I do wish to point out, that, is about retrospective legislation. I do not for a moment deny your Government or any Government's right if there is X Y or Z with a liability of about Rs. 10,000 crore as taxes. No Government can lightly take such a tax liability. I am told, perhaps I am wrong on figures—this is not an advocacy of any one particular case or another, this is an advocacy of the principle—that in this Budget, there are about 17 incidences of retrospective legislation. If it is correct, then it is a profligate number.

Secondly, having conceded the Government's right to recover what is obviously a wrong, it is every Government's right and the Government must do it, but there is a simultaneous moral hazard in this. If you apply this to corporate bodies, law will require you to apply this to individuals also. The corporate bodies have more fat; individuals have less fat. That is why whereas please do go and collect taxes which you believe legitimately to be the dues of the Government, but please address this question also from the angle of the moral hazard that citizens will face.

Sir, I go to what I think is a critical challenge for the country. The other day we had a debate here, impromptu

on poverty figures. I will come back to this question in a minute. The essential, central question for any Government in India has to be not just lowering of poverty figures, but actually to eliminate the dehumanizing quotient of poverty. Rather than repeat everything here, let me leave this thought here only to revert.

[Translation]

Agriculture is not only a resume to earn livelihood in India. Agriculture is lifestyle. It is lifestyle only in India. It is agriculture. Agriculture in the centre of a cultural behaviour, one lifestyle, our festival and folk songs else. So proved in - "Uttam Kheti Madhyam Ban, Adam Chakri Bheekh Nidan."

[English]

Krishi is central to India. It is central, not just economically. It is just about 15.1 per cent of the GDP. It is central not because almost three quarters of India lives in villages but it is central because it is the fountain head of our cultural identity. Now, I just said that it gives about 15.7 per cent of the GDP. That is what it was in the year 2009-10. It is about half of 52.1 per cent.

We have the largest cattle wealth in the world. We have the largest arable land mass in the world, more than United States of America and almost twice of that of China. We have about 288 million hectares. China has about 144 million hectares. We have the second largest number of sheep, camel, goat etc. This is all wealth. And yet Sir, it is a matter of great disappointment to me that in terms of production per acre, or per hectare, or production per head of cow or production of wool per sheep is very low. I have often pointed that. Very eminent person and former Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh and very eminent Minister of this Government who is sitting here, he would accept that almost 65 per cent of the horticulture produce of Himachal Pradesh rots either on the trees or on the ground. A number of times and number of Governments have spoken of warehousing facilities of cold storage. This is all the wealth of India that contributes. Now, I could keep on emphasising the importance of agriculture but this is not a discussion on the Ministry of Agriculture and I can only indicate in points what I think is vital in the agriculture sector. The hon. the Finance Minister has given us the figures saying that the total agriculture credit for 2012-13 should be increased to Rs. 5,75,000 crore. I have done the same thing during my time. But it is not the quantum increase that matters, what matters is the application of the money in terms of real return.

Sir, I am pointing out roughly. Please correct me, if my figure is wrong. If you are talking of credit, roughly, there are 12 crore of farmers in the country who are loan seekers. Of that, only five and a half crore farmers have actually got loan. Not even 50 per cent of the farmers have been given loans. I have pointed out what we need. Yes, the revolution of the 16 varieties of high yielding in rice and indeed it expanded the use of irrigation but while expanding the use of irrigation, we went into profligate water usage like flood irrigation.

[Translation]

If I say, I have do all these unusually, Even today, I rear the cow. I have fifty cows of Tharparkar breed. I have hobby of house keeping I have undertakern all agriculture works such as ploughing, reaping crops and drown the water from well by my own hands.

[English]

The requirement in agriculture is about soil erosion, soil salination and the most economical usage of water where flood irrigation is not the answer. The average high yield variety in India today is generally 30 to 50 per cent lower than the average high yield variety of rice for example, in China and about half of that in Vietnam or Indonesia. It continues to be so. Today, the Finance Minister knows, we are net importers of lentils. It is the largest provider of protein. We are also (the net importer of vegetable oil. India is the only country which culturally and civilisationally, will not and cannot use animal fat for cooking. That being a reality, today 63 years after Independence, we still continue to have to import vegetable oil. We are not self-sufficient. For us, the principal protein requirement comes from lentils and we still have to import lentil. I do not have to point out why agriculture is so important to us.

Sir, I will share some very disturbing, troubling figures to me about poverty. These are the World Bank statistics. I know the World Bank. I am familiar with it. It means that I also know their statistics. About 75.6 per cent of our population-this is as of 2005-lives on less than two dollars per day on the purchasing power parity criteria; 41.6 per cent of the population is living below the new international line of poverty, which is also on PPP of 1.25 dollars. The data that has been released by the Government of India on poverty figures resulted in a discussion the other day. The issue is not what the figures of poverty are. The central issue remains that there is

poverty which is appalling, which is unacceptable and poverty that is degrading and dehumanising for all of us. It is for many many reasons. In so far as the farmer is concerned, a study has also stated that a farmer receives only about one-fifth or 20 per cent of what ultimately is sold at the shop. The farmer receives only 20 per cent of that. These figures ought to tell us effectively enough. Of course, I could speak for long on agriculture. But that is not today's subject.

I have about ten minutes and I will try and finish on that. I have some parochial points-I say parochial because they are issues of personal interest to me. One is the Army, the second is the desert and the third are the mountains which have so kindly sent me here.

15.00 hrs.

If I were asked and I would attempt to answer what is my view as to what India ought to be/we must be a modern, a self-reliant, a self-confident national economy that competes with the best globally. We must have a happy and a contented citizenry, we must eliminate poverty for this and enthuse our citizenry with the renewed spirit. For this, rural development is right. I appeal to you, Mr. Finance Minister, Sir-I agree that you have political differences with us-that some of the programmes that were introduced by the NDA Government for rural development were eminently sensible. One of them was the provision of urban resources and facilities for rural areas. Please re-examine that programme. It is a very good programme which subserves the purpose of rural areas very well. Do not reject it only because we had introduced it.

The second thought I would leave with you-because I cannot keep speaking all the time-is, Sir, you must address to the challenge of reversing the investment flows out of the country back into the country. If you examine the figures of outflow last year-I have rough figures which I do not want to cite-you will find that more money has gone out of India by Indian investors investing abroad than has come into India as investment. I think this tendency is telling us something. Why are Indian investors going out rather than investing in India? This is a challenge to the management of our economy by the Finance Minister. Of course there are many causes, of course land acquisition, of course the absolute obstinacy of our system in early grant of sanctions and permissions are part of that. And money is like water. It finds the area of least resistance and will flow to that. I am not

suggesting that you block that route. Not at all! It reflects and demonstrates the entrepreneurial spirit of India. But try and divert that spirit back into the country, not outside the country. I cite this because perhaps you intended it through your budgetary document, but I did not find it. That is why I underline it.

Sir, I do again repeat, GDP figures are very important. But the conversion of GDP figures into figures of national contentment is the vital question. GDP figures by themselves cannot feed India; cannot give contentment to India. This is a challenge that all of us had to address.

I have a request here. The Ganga and the Yamuna are the lifelines of India. They are the arteries of our civilisational identity certainly from late Rajiv Gandhi Prime Ministerial days I have been hearing of the need for reviving and cleaning up Ganga, cleaning up Yamuna but really just languishing. I request you, Mr. Finance Minister, if necessary, do what you will, constitute what authority, or power or Committee or whatever, comprising of Members of this Parliament or whoever, but please address to the health of these two rivers with which the core of India, the civilisation of India—what we say Ganga-Jamuni civilisation, etc., etc.—is identified.

On deficit, the control of fiscal deficit and subsidies, I do not want to elaborate the point except to submit to you that these are not fully digested and examined concepts of welfarism which we import from West Europe or wherever might not be the most suitable methods. Like MNREGA was introduced. I have seen, and I am sure hon. Namo Narayanji Meena has seen with his own eyes, Sarpanches in villages become enormously rich overnight.

[Translation]

What is the source of money? It is the money of MGNREGA. Buildings have been constructed. The other day I was telling someone that I had visited Banner some while ago. A person came to meet me, Namo Narayanji knows all about this. The person came riding a motorcycle. He himself was riding on pillion and other person on front seat was driving the motorcycle. I asked him as to how he got onto the motorcycle, he replied that he had bought the very bike. I do not know how to ride—that is why I have hired a driver. I do not want to tell the name of that person, I want to say that all credit goes to MGNREGA. There are so many record contributions of MGNREGA.

[English]

You have totally perverted the labour system in the country whether industrial or agricultural. This is a very serious flaw. It is un-intended flaw. It is the consequence of introduction of wrong rural Employment, I have seen with my own eyes village women going there, sitting by the roadside in some shade.

[Translation]

There, are less number of shades in our area. Housewives sit there for a couple of hours and then go back to their homes. Sarpanch says that he will take half of hundred rupees. On such house wives say that you can take half of the money, we do not want to sit here, what will we do sitting here for the night ...*(Interruptions)* It is because of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Please re-examine the whole question. We had in the Janata Government days introduced a very good scheme called 'Antyodaya, Food for Work scheme'. In the great drought of 2003, when I had the responsibility and the job—I am rather jobless now and so I can say all these things—I had myself seen and Namo Narayanji would bear with me, that in the households of Rajasthan

[Translation]

These who donot have wheat are having 30 kg wheat in their houses.

[English]

This has to be re-examined. Please at least re-examine it. Antyodaya was not a bad scheme because whoever was to be benefited was selected by the village itself and the State had very little to do with it. I leave that only as a thought, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take long now. I am coming to the end.

On inflation I may use an American phrase; 'On the citizens it is now triple whammy'. The triple whammy comes by shortages. On top of shortages, because you have spoken of supply side glitches, comes governmental inefficiency. And on top of that there is corruption in system. So, there are shortages, governmental inefficiencies, corruptions and petty corruptions.

I would like to share a thought with everyone. This morning we read an account of scam worth Rs. 10 lakh crore. It is very difficult to conceive how many zeros are there in 10 lakh crore. Then money becomes notional. This kind of suggestion of corruption, believe me, I share with you does not really affect the common citizen. What affects him is, if he goes to the *patwari*, and *patwari* to give him the certificate, saying.

[Translation]

given one hundred rupees.

[English]

That corruption pinches much more than the figures that we read. It is this petty corruption that is cruelly killing. On inflation, this petty corruption, shortages and all these become a kind of triple whammy and more particularly on rural population and on the poor.

I have a parochial interest. I had introduced, when I had the job that you hold with so much greater distinction, a measure of pasture development. Our West Rajasthan is really animal husbandry-oriented economy. I had introduced a measure for developing the pastures of West Rajasthan. We name than as oran. I am so saddened to say that when I was thrown out of office and your Party came into office, among the first steps that you took was to stop this pasture development. What wrong had we done? This pasture development will go to Ladakh also. The pasture development will take care of Himachal pasture development also. Please look at that.

Sir, for the mountains, I have three requests because I represent them. Consider please granting to them, for a limited period of time the same benefits that you gave and Mr. Prime Minister gave to the North-East of India or to those States so that for 30 years what was the consequence of the neglect of the hill can be corrected.

Sir, the state of the highways in Darjeeling District is such, they are notional now. They are called national highways but we call them notional highways. They are hardly means of communication. The great railway line which was inherited, that has also collapsed in the recent earthquake. Please address them.

I appeal to you let us not revert to a state of command economy. Let the spirit of India flower. Let it become productive. Let our economy not become State centric. Let it be citizen centric. Let it be for India and not for the Government of India nor for any Party.

I do submit that we must move away from this frenziedly-consumerist economy and society that we seem to have developed. I am told everyday by my children and grand-children about this mall and that mall. In our villages, we had no malls but much more maal. We had maal but no mall.

I would request you to remember not long back, there was an old man who wore only a loincloth and he used to walk all over India, quite often on foot. He was called, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He had said, 'the soul of India resides in our villages'. Mr. Finance Minister, Sir, he was the first advocate for *swadeshi*. That is the real swadeshi. I appeal to you because you can do it. I know as a person and having worked with you for more than plus three decades. Please revive the spirit. This is the central core for the development of India.

For the most important reforms that India needs today is firstly a reform of the mindset. This is a vital reform. I have said it earlier when I had this responsibility and I repeat it.

We then need a reform of governance without which we will certainly fail to deliver to our citizens that which is their inalienable right, their due and that which is our bounden duty to provide. Thirdly and importantly, India needs a political reform which must address the question of eliminating poverty, prevalent cynicism and corruption of spirit, of conduct, re-impacting probity and rectitude in our public life. This would be for improving our political systems and ensuring that Legislatures" are able to perform their duty as mandated by their respective electorates. Mr. Finance Minister, Sir, without this, we will not be able to address the central challenge that we face today: "How to eliminate poverty, how to improve the quality of life of our citizens-and in thg memorable words of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to create a civilised society through civilised means' and thus propel India to its destiny in the global comity of nations?

Without such a minimum programme of reform, hon. Finance Minister, forgive me to say that no budgetary proposals will achieve their purpose. The challenge is not only fiscal or economical but it is critically political. If we do not recognise this challenge, then we will surely fail in achieving our economic objectives.

Please recognise-and I include myself, Sir, in that-that we, politicians and politics that we are currently practising have kidnapped our economy, our country and

our society. We alone are responsible for all that is going wrong in the country and not any outsider. Because you are the Government, you are in the scat of governance, you bear the principal burden of this responsibility.

The challenge is of meeting this test of transition. Hon. Finance Minister Sir, let us all act before time passes you by.

Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai East): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. First of all, I would like to congratulate Shri Jaswant Babu for his wise wisdom.

15.18 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair]

I am not here to oppose you, you have given better suggestions and we must reap its benefits. These suggestions are guidelines for the Government for this House as well as for the country. But I would like to say that at present our country is facing many challenges and hon'ble Finance Minister has presented the Budget amidst such challenges. There could not be any better presentation of Budget in the prevailing situation. At that time, GDP growth rate was around 7.6 per cent. Entire world is reeling under economic recession. If you happen to see the average GDP growth rate of the world, it is 3.3 per cent. Which is five percent less. There is no denying that everybody is facing the brunt of inflation and a worried lot. Some activities recorded in agricultural sector which enhanced its growth rate to 2.5 per cent. Industrial sector recorded growth which is much below our expectations. But the rate of growth is around 4.5 percent. In such a situation, Pranab Babu had rightly said during his budget speech "King has a right to be cruel to be kind". King has right to be cruel to be kind. Dada you had full right but you could not become so cruel for that I deeply congratulate you. You have given relief to all in this situation. Our deficit was reached around 5.9 per cent the reasons for that was around 13.1 lac crore were spent out of budgetary allocation of 12.5 lac crore. We spent more money. I shall put forward my perspectives later so far its reasons are concerned. But, you said that fiscal deficit of this year shall be 5.1 percent and it will further reduce in the next three years. Main reason of this is our revenue collection was only

9.7 lac crore out of the budget presented for 14.9 lac crore. Despite that you tried to increase it around 23 percent. I congratulate you so for the revenue collection is concerned.

I congratulate you for having resolved to reduce deficit in the present scenario and proposing to enhance capital expenditure by 30 per cent whereas revenue expenditure will be 10 per cent.

Shri Jaswant Babu had emphasised that Government's programmes and policies in the Budget should be people oriented. It should be budget of India and not of Government of India. I am trying to understand it and trying to figure out whether the Budget presented by Shri Pranab Babu is not citizen centric? Whether adequate attention is not paid towards rural areas? Whether it is the budget of the Government? Had it be the budget of the Government, We would not have been facing such a major deficit. Whether it is not the budget of poor people of the country? The Government proposed to spend around 1 lac 66 thousand crore on its flagship programmes this year which is more than 18 percent from the last year. I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister that in spite of all challenges he did not let the common people to suffer. In fact, if I go into the details of entire schemes, I find that the Government has spent almost 31000 crore rupees out of total allocation of 40000 crore on NREGS. 9000 crore rupees is yet to be spent. But this year Government has enhanced this sum by rupees 2000 crore over and above 31000.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan commenced during NDA Government which a very good programme. Our Government accepted it and Finance Minister proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 25555 crore on it this year which is 21 percent more in comparison to previous year. We have continued with your flagship programme homely. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana which meant to connect rural areas with same vigour and spirit. There is a provision of Rs. 24000 crore which is 20.1 per cent more in comparison to last year.

NRHM is a good programme for extending health facilities in rural areas. It has also been given a hike of 19 per cent thereby increasing it to Rs. 18515 crore. There is a scheme for urban area named Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, this seems to be the last year of this programme and do not know whether it will be continued next year or not. I request you to continue it for next year since better works are going on through this scheme in the areas of municipality and municipal

corporation. We are witnessing that since inception BEST in Mumbai and DTC buses in Delhi are plying which are age old buses. These buses are not only in bad condition but also pollute. Even the sitting arrangements are not conducive and are not commuters friendly. But thanks to JNURM that we not only have good and convenient buses in Delhi and Mumbai but also in Lucknow, Patna and Bangalore, they also pollute less. Further, there are many good schemes like Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes. I request the Government to continue Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. I am thankful to you for enhancing the budget for this by 68 per cent thereby increasing its outlay to Rs. 12522 crore. Allocation to Indira Awas Yojana and Mid-day Meal has been enhanced by ten percent and fifteen percent respectively. Allocation to National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has also been enhanced by 23 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. Allocation to Integrated Child Development Scheme has been increased by 12 percent. I know that if Government schemes are implemented honestly, then waiting time will be reduced. It means corruption is prevailing somewhere. Jaswant ji was saying there is petty corruption.

Indeed there is corruption. The fault lies in the system. I am happy to say that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister have always made efforts to make the delivery system flawless. I do not think that the said efforts bore cent per cent success. But the Government is aware that the finance assistance meant for poor and weak people of the rural areas for the purpose of farming is in fact not reaching to them. No doubt, efforts are being made to ensure that maximum assistance reach to them. Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji too had said that the exact amount which is released for beneficiaries, does not reach to them. I expect that the delivery system will be improved in future.

Sir, I am concerned about budgetary deficit and would like to know as to which sectors causing more expenditure and why? Maximum expenditure is incurring mainly in two sector. One flagship scheme incurring 1 lakh 66 thousand crore rupees whereas subsidy is the second. Subsidy is double edged weapon. It hurts poor if reduced and hurts Government if it is enhanced. I do not say that there is any need to reduce subsidy or to do something against it because the Government provides subsidy with view to provide relief to the common people. Last year the Government had made the announcement that the subsidy will be around 1.6 per cent of the GDP which has increased to 2.4 per cent. You have made the announcement that it should be reduced to two per cent

and subsequently it should be reduced to 1.7 per cent in the next two or three years. Such efforts will be made by the Government. This is indeed laudable thinking. Subsidy is definitely making a dent in our economy. Therefore, have to find a way to check it so that questions raised on fiscal deficit must be addressed properly.

I was trying to understand as to how the subsidy left such a big impact. Last year the Government had made provision of Rs. 7 thousand crore for subsidy on food items which rose to 72 thousand crore rupees. The Government had fixed a subsidy of 23 thousand crore rupees on petroleum products, which went up to 69 thousand crore rupees. A subsidy of fifty thousand crore rupees was fixed for fertilizer which has gone to 67 thousand crore rupees. In this manner a total sum of two lakh eight thousand crore rupees was spent on subsidy only. The Government has made efforts to rationalise this in future. The Government has planned a total expenditure of Rs. 1.79 lakh crore on subsidy. On food, a subsidy of Rs. 75 thousand crore has been given. It is indeed a hefty amount. But there is a big question on food security mission which is being contemplated in the country is that each person has right to food. Food security bill was introduced to the House which has been referred to the Standing Committee. The bill should be enacted so that no one starves in the country. We have to make such a big sacrifice in order to fulfill this dream. The Government has made a provision of Rs. 75 thousand crore for a noble cause for which I appreciate the Government. The Government has fixed a subsidy of Rs. 61 thousand crore for fertilizer which is lesser than that of previous year. But the suggestions given by you in regard to fertilizer will definitely bear fruits. As far as the suggestion of mobile tracking is concerned I have to say that earlier we used to provide the subsidy directly to the factories. Whereas, the benefits of the subsidy should reach to farmers but factory owners used to usurp all its benefit. To overcome such problem the Government delve into Nandan Neelkeni report and devised a way so that subsidy reach directly to farmers. On order to achieve this objectives you have made a provision of retailer based subsidy which is indeed good decision. If we could track end to end production, we will get the answer of what Jaswant babu was saying a little while ago and he too will be satisfied because we have been providing subsidy on large scale and if our farmers are not reaping its benefits then it is futile. Therefore, we have to ensure that our farmers get maximum benefits of subsidy. Whatever fertilizer is being produced should reach to farmers at subsidized rates and if any producers or

retailers are making any loss out of such more than the Government should - compensate them. Nothing could be more systematic than this what I feed. I congratulate his for developing such a system for subsidy on fertilizer. I wish you get success in launching mobile tracking system in future. May it benefit the farmers are overcome the leakage of government funds.

Sir, none can deny that petroleum sector is in crisis. We have to depend on crude oil prices. We have been importing around 80 per cent of crude oil from foreign countries. Despite this, as Shri Jaswant babu said, price of petrol need to be hiked again. The subsidy being given on diesel is very high but diesel is the basis of the economy of the country. If the price of diesel is hiked unnecessarily, it leaves huge cascading effect. Despite fiscal deficit, the Government is providing subsidy on diesel, it has to be provided. There is no other way out except this but efforts should be made as to how to make oil companies self reliant and how to streamline their entire economy. I would like to know whether the Government are also exploring possibilities to deregulates diesel prices on the line of petrol in future. I will appreciate, if I am apprised in this regard.

The proposals with regard to direct subsidy on LPG and kerosene which have been brought forward by him are indeed laudable. I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for taking care of every sector in this budget be that pertains to any state or any business sector in spite of adverse conditions prevailing in our country. In fact he has taken care of poor farmers, the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, industrial world which is facing recession, or small investors who invest in stock market. There are a number of such investors in Mumbai and Gujarat. But I would like to share an information that as per the report of Mumbai Stock Exchange, the number of such investors has reduced by 20 lakh approximately. The interest of retail investors to invested in stock market is decreasing gradually and in such a situation he has paid special attention towards them. The Government has launched Rajiv Gandhi Investment Scheme which is very attractive.

I want to know how will you invest through this scheme because investment to be made in the market but what will happen? Whether it will be a regime like that of mutual funds, that of National Savings Certificates. What would be the system to govern it? Please elaborate in detail because there is no detailed information on it in the budget.

The emphasis which you have laid on the infrastructure sector is praise worthy, because not only in India but in the whole of the world, development cannot take place without the development of infrastructure, be it Road sector, Power sector or Core sector. Unfortunately even after 64 years of independence of our country, various sectors not govern the way they should have. In recent years, I do however feel delighted when from Mumbai go to different states of the country like Bihar, U.P., Punjab or Southern states of India. There the development of National Highways definitely shows a new revolution like situation. But still there is a need for further revolution and further development.

Sir, I appreciate the minister for giving a special thought to granting special thought for concession on infrastructure sector. In rural and remote areas too, banks should be opened and Swabhimaan scheme be expanded, this thought is very good that each individual be a part of this inclusive growth and development. Every person should have a share in economic development programs and activities and its benefits should reach each and everyone. The Swabhimaan scheme which has been launched for this objective is definitely a very good scheme. Urban people with a capacity to busy houses of lower tag prices are a few. Even then the scheme which you are running for them to give one percent incentive is very good but I would like that special focus be given on home loans. I would now speak on home loan further because we have such kind of people at a large scale.

I am very grateful for launching a special project for the youth for their skill development. A special provision has been made for senior citizens therein. Despite all these constraints you have card for the poor widows of our country and the physically handicapped. I will do greet you for the provision of building 4,000 affordable houses for Army jawans.

Sir, Jaswant Babu has elaborately expressed his concern in agriculture sector. Certainly, it's a matter of concern but, I am not farmer like Jaswant Babu, I never did farming. But I feel one thing that during the last few years especially after 2008-09, development is taking place in agriculture sector in our country. There was a time when the growth rate in the agriculture sector would never exceed 1.5 percent. So, the existing growth rate of 2.5% is quite appreciable. This should improve further. Till recently the foodgrain production in the country had never crossed the 210 million mark but now it has happened for the first time in our country that it has reached around 250 million tonnes. This in itself deserves appreciation

and if I were to give credit to someone for that, it is none other than the various schemes about which we have been apprehensive as to whether these schemes are really reaching the people at the grassroots level. The impact of the National Agriculture Development Scheme is visible now. Raising the credit facility is indeed praiseworthy. It's meagre as Jaswant Babu was speaking. Credit facility of Rs. 5,75,000 crores for 12 crores of farmers is not adequate at all, yet it has registered substantial increase in comparison to previous years. Suggestion of seven percent interest rate is also a good suggestion. In case credit repaid on time, a further subvention of 3% is proposed to be given. I don't think there can be any more generous finance minister for the farmers than him. I congratulate you for this generous gesture. Even though our country is making progress but it's also true that farmers have committed suicide in recent years. I don't think that the incidents of suicides by farmers have stopped altogether but this tendency has slowed down. May! farmers of our country never commit suicide. They toil and produce foodgrains. That's why our food security is ensured. The people who feed up, should be more and more secure and be happy. From this viewpoint, I am grateful for the provision which the Minister of Finance has made in this budget.

You have allocated Rs. 9270 crores for National Agriculture Development Scheme which is an increase of 18 % compared to the last year. Certainly, this is a welcome step. Out of the above, you are giving Rs. 300 crores for our Vidarbha region. Vidarbha is the region which has witnessed the maximum number of suicides by farmers and Vidarbha has been the worst affected. As such, this allocation will go a long way in providing relief to the farmers of Vidarbha.

All schemes have certainly delivered to some extent.

You have started green revolution for northeast states and made small allocation for that. I remember that in year 2009, when it was announced for the first time, it was thought to be extremely inadequate with such a meagre amount, people doubted its benefits. But you told in the last budget that it was due to its impact that Northeast states had made great contribution in foodgrains production of this country. The production has increased there at a large scale. Certainly, the benefits of these schemes are reaching the people and country is getting the benefit of these schemes.

Be it Kisan Credit Card scheme or the initiative of raising RRB capacity is definitely a good scheme. Special

provision of Rs. 200 crores on Agricultural Research is being made. The provision of Rs. 1244 crores for the irrigation sector, will definitely benefit the common farmers. There was difficulty in getting water for unirrigated lands and farms. There was difficulty in building dams and even if the dams were built it was difficult to channelise the water to fields. Under such a scenario the provision for irrigation will benefit the common farmer.

Jaswant Babu was reminding us about the culture of Ganga-Yamuna and its etiquettes. Undoubtedly, Ganga and Yamuna culture is the mainstream of the country. It is the part of the lifestyle of this country. There is no mention of Yamuna in it but a flood management project has been approved, so far the Ganga is concerned. Ganga Action Plan is running since long. I remember that Rajiv Ji had made a serious effort to clean Ganga and accordingly formulated a scheme and funds have been given for that. In spite of that, Ganga is polluted. The water of Ganga should be managed in a better way in coming days and everybody should get benefits from it. We have to see that Ganga and Yamuna are clean and concerted efforts should be made to clean other rivers as well be that in Maharashtra or South India. I had been to Punjab recently. I saw Satluj and Vyas rivers there. These rivers are very good and providing clean water. The farmers of the Punjab are definitely getting the benefits of river management. As a result the Punjab produces half of the production of wheat and rice of the whole country. Therefore, it is the need of the hour to keep rivers clean so that its water could be used for irrigation in agriculture sectors.

You have provided 2242 crore rupees for dairy development. I congratulate you for this. White revolution took place in our country. We are largest producer of milk in the entire world. There is always a competition between Denmark and us. Sometimes we take lead and sometimes they. So, we should focus on dairy sector and we should increase the production of milk.

Sir, I hail from coastal area Mumbai is a Coastal city and a number of people live there who are engaged in fisheries and earn their livelihood from it, we call them fishermen or koli. I congratulate you for making a provision worth of rupees Five hundred crore for this community.

Sir, it is said that there should be an inclusive growth, this budget is for rich people. Weak and poor people are being ignored in it. I am very happy to see that you have increased the outlay in sub-plan meant our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. You

have allocated 37113 crore rupees for S.C sub-plan which is 18 per cent more than the last allocation. You have given 21710 crore rupees for S.T sub plan which is 17.6 per cent more than the last allocation. The people belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our country will be thankful to you as you have increased the allocation for their sub-plans.

The National Rural Livelihood Mission is run by you for the poor, is really a good step. More and more people will get their livelihood from it. You have provided 3915 crore rupees for this which is 34 per cent more.

You have made a provision of Rs. 14000 crore rupees for drinking water sanitation in rural areas and 100 crore rupees for National Skill development. Poor widows and handicapped who used to get Rs. 200/- per month, will now get 300/-rupees per month which is indeed a meagre amount but Ok.

It was very less before. At least you have increased it to some extent. I am grateful to you for this.

Sir, I would like to say about tax proposal. Whenever Budget is presented, somewhere tax is increased and somewhere it is decreased. Someone becomes happy and someone becomes sad. Every budget gives happiness and pain. But, the tax proposals by you will not hurt them severely. I think that majority has been benefitted from it.

I would like to congratulate you for the deduction in direct tax, specially in personal tax. The income above rupees 1,80,000 was exempted from Income tax before but you have increased it to two lac rupees. It would be better if it would be a little more. But the problem is that we are already in revenue deficit and in this scenario if it is enhanced it will further harm them. However, I appreciate you for the relief you have given.

You have proposed 10 per cent tax on the income of two lacs to five lacs on the income of five lacs to ten lacs. You have fulfilled a long cherished desire of people and for this I congratulate you.

Your tax collection in direct tax was below your expectation. But collection from Indirect taxes was to the tune of 45000 crore rupees inspite of people objections. But there was no option. But, what I am trying to understand is that during the economic recession in 2008 there was a huge cut in excise duty and service tax. You have reduce the duty and service tax from 14 per cent

to 8 per cent and from 12 per cent to 10.31 per cent respectively in order to give relief to industries reeling with recession. Today I can see, whatever you had done in 2008, still we have not reached upto that mark till date. I can call it partial roll back. Situation is getting better day by day. Industries that had been given stimulus package by us, was opposed vehemently, There are many people in the House who still oppose it. However there is no option except to increase of one or two per cent every year. I am sure that. I would like to say to the people who talk that service tax is increased. That 12.36 per cent service tax was in 2008 and it is 12.33 per cent today. It means we are still there. It has not been increased compared to 2008. Excise duty is still on lower side. It was 14 per cent in it 2008, and today it is only 12 per cent. There is a partial back in it. Nothing has been done to discomfort people.

There are certain sectors where you have given more concessions and for this whole country is certainly grateful to you. Beside agriculture sector, you have emphasized on infrastructure sector and I really congratulate you for this. As you are saying that Rs. 50 lakh crore would be required to develop infrastructure in the whole country in next five years. Government can not arrange Rs. 50 lakh crore. The PPP model you have suggested is certainly a good suggestion for this.

As you can see now, roads are being developed, bridges and flyovers are being constructed in the world. Government is not able to construct it everywhere and Government is not in a position to construct all these. People are happy to see good roads which are being constructed at several places. There are Toll booths to collect Toll. The system of collecting toll can be slightly rationalised so that amount and time of levying toll may be calculated. I think more and more participation of private sector would certainly develop roads, flyovers and bridges of our country in coming years like the whole world. Therefore, I urge upon that there should be more and more participation of private sector in infrastructure.

You have paid sufficient attention towards the Mining sector. Our former Railway Minister told about railway that you have given loan of three thousand crore rupees. He said that we will return it with interest within a year. Thereafter, Civil Aviation Sector, which does not affect the common man, I suppose, is a major sector of the industry of our country. Recently, as we all know about the problems being faced by the number of private airlines in civil aviation sector but there has been constant demand to allow FDI therein. You have given these hints.

Allowing people from Civil Aviation Sector for external Commercial Barrowings is certainly a good effort and good declaration. It would make our Airline sector a bit sustainable or our Airline sector would be able to sustain it in coming years. It can become self reliant. I would like to congratulate you for granting Duty relief to Manufacturing Sector, Health and Nutrition sector and Environment sector. You have reduced the proposed Security Transaction Tax (STT) in respect of the share market. I hope that it would be reduced in a phase out manner in coming years, in fact it would be better to abolish it. It would enhance investment and encourage the investors. But, as it was proposed in Economic Review, CTT *i.e.* Commodity Transaction Tax (CTT), would be brought alongwith STT, because if you abolish STT completely the total loss would be around three-four thousand crores. If you bring CTT it will benefit six thousand crore. The Commodity Exchanges are transacting in the country on large scale CTT may certainly compensate the loss through commodity but CTT was not brought in. I hope that Finance Minister would think over it in future. We are concerned about our Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). It is really commendable that you have given relief to them.

Those having turnover upto sixty lakh would be given relaxation from Compulsory Tax Audit. MSME used to say that the value of 60 lakh rupees is not huge at present hence this limit should be enhanced. I think one crore is also not a big deal. In future we may perhaps have to reconsider this but MSME would certainly be happy. I am grateful to you for taking the much awaited decision. In Home Loan Sector as I expected, there is no low cost Housing available in cities like Mumbai and Delhi. All the good house cost more than 50 lakh. Loan incentive of more than 15 lakh at present is not as much important. Interest levied on the loans of these houses need to be rationalized. There is fix and floating rate of interest on Home loans being provided by our banks. In this confusion that floating rate would come down in future, people take loans but floating rate never comes down.

Earlier also I have tried to draw the attention of Finance Minister towards a so common rate be made by merging both these rates so that a person from middle class who purchase home may be safe. Suppose, a man buys a home at six per cent rate of interest⁴his entire budget get disturbed and spoiled in case rate starts increasing. In this case it would be well and good if the rate is fixed. Middle class family may take a sigh of relief. So, I would urge upon that there is a need to

establish a good and new approach in respect of Home loan.

I would like to thank hon. Finance Minister that he has cleared stand on if blackmoney. Blackmoney has been an important issue for last few years in our country. It was an important issue earlier also, but in the last few years it gained more importance. A lot of speeches were delivered and meetings were held on it in such a situation this year hon. Finance Minister has announced that a white paper will be brought during this session only. A while paper will be brought. We will definitely wait for that.

Alongwith it he also announced that 16 year old investment cases all over the world. Outside India will be investigated and re-opened and their scrutiny may be initiated now. It means that out department gets the right to definitely control blackmoney and the same can be checked. The strong movement regarding black money, and agreements with 82 countries, and there after 17 exchanges for tax exchange are definitely welcome steps by you.

The desired transparency in public procurment policy because there cannot be anything better than this to prevent corruption, in which public sector or Government procures things, there should be transparency in purchase. The resolution brought by you and the arrangement being made by, we hope it will decrease corruption and prevent wastage of Government money, people will get more benefit and there will be a check on corruption. I would like to congratulate you for the some.

Price rise is a big issue. The whole country is worried about it and Government has time to time taken steps to control inflation. I would like to place one such step before people and the House and I wish that Government should give due attention to it. I heard that recently Central Government issued circular, which was sent to all the states, National Initiative on Vegetables, perishable items should not be forwarded to market through APMC market, these should be directly marketed. This will help perishable items reach people in lesser time and role of wholesale dealers agents in suply chain will be reduced.

I got the chance to visit 2-3 places in last one-two years, where our farmers produce perishable items, I got the chance to see the condition of perishable items. In Karnataka I donot know where Muniyappa ji is sitting here or not, Muniyappa ji's constituency is Kolar. I got the chance to visit Kolar. Kolar is leading tomato producing

district. Most of tomatoes are produced there. Suddenly I saw rotten tomatoes on the both the sides of the road. When I asked the reason they told that there is no buyer of tomatoes. If you go to Lasorgaon in Nasik, you will find onions getting rotten in the same way. If you go to U.P or Punjab and Bengal you will find potatoes getting rotten there in the similar way. Certainly there should be mission to have more and more cold storages, so that perishable items produced by our farmers can be stored properly and secondly they should have the option to make their products directly available to market themselves or through traders. Such mechanism exists but State Governments are not implementing it, and I am pained to say that even my state is not implementing it, I have been in constant touch with my State Government and requesting them to allow it because onion is available at 4 Rs./Kg at Nasik and 18-19 Rs./Kg at Mumbai. If 4 Rs./Kg onion is available in Mumbai at 18 Rs./Kg then what is the fault of Central Government.

After all why is it happening that onions which costs /Rs 4 / kg in Nasik is bought by one wholesale dealer is taken to APMC and then another dealer takes it to AGMC. Then another dealer will hand it over to a wholeseller in Mumbai, then he will give it to retailer in between a huge margin is charged and to do away with this margin and to give relief to consumers, I would like that the Government should make provision for perishable items particularly agricultural items, these should be supplied through direct marketing and secondly in order to streamline the supply chain a new mechanism may be established. The multi brand 'FDI' system.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

Definitely there is a dispute. A way out should be found through discussion in the coming days, but it can be a good step to control price rise. In such a situation I am submitting this before you with utmost seriousness and responsibility and would urge to the Government to make an effort in the direction by Pranab Babu.

16.00 hrs.

Jaswant ji you have said right now that the economic condition of the States has improved. You have rightly said. So. There was a time when the economic condition of the Centre happened to be better while the economic condition of the States was very poor. All the State Electricity Boards were running in loss, all the States

used to run on overdraft, but if we assess the situation during the last few years, we would find that the condition of all the States has improved. Now, they have their fiscal management, but the major reason being that the Centre is providing money to the States. But they give a logic that the money does not belong to anybody but to the nation. Absolutely right. I am not saying that the money is ours or it belongs to the Government, to Congress to UPA. I am not saying so that. The money is the tax amount collected in the country and as per the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, the portions of this amount are being distributed. It is the Finance Commission which gave us the formula to provide money to the States for different purposes. Today the Government is going to implement a flagship programme in the villages with a corpus of 1 lakh 66 thousand crores of rupees and the scheme would not be implemented by the Centre alone. The whole fund will be provided to the States and the scheme will be implemented through the States themselves. The States are being provided central allocation at a large scale. We have all the figures regarding this. I am observing in many States, be it Bihar, or Gujarat, or Madhya Pradesh, or Jammu and Kashmir or Maharashtra. All the states have got central allocation and their economic condition has improved and, certainly, the system should continue ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (MADHUBANI):
The States have to share their contribution along with the central allocation ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I am not raising any issue against it. I am only saying that all central schemes and allocation therein are providing a great relief to the States and let it continue. Jaswant Babu, you said that if the ruler is a businessman, the subjects will become poor. [*English*] States should not be traders. [*Translation*] Your this line is remarkable. I am recalling that during NDA regime the disinvestment work was done at a large scale. You said that States should not be involved in business. It is not the duty of the Government to run a bakery or a hotel and, on this basis, you have sold BALCO and the Centaur hotel. It is right that the Government should not involve in business but at the same time it should keep into the mind that the business must run. I am giving the biggest example of Centaur hotel. We have disinvested the hotel but it is not running today. Where are the workers of the hotel? Many of them have committed suicide and many are at the verge of starvation. During the NDA there were indiscriminate disinvestment, therefore, I would request that kind of disinvestment must not occur any more. During the last time there was a target of

disinvestment worth forty thousand crore rupees. The reason for fiscal deficit is that we have not achieved the disinvestment target. We have managed only 15 thousand crore rupees against the of 40 thousand crore rupees through disinvestment but this year we collected thirty thousand crore rupees. I would like to congratulate the Government for adopting a method of disinvestment in which the management control will remain with the Government. We will off load five to ten per cent through IPO and shares and this money would be invested in PSUs. This is the method and I think at the very time a lot of suggestions had been given to the Government but it did not accept. I think had the Government accepted the suggestions, it did not sit in the opposition. But you did not accept it. Today this Government is implementing all the programmes, be it disinvestment or all the other sectors, meant for saving the economy of the country and providing relief to the common people. In addition to that programmes are being implemented for the industry sector which provide employment and relief to the people and which will bolster the economy of the country.

I hope that the budget presented by the Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukharjee, will fabricate the future of the country in the days to come and provide relief to every section of the society. There will be all round development in the contry and the new schemes being implemented will boost the development work. For the last seven years, we have made more rural centric schemes, these schemes are citizen centric schemes because people live in rural areas and all these schemes are meant for them. You have said that the schemes should be citizen-centric. Definitely, these are citizen centric schemes.

It needs to be understood and go through it. You have said that the budget should be of India.

[English]

The Budget should be of India and not of the Government of India.

[Translation]

In fact, if you go through the entire budget, you will find that maximum emphasis has been given for the development of the people of India. Poverty would be reduced through this budget in coming days. This budget would create more avenues for development. Agriculture sector would get boosted by the budget and would get avenues of development. This budget would boost up

industrial sector and would improve economy with man face despite global recession. Various bill related to economic reform are pending. Nobody is concerned about these bills. You have expressed concern that economy of our country should be sound. You have expressed concern that there should be no fiscal deficit. You have expressed concern that there should be no corruption. Manifestation of these concerns is not possible without passing these bills. Pranab Babu has introduced many bills meant for reforms, the Government is ready for these bills. Consensus needs to be evolved on these bills. The whole country is witnessing about the steps being taken by the Government in the direction of reforms. Somewhere we are stranded and it is because of non-cooperation of the opposition. I want that the opposition should follow cooperative attitude. Legislative proposals and bills pending for reforms in various sectors should be passed so that programmes for reforms in India could be implemented. But the programmes should be with human face and it should be for common man. There should be inclusive growth in the programmes and it should cover the poor people. It is should not be for the development of the rich only. You have said that everybody should earn. We need development and for such development reformative programmes are being carried out and all should support these programmes. Kindly extend your support to pass such bills. This is my request.

Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me time.

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Kaisarganj):
Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on the budget for year 2012-13. A short while ago, Sanjay Nirupam was delivering his speech and he has highlighted all the points of budget. He has gone through every aspect of budget. Sir, I have tried to read the budget. I was trying to find out the measures taken by the Government in the budget to check the inflation. Poverty has become a curse and I was trying to find out the measures taken by the Government in the budget. I was trying to know the steps taken on health issues. I was trying to know the steps taken on the issue of education. The country is facing a problem on which nobody is paying attention for some reasons and it is growing population. Growing population is problem in self. This problem creates many other problems. Nothing has been mentioned in budget about the steps taken by the Government to deal with this problems.

Chairman Sir, I want to say that at present corruption is originating from Delhi and percolating from big cities, small cities, big offices small offices to the villages. At

present, all the schemes being run by the Government are corruption ridden even though the intention of the Government is clear.

Sir, I had heard in my childhood that black magic is practiced in Bengal. But this time hon'ble Finance Minister has practiced the black magic for common man. On one hand he has given relief to the common man in form of exemption of Rs. 4500 crore in direct taxes, on other hand Rs. 41,440 crore have been mobilised by increasing rates of indirect taxes. You have raised the rates of taxes. Yesterday some gold traders came to meet Rewati Raman Singh Ji. Gold traders are demonstrating in the entire country. It is not the question of gold, even poor people of the villages buy some jewellery on the occasion of marriage. But the rich buy branded jewellery from the shop and they do not bother about prices while purchasing the same. If they get the product of their choice, they order to pack the item and pay the bill. But there are many jewellery artisans in small towns having skills but their profession is not organised. They make nose ring, nose pin and toe ring in the villages but today you have levied tax on non-branded jewellery such as nose ring, nose pin, ear ring etc.

This country will never forgive you. Lacs of people are losing their employment. On the other hand our Hon'ble Finance Minister is saying that whenever he thinks about subsidy, he gets disturbed for the whole night. I want to say that subsidy provided by the Government of India for fertilizers, food grains, petroleum, income tax total up to Rs. 2,50,732 crore. Similarly, the relief being provided to industrial sector, in respect of custom duty, excise duty corporate tax is Rs. 5,39,532 crore. Finance Minister is unable to sleep during the night. Somebody has said-

Is daur main insaf kaa ahsas nahi hai,
Milta hai use jaam jise pyas nahi hai.
Khuddar henijahare jahaan kar nahin sakata,
Saaki yah samajhataa hai mujhe pyas nahin hai.

Because poor people are not united, and unable to raise their voice, rich people can approach you. Therefore, I humbly want to say that this budget is not meant for poor people.

I will not talk big. I will talk about some projects which are under consideration. Projects commented 10,15 and 20 years back and lacs and crores of rupees were spent on them, what is the present position of such projects. The Government is not taking any interest in

checking whether these projects are making any progress or not, any work is being carried out under them or not. I want to mention only about one project. The irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh. The Left Bank Ghaghara Canal Project, Saryu Canal Project. This project was jointly commenced by the Union Government and Uttar Pradesh government in 1974 and share in it was 2/1. This project was to be completed in 1982-83. This project was to be completed with Rs. 299 crore, but Rs. 73 thousand 29 crore has been spent till 2008 and only for completion of 40 per cent of its total work. Therefore, I want to say that our projects are not running in the vacuum. For the same lands have been acquired, people have been displaced and farming have been stopped. On the one hand, land is not being cultivated and on the other hand lacs of hectares of land have been acquired, I have all the data. Many districts upto Gorakhpur commissionerate were about to be benefitted.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, this project was commenced in 1974 but could not be completed till 2012. I want to say to hon'ble Finance Minister that it is not about one project. Where ever such projects are going on and large amount of funds have been spent on such projects, first of all such projects have to be reviewed and then they should to be completed, because these projects are constructed with same purpose.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I want to say something about the rivers. When rivers and women were respected in our country, at that time our country was called Vishwa Guru. Lang ago Lord Krishna had controlled Kaliyaa Nag but today the conditions of rivers is very bad. Although, Kaaliya Nag was died but at present Yamuna itself is flowing out of Delhi full of pollution as Kaliyaa Nag.

Sir, at present whole world is concerned about water. Somebody has said that there will be a world war on water. Atal Ji also said, but now some people are saying that if water is available, then only we will be able to fight the world war. This is the present scenario. Earlier when our forefather used to develop a village a pond used to be integral part of it. At present if you found a village, then you will get a pond. Presently such ponds are encroached upon by people. People have dumped the ponds with soil and constructed houses on them. We have to recover the land of the ponds by conducting a drive. There are rivers and lakes situated in our country everywhere after a gap often of five kilometres.

Sir, hon'ble Finance Minister is noting down our points. I want to give a suggestion to him that now a

days you constructed many ponds. Many ponds were constructed with the assistance of Government of India. But at present all of them are dry you can review the situation, I am not criticising. I am not saying ten to fifteen per cent, but 85 per cent of funds were misused. Now a days ponds are dry. What is the number of lakes, ponds in the country? Government of India have to start the harvesting of water by desilting these rivers, ponds and lakes through a drive. What these engineers know about water harvesting. Water harvesting was done by our forefather. We know, villagers know about water harvesting you go to Jaipur and see who constructed those lakes? Go to Charkhari, Bundelkhand, who construct seven ponds there? You can see in any part of the country, how people have made arrangements for the water harvesting. You don't go for the construction of new ponds. As and when required also construct ponds, but make arrangements for water harvesting by deepening the lakes, ponds by conducting a drive.

We are not raising this points to criticize
...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): The fishes are supplied from the Andhra Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Now, the matter of fishes is being discussed. In Uttar Pradesh fishes were found in rivers, ponds on large scale. Those fishes were not only meant for consuming, but they also serve the purpose of providing livelihood to the poor undeit)privileged people. There are some castes who are dependent on that only, but today there are no fishes in ponds and rivers. A number of truck loads of fishes come from Andhra Pradesh. How much time does it takes to reach here? Today, Salman Khursheed Sahab is sitting here. If you try to find fresh fish in your nearby market, then you will not get locally cultured fishes. You will get the fish, which has come from Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, it was not the case in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to say that first halt all the programmes and make some arrangement to deepen our ponds, rivers and make arrangement for water harvesting.

Now, I would like to say something about farmers. Today, farming has become a non-profitable business. If we club the input cost of farming and the labour of a farmer, then we will see it is a non-profitable business. But, the farmers are compelled to do that, they are helpless, they have to other option. The children of farmers get impressed when they see officer's children having branded shoes, but they cannot afford branded

shoes and thus they are compelled to kill their desires. The children of a farmer cannot attend a good school on the income based on farming I am not criticising the Government, I am just trying to portray the real picture, I am just suggesting. These children are not able to go in a good school, cannot have good medical treatment, cannot wear good clothes. The farmer, who had a status equivalent to God in our country, today the situation is that their children are compelled to kill their desire. The condition of farmer is not so good. It's your Government, you can do a lot, I don't want to indulge in the argument that how would you do that, but you have to do something. There are many good schemes such as Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidutikaran Yojana, Central Road Fund Scheme etc., but the corruption is prevalent everywhere. No works related to development are taking place for the past 4 to 5 years in Uttar Pradesh. So I request you to kindly provide the necessary funds and let the works be commenced. I want to give a suggestion. Many big companies got the contracts of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidutikaran Yojna but they did not complete any single task. BPL families did not receive even a single bulb connection, they left the work incomplete. I request you to please initiate a probe regarding in what manner farmers and poor people are being cheated. Please initiate a probe in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in this matter. My suggestion is that there is no requirement of Hi-fi technology in it. Put a ban on big giants for the works like to erecting a pole, connecting wires and establishing transformers because there is huge corruption in it. This type of corruption happens in Delhi also. People don't mind, just stop this corruption else the dream of Rajiv Ji will never become true and will die in the name of corruption. There is no doubt that MGNREGA is a good scheme, but it is not visible on the ground. It has lapsed due to corruption. Due to this scheme even the innocent rural people got corrupted and ready to be jailed for this corruption. The day, when you will probe this scheme, I am sure not even a single Pradhan, Mukhiya or Sarpanch would be there, who would not get convicted. I don't want to attack on their autonomy or self respect, but there should be strict monitoring because the funds are being misused, this money is being wasted. This money does not belong to any one person^ this money belongs to our country and it is not being used for the development of the country. In the end, I hope you will consider my suggestions.

Hon. Chairman Sir, somebody has said-

"Itna jaan lo ki hum ladenge tumse barabar ke,
kyonki jitni umar tumari julm ki hai,
thik utni hi umar humari krodh ki bhi hai."

(You people must know that we will fight with full force because the age of our anger is equivalent so the period of you atrocities.)

With these words I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, all the three Budgets presented by the hon. Finance Minister during the last three-year tenure of UPA-II Government had a nice blend of three objectives—(i) maintaining economic growth close to double digit; (ii) ensuring that growth is inclusive; and (iii) making institutional changes through which welfare programmes are derived, but this year's Budget is completely different in texture and tone. Unlike previous year, this year's Budget has an overriding objective of fiscal consolidation. In an attempt to achieve that, the hon. Finance Minister has compromised on both growth as well as inclusiveness. The Budget is anything but inclusive. This is highly inflationary and regressive. It hits the poor the most. A huge increase in indirect taxes to the tune of Rs. 45,000 crore together with hike in railway across the board makes the Budget both inflationary and regressive. In such a precarious situation and income tax relief to the upper middle class and the rich defies all the principles of inclusiveness and increases the inequality.

Now the important question is will all these measures really, (at the cost of inclusiveness) help the fiscal consolidation. As far as my understanding goes, it would not. This is because the assumption on the basis of which the hon. Finance Minister had promised to bring down fiscal deficit to 5.1 per cent of GDP will not hold good. For example, the targeted deduction of subsidy on food, fuel and fertilizer to two per cent of GDP is unconvincing. Moreover, the targeted reduction in fuel subsidies is unlikely to be achieved. More so in the face of the Middle East crises.

Once the Food Security Bill is approved by the Parliament, funds required for that will be fully provided for. The hon. Finance Minister makes no mention of the sources which would provide for such a huge sum. Fourthly, resource mobilisation through non-tax revenue like divestment and spectrum allocation had been pegged at Rs. 30,000 crore and Rs. 40,000 crore respectively. Both seem to be over-estimation, given the present business scenario in the country.

All these considerations combined together indicate that plans for fiscal consolidation are unlikely to work.

Much of course would depend on growth prospect of the economy in the coming fiscal and the tax buoyancy therefrom. That brings me to the important question of growth. The Finance Minister himself recognizes that growth would largely depend upon the domestic demand, that is, domestic consumption and domestic investment. How far that would be achieved should be seen from both, demand and supply sides.

As far as urban middle-class demand is concerned, situation is not encouraging at all. Jobless growth together with high inflation would eat-up substantial purchasing power of urban communities, and with that gets the added cut in EPF rate to 8.25 per cent.

Rural demand might get a boost through the Budgetary provision of more than Rs. 20,000 crore for farm growth, irrigation and rural development. This is consistent with the rural focus of the last few Budgets. Moreover, Budget proposes a significant rise in credit-flow to agriculture to 5.75 trillion for boosting farm output and investment. Together, they should spur demand and investment in the rural economy.

On the supply-side, much has been done in the Budget. Three major supply-bottlenecks had been addressed to, namely, skill shortage; raw-material shortage, particularly coal; and infrastructure shortage, especially, power, aviation, highways and ports. Much had been done in all these three areas both in terms of fund allocation and innovative measures. But, despite all these, a 7.4 per cent growth target looks ambitious as the RBI would fail to reduce the interest rate in the face of high fiscal deficit and spiralling inflation. Without an interest rate cut, consumption and investment cannot be boosted substantially.

Before I conclude, I have some serious requests to the hon. Finance Minister. Here, on behalf of people of West Bengal I find a Finance Minister who understands the importance of fiscal correction at the Central-level even at the cost of unpopular measures. He would then certainly appreciate the agony of bearing huge debt-burden by certain States like West Bengal. So much so that the annual debt servicing, that is, annual interest plus principal repayment comes to the tune of Rs. 22,000 crore, which is almost equal to State's own tax revenue. Under these circumstances, we have no other way, but to request the hon. Finance Minister for an interest plus repayment moratorium in the form of annual grant for a period of three consecutive years. I do hope that the

hon. Finance Minister would give due consideration to this request.

The prices of fertilisers and the MSP of raw jute need to be revised or a bonus is to be announced on the existing MSP as the same has resulted in increase in the prevailing market-price. This has undoubtedly added to the agonies of the farmers who are already aggrieved and distressed. My earnest request to the hon. Minister is to take urgent steps to ensure availability of decontrolled fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers with price support, which would result in encouraging balanced use of nutrients and waive-off debts for marginal farmers with a view to prevent further distress amongst the poorer sections of the farming community.

The Government has announced the MSP of raw jute in the range of Rs. 1,630 per quintal to Rs. 1,738 per quintal depending on the grade of jute and location of production. This announcement had severe consequences. For example, the MSP being below the cost of production, farmers of West Bengal faced great distress. We request the Hon'ble Minister to raise the MSP of Rs. 2,100 per quintal for raw jute. The total 'quantum of raw jute being produced in West Bengal is 150 lakh quintals, Jute production is the mainstay of West Bengal economy. Therefore, I would again request the hon. Finance Minister to give due consideration to my request and it is the request of the whole people of West Bengal.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I would like to participate in the discussion on the General Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee in this House.

As stated by the Finance Minister, the Budget is not merely an account tallying the assets and liabilities, but it is something more; that you should have a vision. I do not say that there is no vision in this Budget, but for whom and how that vision is achieved is the main concern.

I am not competent to judge the Budget as the Finance Minister or as many of our learned Members have done, but at the same time, I would like to comment on the Budget within my limited capacity, that is, with limited economic knowledge and practical experience.

As far as the Finance Minister of any country is concerned, the most important issue before him is the resource mobilization. One of the parameters to comment

on or judge the Budget is the tax structure that the Government has adopted. Here, there are two types of tax structures that we can adopt: one is the regressive tax structure and the other is the progressive tax structure. I am sorry to say that the Government has adopted the regressive tax structure because we are losing Rs. 4,500 crore from Direct Taxes, but at the same time, we are gaining Rs. 45,000 crore or more from Indirect Taxes. It means that the Government is not ready to touch the healthy or the wealthy people.

The principle of taxation suggests that any Finance Minister has to tax persons who are able to give and the tax. In the case of millionaires or the billionaires in India, in 2004, their number was nine which now has increased to 59 in US dollar terms; but in terms of Indian rupees, the number really is 69. Why is the Government not ready to go after the highest strata, but is only going for the Indirect Tax system? On this ground of tax system, I say that this Budget is pro-rich rather than pro-poor.

Another source of income that the Finance Minister can get is the selling of the shares of the public sector undertakings. Last year, the Government gained Rs. 22,500 crore, and the Government now thinks that they may get Rs. 30,000 crore. This is purely privatization because these are really the assets of the nation. The Left Parties, not only the Left Parties but even the other Parties, have been opposing it. In the strike held on the 28th of February in India, not only the Left Trade Unions, but even INTUC, BMC have participated against this sort of decision taken by the Government.

Every year, the public sector undertakings contribute a substantial amount to the Government in the form of Excise Duty, Customs Duty and Sales Tax. Last year, they have contributed at least Rs. 29,000 crore. If we take the figures for the last three years, that amount would be coming to around Rs. 5,00,000 crore or Rs. 6,00,000 crore or something more. When the public sector undertakings are paying taxes in different forms, you are really killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. It is being done to really assist the private sector. Therefore, we strongly oppose the selling, destroying and looting of the public sector undertakings.

Two years back, the Government had claimed that they had a better growth rate of 9.6 per cent, which was true. But it was reduced to 8.4. Then, it was again reduced to 7.4 per cent, and now it is being considered to be around 6.9 per cent. The target for agriculture was

more than four per cent, but now it is below three per cent. The setback in the industrial sector is very severe. In regard to the progress in Services sector, I agree with it. So, the claim of the Finance Minister that our economy is in a better health, we cannot conclude it to be so, when the situation is like this. Even the benefits of this growth rate are not getting translated into improvement in the living conditions of the common people.

The price rise has become a day to day affair. The price rise is high. The prices of essential goods are also going up. This is due to wrong policies pursued by the Government. One of the main reasons for the price rise is the rise in the prices of petroleum products. Decontrolling is the main reason and now Government intends to decontrol diesel also. The deficit of this Budget is 5.1 per cent i.e. 5 lakh 22 thousand crore. Why are we facing such a huge deficit? In your Budget presentation, you have given tax concessions worth 5 lakh 28 thousand crore of rupees. Tax concessions are the decision of the Government voluntarily not to collect the taxes. The Government has not collected 5 lakh 25 thousand crore. If these taxes have been collected, there would have been fiscal surplus. Not only the tax concessions, if we take the three years tax concessions, that will come to about Rs. 50 lakh crore.

To reduce the fiscal deficit, what measures does the Government is going to take? You have reduced the subsidy on fuel by Rs. 25,000 crore and reduced the subsidy on fertiliser by Rs. 6,000 crore.

What is your economic security concept? You consider tax concessions are incentive for growth and subsidy concessions given to the poor are burden. The poor has become the burden for you and the rich has become an asset. This is how you build the security of our economy. This is not the security of all the people but a security for only a few people.

You give more and more incentives to the corporate and the rich. The Government do this with the hope that by giving more incentives to the corporate, you may get more investments. I can agree to some extent but the Government is missing and forgetting one thing. Unless people purchasing power is not enhanced, how this growth rate can be enhanced even if you have higher investment. It is a serious concern. I am saying this because in 2004, you have seen that there were nine persons who have become the millionaires and now, it has become 59 persons. At the same time, according to your report or

80 crore of the population or 73 per cent of the people of India, they are getting only Rs. 20 a day. With this Rs. 20, how can the purchasing power of the people can be enhanced? So, even if you get more investment and the growth, this issue is not considered by the Government.

Whatever amount of cheaper capital you may make available to the corporates and however they increase their investments, that will not give growth unless people of my country have money within their hands. So, the economic security promised by the Finance Minister is economic security only for a few and it is not the economic security of the country as a whole.

Sir, the Census of India report say that nearly 40 per cent of our people live in the rural areas and living in some sort of thatched houses. Fifty per cent of the population of our country have no drainage. Fifty per cent of our people still use fire wood for their cooking. Then, how can we say that their purchasing power is increasing? This is not my report. This is Census Report of India.

No doubt, we have resources in our country. We have talented people in our country. When we go to the Gulf countries or America or Japan, we can see the excellent engineers and doctors who go there. Majority of the people are youth. It is really a rich country. When we have the highest number of people, it is not a burden. It is really an asset to the nation. 40 years back, the Kothari Commission recommended for six per cent GDP for education. Even after 40 years, we are not able to attain this growth. It comes about half of this only. In the elementary education in 2003-04, it was only 1.43 per cent and in 2010, it was only 1.6 per cent. In the Secondary Education in 2004, it was 0.92 per cent but now it has increased to 0.936 per cent. In the University Education, it was 0.36 per cent, now it is only 0.38 per cent. In the General Education, it was 0.02 per cent and now it is only 0.03 per cent. In language, it is only 0.015 and now it is 0.05. So, when we see 'the overall picture, we can say that we are in a better position only after detailed analysis.

Take for example the agriculture sector. I fully agree that the Government has increased Rs.1 lakh crore as the bank credit. What is the interest rate? The interest rate is seven per cent. We have the report that the farmers' suicide has gone to 2,58,000 and more. I had asked a question in this regard in the last Session also.

How can these people get the bank credit when they are in a very very bad position? When we see the price fluctuation, the minimum support price as stated by other Members, has become a very important issue. Not only that. We give the higher bank credit, that is, the credit given by the banks, when we go to the details of it-I have the experience of it being in the Standing Committee as many of the Members have-the huge amount of that goes to the big corporate farmers and not the poor. Then we go to the non-performing assets (NPA). It is these people who have to give and not the ordinary people. We say that the agricultural credit is high. I do agree that some works are done by the Government, But these benefits have not gone to the actual hands. That has to be taken as a real issue.

With regard to health, the combined expenditure of the Centre and the States in 2010-11 comes to about one per cent of the GDP. Now it has increased to 2.3 per cent of the GDP. Our target is four per cent. We have not reached to such an extent. The Planning Commission set up a high level expert committee on universal health coverage. But not even a single recommendation has been implemented till now. Kerala has the better health care facility, as you know very well. At the same time, we need more funds and more facilities. We have been asking for the EMS status, but it has not yet been given.

The most important issue that we are discussing is about the food security. The Government claims much about the food security. We are going to discuss the Food Security Act. We give relief to the poor people by way of subsidy. When we reduce the subsidy that is, Rs.25,000 crore as fuel and Rs. 6,000 crore as fertilizers, how is it possible to attain the target of food subsidy? The latest Global Hungry Index has come. India's position is 67 among the 128 countries. Many African countries and Sri Lanka, Nepal, Ghana are above India. When we speak about the food security, we cannot talk about Kerala or some other State. But we have to talk about the all-India figure. What we see is that the purchasing power and the facilities are very limited. It is astonishing to note that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission announced yesterday that Rs. 22 in rural areas and Rs. 26 in urban areas is the criteria for determining APL and BPL. It is surprising to note as to how the Government has accepted such an idea. I do not know where the Deputy Chairman and other persons are sitting. I would like to know whether they know the rural India; whether they have gone to any other place. This cannot be

accepted, The Government has to really deny that report that has come.

Coming to the rural development, there is a decline in the Budget provision. Earlier the provision was of the order of Rs. 74,001 crore and now it has declined to Rs. 73,150 crore. Children are the assets of our nation. About 42 per cent population of our country belongs to the child sector. But the allocation for this sector is only 4.8 per cent. I do not think the allocation is adequate. About 69.5 per cent of the children suffer due to anaemia; 42.5 per cent children suffer due to under weight; 22 per cent of the children suffer due to low birth rate. Though the child labour is banned in our country, yet lakhs and lakhs of children are working in the hotels or the bus stands or any other place. But this is not banned at all.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes need more assistance. The Central Government and the State Governments are doing much. SCs constitute 16.23 per cent and STs constitute about 8.2 of our total population. But they are facing a dual discrimination-economic and social. In the last budget, out of 105 Demands for Grants that were sanctioned for the Union Government, only 24 have allotted funds and the other 81 under 43 Ministers having not taken any decision on this. In spite of the Central Government taking such decisions, they are not implemented not only by the States but also by the Centre. With regard to the minorities, there is no mention about the minorities in this Budget.

I now come to a couple of points related to my Stg Kerala. Kerala has the highest literacy rate in the country. Six of the Union Ministers now are from Kerala. Right now Mr. Thomas is sitting here and others are not. We have been demanding for a long time that an IIT be set up in Kerala. A large number of students who are educated in the State are going outside for higher studies. IIT has become a must for the students pursuing higher education. Though the literacy rate in the State is 100 per cent, we are not in the forefront in higher education. That problem can be solved only by establishing such institutions.

The former Chief Minister of the State and the present Chief Minister Mr. Oommen Chandy have asked the Union Government for a special package for farmers because about 50 farmers have committed suicide in the last ten months. But nothing is given in this Budget. I appreciate the Government for giving a special package of Rs.3,384

crore for the handloom workers. At the same time, the Union Government announced two mega clusters and five pilot clusters but nothing is given to Kerala. Kerala is the land of handlooms. How can we forget the lakhs and lakhs of workers engaged in this sector? Of course, we have to give this to the northern parts of the country also, but at the same we cannot deny this facility to the other States.

I come from Kasaragod in the northern part of Kerala, You know about the Endosulphan issue there. There are a large number of victims of Endosulphan there. Geneva Convention has banned usage of Endosulphan. The Government of Kerala has asked for Rs. 475 crore for the victims of Endosulphan. I would urge upon the Government to give, at least on humanitarian consideration, some assistance to the victims.

The Prime Minister's Relief Fund is really a model one. However, the difficulty is that though in some cases people get assistance of Rs.1 lakh to Rs.2 lakh, in many cases they do not get anything. There should be some mechanism with regard to this Fund. With regard to the freedom fighters, many of the freedom fighters who are eligible for State pension are not able to get it. That also has to be taken into consideration.

The MNREGA is a model scheme which helps provide connectivity, creation of assets and employment. At the same time, in a State like Kerala the minimum wage is higher than the wage under MNREGA. So, there is a demand that it has to be increased to Rs.200. Otherwise it is difficult.

With these words, I conclude.

Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amrawati); Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the budget. The farmers cultivate the land and wait for the monsoon every year. When he prepares to sow the seeds, he looks towards the sky as to when it will rain. On the other hand, urban people face the problem of drinking water. They too wait for the monsoon. Likewise, common man waits for the budget with great expectations. He thinks about the nature of the budget and the relief it would provide to the common people. Similarly, other people whether he is an industrialist businessman, worker, public servant, woman or a senior citizen, everybody waits for it eagerly. But, it is unfortunate

to say that as a farmer expects timely monsoon so that he may get good yield and get relief, likewise, this budget has highly disappointed the common man.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would begin with the fact that the limit of income tax exemption was Rs. 1,80,000 last year. When we heard from others, then we also felt and expected that this limit will be raised, at least upto Rs. 3,00,000. Our hon. Finance Minister has raised the limit by Rs. 20,000 and provided a benefit of Rs. 2000. Even while doing so he has annoyed women and senior citizens. An extra exemption of Rs. 20,000 in income tax was given to the women and senior citizens in the previous budget but this time that too has been withdrawn and on the top of that service tax has been increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. On the one hand, everyone got an exemption of Rs. 20,000 but on the other hand service tax has been increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. On each item including milk which is essential for babies, old people, women, men and all sections of the society. Milk is an intrinsic ingredient of tea. In view of all these points, no relief has been provided in this budget instead burden has been increased. The Hon. Finance Minister accepts that the prices have risen during the last five years. We have been hearing that the prices will be brought under control in a year or in a month or so. But, we cannot say that any major relief has been provided so far. On the top of that this burden is there. What does the hon. Finance Minister want?

Sir, before presenting this budget, the interest rate of EPF was 9.5 per cent which has been decreased to 8.25 per cent. In this budget, benefit has not been provided to the common people on the contrary their income has definitely been reduced.

Excise Duty has been increased on several items. Due to tax or some other reasons, prices somehow tend to increase but ultimately it is our consumer and the poor who have to bear this burden. No businessman or industrialist allows his pocket to suffer this loss, rather they try to earn out of it. He is doing business and he will keep doing this, but a hike of merely five-ten paise affects the common man. If I were to comment on this budget, I would say that common man does not exist in perspective of the Minister of Finance. On the other hand, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission says that Rs. 26 in rural and Rs. 32 in urban areas is enough for a man for his subsistence and going by this yardstick he brought eight crore people above the poverty line who are living below the poverty line.

17.00 hrs.

He has claimed to bring down the above figure to 37 crores from 45 crores. What does it mean? Our Government launches schemes for the welfare of people living below poverty line, like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. On the one hand, NREGS like scheme is required to be kept going while on the other employment avenues are required to be created for those who have transcended the poverty line. Therefore, they do not get the benefit of this scheme. What does the Government want? What does our Planning Commission want? Think over it. Yesterday an argument took place and our leaders put their views on Planning Commission. But there was no response from our Government. Nobody talked about it. It means Planning Commission, our Government and even if I as say our Finance Minister all are in collusion one talks of saying that one is giving it while the other is talking withdrawing it. May be it is so.

Our Finance Minister has made very good provisions for infrastructural development. I admit and want to thank you. As he has provided 58 per cent more for Integrated Child Development Services. He has made provisions for National Programme of Mid Day Meal by increasing the same from 10380 crores to Rs. 11937 crores. There has increased the allocation for Rural Drinking Water. There is 20 percent increase in the allocation for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. We admit that twenty two percent increase has been made for backward regions. I would like to know what definition has been adopted for backward region? I have seen in your budget speech that there is Bihar, West Bengal, Kala Handi and two more. But you also know that most of the farmers commit suicide in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra in the country. More than 16 thousand farmers of at least 6 districts have committed suicides during the tenure of your Government. There is only 6% land with irrigation. Entire agriculture is dependent on Monsoon. If monsoon is good then cotton is also good. If there is good monsoon, he should also get remunerative prices value for this. There is a controversy when the Government come to know about the bumper crop of cotton, its export is banned. The cotton grower cherishes a lot of hopes in case of bumper crop including the hope to repay the loan and manage the household expenditure of the year. The prices of cotton was Rs. four and a half and five thousand but after the ban on its export the prices came down to Rs. two thousand five hundreds. When voice was raised from all corners the Government came out with the assurance that ban will be lifted for ten days. Now the farmer will sell his cotton in the market and he will get a good price there. We should practically see these things where and what can be done. Let me come back to the

issue of backward region. Farmers are committing suicides and this tendency is continuing for a long time and it is not coming to an end. The reports of incidents of suicides by farmers are not reported in the news papers published here in Delhi but in that region there is rarely a newspaper which does not publish the news of suicides by farmers at least three or four farmers daily, because their agriculture depends on rain and monsoon. It's good if crops are good. But, if crops are not good, situation becomes worse, is it not a backward region? If we are making any provision, we should see which are the other backward regions of the country which have not been covered. Vidharbha should also be considered as backward region. I also want to draw your attention to it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not only a backward area but also a Left Wing affected backward area. Money has to be provided in favour of Left Wing affected and Maoist affected areas.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Sir, I want to tell that it is also a Tribal area. Two blocks *i.e.* Tehsil are fully tribal there. The population of tribals there is more than three lakhs. It is a hilly area.

[English]

So, it is not backward.

[Translation]

In view of this, it is also backward. Would it not be backward if farmers commit suicide there? It is also a matter of consideration. You need to change your definition of backward region if it does not apply to it. It is well within your power to see what can be done for changing the definition. Being the representatives of our constituencies we expect you to change your definition and try to give them relief.

Sir, in 2006 when incidents of suicides were on the increase and which are still continuing, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji visited the region at that time. He himself assessed the situation and the same day he announced a Special package of Rs. 3750 crores for six districts. I give you a real picture of this what happens in this Government? Suicide prone six districts namely Amrawati, Akola, Yavatmal, Buldhana, Wasim and Wardha were covered under the package worth 3750 crores. An allocation of Rs. 2177 crores was kept for irrigation out of the package. Dams are built in my constituency. State

Government has to give utilization certificate to the Central Government for this. Take money and give certificate. I have photographs also. I also wrote a letter to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. These dams are made of soil. Whereas two dams have been built on a rivulet with a very low flow of water where dams cannot be made and water cannot be stored. It is a matter of my constituency. Even the CAG report of the state points to a huge scam therein. I made a report of all these and submitted it to the Revenue commissioner and was also reported in newspapers. I wrote to the Prime Minister and Finance Minister that there should be an enquiry why suicides are taking place there?

Sir, I admit that you have given enough funds for infrastructural development at various places. But, it is also necessary to see what was the accountability and maintenance of system for utilization of this. Unless you see this, it would be futile to make any provision or to give fund for this. Our several colleagues have raised such issues that it will not be beneficial by doing so.

I am giving you a real picture. It should also be examined. Culprits should be punished. We have just raised the matter of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The money we send from here, is a good provision. We appreciate that you have increased 18 % for SC and 17 % for ST. But does this money reaches there? In the tribal area to which I belong there are 40 such villages where there are no Roads, Drinking water and Electricity: Due to this scenario they are still tribals. Malnutrition is increasing there on a large scale instead of declining due to the lack of infrastructure. Funds have been sanctioned under Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana, but the Forest Department and Project Tiger have objected that roads cannot be constructed there. I have always been writing letters to Prime Minister and Finance Minister and also to State Chief Minister. Today even after the lapse of three years, nobody responded and did not make any provision, provision is made in the budget, you also want to release funds, then why things do not work? I have completed three years in the constituency, before that PM Gram Sadak Yojana was sanctioned. If the road was not constructed during this period of four years and nobody take care of it then how the road is going to be constructed. Diffculties of triblal people will continue. No development will take place. This is just going on for the last 65 years. The percentage of increase in the funds is not going to provide any benefit. The provision you have made and the money you released, that has reached the right person or not. The manner in which our late Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji once said that we release Rs. 100

and only Rs. 11 reaches there. I think, even today less than Rs. 11 may be reaching there, because corruption is on the rise. Every month, there is a scam. Even today also we discussed on scam. This issue has been discussed in the House, even the House was adjourned, but nothing happened after that. This is going on this continues.

As far as Agriculture credit is concerned, PM has increased the amount by one lakh crores, in total 5 lakh 75 crores given for agriculture credit. One of my correspondance letter related to that is with Finance Minister. Every state has a Land Development Bank today its name is Rural Development Bank. Land Development Banks of all the states in the country were entered into a crisis, then a committee was appointed. Committee recommended that 4500 crores should be given to all State Banks. Our State Bank of Maharashtra, Maharashtra State Land Development Bank, that too was given one thousand crores. The Vaidyanathan Committee has also accepted it. So many laws have been made, these rules, regulations continue to haunt us. They have not got a single penny till date. For 13 years, since 1998 that Bank continued like this. That bank not released money to farmer, only the money given 12-13 years ago, only its recovery is completed. But the package of Vaidyanathan Committee has not reached there. This is what we have been saying. Agriculture credit Bank has a branch in every block. Its headquarter is situated in the district, state Government controls it. They have a good infrastructure, but nobody is ready to bother about them. We have been meeting people, I even met Finance Minister also. On one side, we are saying that we are increasing Rs. one lakh crores. All over the country, there were more than two thousand Co-operative Banks, now only 1600 are there. From the beginning of imposition of income tax it was not levied on them. It was imposed on this sector in the year 2006. We always said that their formation and functioning is different from rest of the banks. This is a common man's Bank, it's made of a democratic set up and works for common man, thereby no income tax is imposed on it, nor should it be imposed on it now. Despite repeatedly raising this issue, now our bankers want that interest rate should be reduced to 15-20 percent, this will be a great relief to them, they have to distribute dividend, pay salaries to employees, do development and they have to do core banking, set up an ATM there, do the expansion of the new branch. They should have some surplus for all these, but the government is not prepared to take any action on it.

I have a key request to Finance Minister that I have raised three issues before you, you please consider our Vidarbh region, reduce income tax on Co-operative

Banking Industry and try to provide the funds sanctioned by Vaidyanathan Committee to Land Development Banks.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to clarify one point since the hon. Member referred to and in the morning also this was discussed and created some furor over the so-called C and AG's Draft Report reported in the Times of India. At 1.30 p.m. today, the C and AG has sent a letter to the hon. Prime Minister.

Among other things, in the letter they have clarified:

"In the extant case the details being brought out were observations which are under discussion at a very preliminary stage and do not even constitute our pre-final draft and hence are exceedingly misleading. ...Pursuant to clarification provided by the Ministry in exit conferences held on 9.2.2012 and 9.3.2012, we have changed our thinking...In fact it is not even our case that the unintended benefit to the allocatee is an equivalent loss to the exchequer. The leak of the initial draft causes great embarrassment as the Audit Report is still under preparation. Such leakage causes very deep anguish."

As the hon. Members are fully aware, when the C and AG finalizes the Report, the first person to whom the Report comes is the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister on that Report seeks the permission of the President to place it on the Table of the House and when it is placed on the Table of the House, then normally it goes to the Public Accounts Committee. Therefore, what appeared in the newspaper is not the C and AG Report. They may have a scoop, and it is the prerogative of the newspaper. I am not making any comment. But I thought I should clarify the position.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to express my Party's views on this Budget.

The hon. Minister of Finance had presented the Budget where Gross Tax Receipts are estimated at Rs. 10,77,612 crore. That is their Receipts. On the Expenditure side, he said that the total expenditure for 2012-13 is budgeted at Rs. 14,90,925 crore. This is the Budget which he had presented. As far as margin of deficit is concerned, he says that deficit is there and he is going to borrow from the market, namely, public and that the deficit may be reduced to Rs. 1,85,952 crore. But, Mr. Minister, in your Budget, you have not clearly said how you are going to raise the fund except borrowing

money from the public. Also, you started on a very high note. In a dismal way, you have put the picture of the Budget. For example, you say:

"The global crisis has affected us. India's Gross Domestic Product is estimated to grow by 6.9 per cent in 2011-12, after having grown at the rate of 8.4 per cent in each of the two preceding years. This year performance has been disappointing."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, he has also said that this year's performance has been disappointing. This is the whole analysis of what he says. At the same time, he has outlined how he is going to tackle this situation. Actually, he mainly depends, for example, on reducing the subsidies. What he said in his Budget Speech is:

"It would be my endeavour to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13. Over the next three years, it would be further brought down to 1.75 per cent of the GDP."

This means, he is going to reduce the subsidy. In this connection, I would like to say that subsidy is very important nowadays because most of the Government programmes, even that of the State Governments, need it. They are coming forward with so many welfare schemes. Sometimes, we are giving certain things free of cost. We are also giving subsidy on fertilizer, gas, etc. On so many things, we are giving subsidy. Without that, we cannot run the Government. For example, in Tamil Nadu, the hon. Chief Minister has brought so many welfare programmes. This Government is talking of food security. In Tamil Nadu, we are already giving 20 kg. of rice free to all the ration cardholders. We are already implementing that kind of food security in our state. Apart from that, we are freely giving modern equipment like mixer, grinder, fan to all ration card holders. Nowadays, modern life requires some modern facilities also. Poor people must have the modern equipment. For that, we are giving even grinder, mixer and fan free. For conducting marriage, poor people are suffering a lot. Gold price goes on increasing. When it is increasing, the poor people are not in a position to purchase gold for *manglasutra*. For that, the Government of Tamil Nadu has come forward to give four grams of gold free. Even in the case of marriage expense, we are giving Rs. 25,000 free for the matriculate girls and Rs. 50,000 for the graduate girls. That is why, I am telling that the Government must come forward to help the poor people.

Mr. Finance Minister, when you are talking of food security, in the Bill which you are bringing forward, you have fixed some price. But in Tamil Nadu, we are giving it free. Therefore, why I am telling is that apart from food security, so many other programmes are there. We have to see that aspect. Therefore, you cannot reduce the subsidy in due course of time.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have a rethink of it. Please do not withdraw the subsidy. It may be helpful from the macro-economics point of view. But, in the practical situation, the Indian people require many subsidies. Therefore, I am expecting that to continue.

The hon. Finance Minister is depending more on Public-Private Partnership. To create infrastructure facilities, he said that it requires Rs. 50 lakh crore. Twelfth Five Year Plan. That is what he said. In that, he is depending on public investment, on the private sector to the extent of 50 per cent.

We are starting the Twelfth Five Year Plan. We are going in for that. He said: "We are going to take up this Plan." What is the environment which he is creating to attract investment? Why our Indian economy has come down is because the private investment has reduced. There is another thing. Mr. Minister, you are fully dependent on foreign money. You have said that foreign money has to come. You want to borrow from abroad. Already, lakhs of crores of money are lying in the tax havens. People are putting their unaccounted money in the banks in Switzerland and so many other countries. Many times, we discussed in this House that we have to bring back that money. What steps is the Government taking to bring back such kind of money to our country? If we bring that money, definitely Government can solve the problem. Government is trying to attract the investment from foreign countries but it will not come. Government has to bring black money stashed in foreign countries. My leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made a statement on the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister, saying that the Budget does not provide any tangible solutions for problems crippling the Indian economy. The Indian economy is at the crossroads facing insurmountable problems of growth, slowdown, dwindling investment activity, high inflation, fiscal stress and the weakening Indian rupee. This calls for some bold measures to stem the price rise, build investor confidence, enhance the purchasing power of the common people and put the Indian economy back on the track. But it is disappointing to note that the Budget has not made any

serious attempt to address the grave concerns affecting the Indian economy. This is what *Amma*, our leader said and this is also our Party's stand on this Budget.

Regarding agriculture, I would like to say that agriculture is the backbone of our country. Most of the Members and even our hon. Member, Shri Jaswant Singh said about Rajasthan incidents on cattle, etc. If we want to develop agriculture, we have to give more impetus to agriculture. Without agriculture, we cannot survive. Even though we are trying to industrialise our economy, but still our activities are based on agriculture. Agriculture is in doldrums now.

The Minimum Support Price which we are giving is not sufficient. Most of the agriculturists are deserting the agricultural activity now. For example, for producing the product especially paddy in Tamil Nadu, farmers are not able to sell that products. When the Food Security Bill become a reality, we would be taking products from Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and our hon. Minister of State for Finance knows that we are procuring from Cauvery belt area. Then what about other areas like Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts in Tamil Nadu. We are not procuring from these areas. We are taking rice from these places, and giving through the State, in villages for free. Now, when they are getting rice from Punjab and other places, which they get through the PDS, the local farmers are not in a position to sell their products. The cost is also high there. Therefore, some policy should be framed to see that whatever agricultural produce is produced, the same should be purchased by the Government.

What is the position of the poor farmer? When he is producing, he is not in a position to sell. We are controlling because we want to maintain the agricultural produce and the production is low. That is why we want to control it. At the same time, industrialists produce and they export it. They have the liberty to sell their products at higher price. When the demand is more from outside for our agricultural products, we are controlling them; we are banning them, and we are not allowing exports. Naturally, what is happening? Agriculturists are not able to derive profit or Minimum Support Price. That is the real position of the Indian economy. That is why, I am requesting the Government to pay them more.

The hon. Minister has stated in the Budget that it would increase the investment to 18 per cent or it would allow more allocation. That is not sufficient. Private people

would not come. Already you have said that for industrial and infrastructural facilities, overnment would be trying to attract more investment from the private side. That may be right and some people may come in far that. But what about agriculture? Agriculture production is coming down. Take the case of MGNREGA or any other programme. It would not help the country as it is not sufficient. Therefore, we have to framie a good policy for agriculture to see that agriculturists are benefited.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the circulation of back money in our economy. Whenever I participate in a discussion relating to economy int he House, I give more emphasis on black money becuse there is so much of black moneyi n circulation in Indian economy. Black money is only one part of it. There is another thing which is spoiling our economy and that is fake currency. We come across newspaper reports many times which show that some people are arrested with fake currencies. But what is actually happening? These fake current notes are notprinted in Nasil. They are printed in Pakistan and China and these fake currencies are coming into India through Nepal, Mumbai, Sri Lanka and Kerala. These are the channels through which these fake currencies are entering into our country.

The real estate value is going up like anything and that is only becuae of the circulation of fake currencies and black money. People cannot keep black money with them and so, they are investing it in real estate. Five years ago, the value of one acre of land was Rs. One lakh and now people are ready purchase the same land for Rs. One crore. How are they able to offer this much money? It is because of the black money that they are bringing into our country. They are investing in land at such a huge cost because they cannot keep this money with them and the poor farmers are tempted to get that amount of Rs. One crore. For their land. So, they sell their land to tse people. But the original value of the land is only Rs. one lakh. Therefore, the Government has to take some steps to control this.

Sir, high rate of inflation in our economy is not due to our economic policies but becuae of the entry of black money and counterfeit notes. The Government has to tackle this problem. This is very important. These land mafias and others ahve to be controlled. During my tenure as the Minister of Corporate Affiars, we have come across several incidents where the corporates issue bogus shares in the market. I do not want to name the companies. We had put a fine of Rs. 65 lakh on that company, but they

had benefited to the tune of Rs. 500 crore. But such companies are issuing bogus shares in the market and that is how the inflation is going up. The Government must immediately stop this. Today morning also, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta mentioned about how industrialists wanted to become people's representatives in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. They want to come here so as to protect their business interests. This is a dangerous trend and they are exploiting the weaknesses of politicians. So, I request the hon. Minister to take stringent action against such people.

Now, I would like to mention about the financial problem faced by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The State Government has already sent many letters to the Prime Minister requesting him to grant a special package to Tamil Nadu because we are facing a lot of problems. We are having severe power shortage in our State. We require more money to tide over this crisis for buying power from other States. But we are not having enough transmission lines for bringing power from the Central Grid as well as from other Northern States. The four Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are having only one grid and we are not able to get enough power from other States. Power is very essential for the economic development of the country. That is why, our Chief Minister has written to the Centre many times requesting for more money and also special financial assistance.

We also face many natural disasters frequently like cyclone and flood. Recently, Thane Cyclone has affected the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu and it has had a huge impact on the finances of the State as the State Government had to carryout relief and rehabilitation works in the affected areas. The Government of Tamil Nadu has requested for a special financial package from the Central Government. I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this matter and help the State of Tamil Nadu so that our financial problem is solved to some extent.

The Central Government is having all the powers to raise a lot of resoruces, but the States are not in a position to do so. The Centre is borrowing Rs. Five lakh crore from the capital maket also, but the State Governments ar enot allowed to do that. The Central Government is having several means to raise resources to implement their programmes. At the same time, the States are not in a position to raise more resources and they are like 'glorious municipalitie', because they ahve no powers and they are made to beg before the Central

Government. Therefore, the Central Government should delegate more financial powers to States. Otherwise, the hon. Minister has give realisation for the States so that they raise more resources on their own. The Central Government is trying to bring in more and more foreign investment into our country through PPP mode and by other means. In the same way, for State projects of the State Governments, you have to find out some ways so that they can raise their own funds. I would like to request you that.

I would like to conclude by saying that many issues have been raised with regard to shortage of drinking water, conditions of roads, and so many other things. But for all these things we need money. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister once again, in conclusion, to see that the State Governments are given some more powers; and whatever schemes they are submitting may be considered, especially, whatever the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has submitted. I would request the hon. Minister to consider those requests and give the necessary allotment.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Mr. Chariperson, Sir, on the budget estimates of year 2012-13, today at 2.10 Pm, the veteran leader of this House, veteran leader of our party honourable Jaswant Singh ji raised the level of this budget discussion, minutely analysed the nitty-gritty of budgeting and explained to us that what should be the right budget. I think, that I should not be crooked and should not even say, how the Budget estimate should be to fulfill the aspirations of 120 crore people. The people I respect very much, consider as father figure, who have 40-50 years of Parliamentary experience, they have a responsibility to build the country. They are doing it well, but I have a complaint to UPA and Congress. Such a great personaliyt you saw recently, was made Chairman of the Disaster Management. When the government comes under trouble, party is in trouble, it cannot be saved without Pranab Da, nor party can be saved. He is a trouble shooter. The attention, he should give on economics, even after that he is trapped in all these things. Jaswant Singh ji discussed the Budget of India. The budget which is placed in the House, that is not the budget of Hindustan, it is a budget of India ...*(Interruptions)* That is why, I want to say that what honourable Jaswant Singh ji said, is heart of budget. Dada, this is the expectations of 120 crore people, that too a country, in which daily spending capacity of 70%

people is less than Rs. 20. About 40 crore people live below poverty line. 20 lakh people spend whole life on Rail and Footpath tracks. Planning Commission, a part of our government is mocking at the poor, sets new parameters for poor - 22 Rs. and 28 Rs. I think Pranab Dada, country is going through economic crisis. You had started your first budget with Chanakya, second budget with Lakshmi Goddess and God Indra and Third budget with Shakespeare. That line of Shakespeare [English] "I must be cruel, only to be kind." [Translation] I did my B.A. with English, Jaswant Singh ji aptly said, that this is not the proper way. If the economy of country is to brought on right track, then Chanakya should be remembered. Chanakya said that, the way Bee sits on flower, sucks it's honey, but flower never loses its bloom, its fragrance and beauty remains the same. Tax should be collected in this manner the flower does not lose its bloom. The different flowers of our country are farmers, workers, women, common men, service classes, small traders etc, these all people except rich are glooming. My pain is different as I represent the common man.

I am in Lok Sabha for the seventh time and that I served in the corporation for 19 years. I have been serving the people on different fora since 1975. Salman Sahib, one of the couplet of Ghalib is coming to my mind and I feel that:

"Bahut Judaa hai auron se mere dard ki Kifayat
Ghalib,
Jakhm ka koi Nishaan Nahin aur takhlifon ki koi
inteha nahin."

My pain is different and koch. The common man is in utter despair. I don't want to get into the jugglery of figures as it will only enhance the pain. You said in the second para of the 2011-12 budget.

[English]

The economy is back to its pre-crises growth trajectory which would set the pace for double-digit growth in the near future. Now the system is coming on to the track.

[Translation]

There will be double digit growth and the country will prosper, but we are disappointed. We are struck at only 6.9 percent. This time you stated this year's performance has been disappointing.

Why? Whether we have lost our track? Whether allocation of money is the only purpose of the Budget? If it is so, then what will the country expect from us? I am a part of this House for 23 years. The common man, the poor, the labourer and the unemployed of the country are expecting a lot from us.

You have said to give some tax relief. I will not give a long speech. I have been listening to this budget discussion since 2 p.m. I heard Jaswant Singh ji and other members also. As a senior Member, I would not like to repeat them. As I have told of the expectations of the common man, I just need to repeat a few things in that regard. Economic condition of the country is not well and it is not going to improve. I have already stated this. I have a lot of material, but since 23 Members of my party are to speak. I will speak in brief, so that they also get a chance.

Every time we see a disappointing budget. But this time the individual income tax limit has been raised from Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. 2,00,000. Akhilesh ji is my dearest friend and after assuming the charge as CM of the Uttar Pradesh, he assured of the unemployment allowance. On the very next day, I read in the newspapers that there was a long queue of the unemployed to avail of that allowance. They were even lathi charged. This gives clear picture of the country's economic condition. 60 crore youth between the age of 18 to 35 years i. e. 120 crore hands are expecting a lot from you regarding employment and we are unable to give any work to them. We need to give serious thought to it.

I would like to submit that this is not a balanced budget. He has increased the limit of income tax exemption for individuals to Rs. 2,00,000 *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 20,000. This amount of Rs. 20,000 has no value in the face of rising prices today. A common income tax payer will get a benefit of Rs. 2066 only. But, the rich people will get a benefit of Rs. 22,600 annually. It means the benefit which the rich gets in a month, a common man will get the same benefit in a year.

It is true that the country is passing through recession. We too wish that our country should be recognised as a developed country and not as a developing one. We will have to provide subsidy for this purpose and the Government cannot annoy the women also. An increase of only Rs. 10,000 in income tax

exemption limit has been given to the women. Earlier, the tax exemption limit for them was Rs. 1,90,000 which has now been increased to Rs. 2,00,000. In addition to this, senior citizens have not got any benefit. If the number of people earning more than five lakh rupees is very less. As per my study, the income of more than 90 per cent income tax payers is less than five lakh rupees per annum. I urge upon the Government that in view of the increasing prices and unemployment, the limit of tax exemption for common man should be increased upto Rs. 3,00,000. Increasing the exemption limit by Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 occasionally is not going to benefit the common man.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have come prepared, but due to the paucity of time I will not speak in detail. The national dailies have highlighted the estimate made by the Planning Commission with regard to poverty that a person earning Rs. 29 per day in urban areas will not be considered poor. Sir, you yourself can imagine whether this amount is enough for the subsistence of a common man. If it is viewed in detail, then what food item can one get for Rs. 4.80? What kind of food can one get for that much of amount? One rupee and forty five paise will be needed for edible oil and Rs. 1.87 paise for vegetables. I was thinking to bring vegetables to the House but it would have been against the dignity of the House.

Sir, the country is plunging into poverty and this is a directionless budget, and lacks vision. It is not a pro-common man budget. As hon. Jaswant Singh said, if a housewife is able to have some savings and the poor gets adequate food then the budget may be called an ideal budget. This is the soul of the budget. The budget should focus on this goal. This is what the country needs - savings for the housewives and food for the poor. Do not make fun of the poor anymore. When will the poor get foodgrains? Hon. Jaswant Singh ji has expressed something very significant.

India is primarily an agriculture based country and I am not against the industrialisation. But, I think, the land of which country will have bumper harvest, farmer of which country will be happy, which country will depend on its own food grains, only that country will go ahead in future. Our country cannot run through large factories and industries. Yes, other countries which make other countries fight against each other and which earn money by selling their arms may run like that, but they are also facing the brunt of economic recession.

We will have to empower our farmers. I demand that it maybe increased to three lakhs and women should

be given exemption upto Rs. 3.5 lakh and senior citizens upto five lakh rupees.

You have introduced two schemes. Your officers dealt with cleverly. If Rs. 50 thousand are invested in the Rajiv Gandhi Equity scheme, then 50 per cent deduction will be allowed on Rs. 50 thousand. Nothing is mentioned about it in the finance bill. Is it possible that nothing is mentioned about such scheme in such an important financial bill. If it has slipped out of my mind then you please invite attention of the House as to whether it is mentioned in the financial bill or not. The other thing is that if one has minimum Rs. 2.5 lakh in his saving bank account which can only be possible for the rich persons in this country. This minimum amount of Rs. 2.5 lakh should be mentioned in a saving account and not in any Fixed Deposit. I think that not even an MP would be having this amount, though rich persons can have such amount. If people get interest upto ten thousand rupees then tax deduction should be provided on it. It is not possible. I will tell about myself, I belong to upper-middle-class. When I save money, I deposit it in FD. I do not deposit money in saving bank account. Who will deposit? People are getting confused due to this.

You spoke about farmer's loan. You allocated Rs. 5.75 lakh crore for the farmers this year *i.e.* one lakh crore rupees more in comparison to the last year. Your Government had waived farmers loan of Rs. 72 thousand crore two years back. It means that the farmers of this country are not able to repay their loans. My friend Hukumdeo Narayan Ji, who belongs to grassroots, is present here. He reminded me rightly and Jaswant Ji also told me that we have to change our thinking regarding MSP. It means minimum support price, *i.e.* the least price. But farmers should get remunerative price and something should be done for that. Farmers should get profit from his crops. It should not be made minimum rather it should be made remunerative price. I demand that you give Rs. 5 lakh 75 thousand crore loan. But only poor farmers of this country take loan.

He would not be able to pay four percent because as you said that three percent concession will be given if you repay the loan within six months. But, suicides have taken place despite of providing three percent concession. Rupee 72 thousand crore was given to poor farmers from Government exchequer to prevent suicides even after providing concession. Why are you running away from the reality? I talked about such farmers.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: At that time three percent concession was not there. It was seven percent.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I appreciate that it was not three percent, I know it was seven percent. But I believe that even after giving three percent, situation will be the same. Farmers' condition will be the same. You will give him loan at the rate of three or four percent because only such farmers take loan who have no other sources. Farmers are poor, marginal and small.

Sir, now a movement is going on in my constituency. All the Members of Parliament from Gujarat had gone to meet hon. Finance Minister.

[English]

He was so kind enough to give immediate time and he listened to us carefully.

[Translation]

Two percent in custom and one percent in Excise duty has been increased for Gold jewellery. All jewellery markets are closed against this. That day I said you with folded hands that gold is associated with our social and spiritual system of our country. I have got married in 1972. I am a son of a poor teacher. My father had given fifty gram gold to my wife. A poor man will certainly gift at least a 'Mangal Sutra' to his daughter even in extreme poverty. Gold is not a luxury to us. Therefore, I urge upon that 20 thousands small-big markets in the country are closed. Today, people from Gujarat who are associated with this sector, are on strike. Please solve this problem. I have to say a special thing that there is a provision in Budget that if you buy gold worth more than two lakh rupees you will have to provide PAN number. Now who has PAN number? Farmers do not have PAN card and everyone would buy gold of rupees two lakh. Even a poor man can give fifty gram and twenty gram gold. You please raise the limit. Increase in unbranded jewellery would affect the small jewellers in every village who makes small jewellery and how he would maintain the books of accounts. He is not bothered to give one percent. He is more afraid of Government Babus. He is afraid of Inspector Raj. I urge upon you to increase the limit from two lakh rupees. Exclude unbranded jewellery from this. Make the gold free from such regulations.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is six o' clock now. What is the opinion of the House? Should the time of the House be extended?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I will take five minutes. Let the time be extended till I complete my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should we extend it by another one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER: Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jehanabad): Sir, Zero Hour must be taken up.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is different.

Now, the time of the House is extended by another one hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: that is my demand, please see to it. Our Indian culture is associated with the items made of gold.

18.01 hrs.

[*Dr. M. Thambidurai in the Chair*]

The subject on which my party first of all awakened the government is black money. Initially, in the year 2009, when hon. Advaniji initiated this then he was ridiculed it was said that it is all impossible. Today, the CBI director said that 25 lakh crores rupees are lying in Swiss Banks. I had read an article by Kuldeep Nayyar and if I am not wrong then I remember that yesterday night I tried According to him there is a black money of Rs.70 to 75 lakh crores when Income Tax Commissioner conducts a small raid then he conducts a press conference next day saying that they got Rs. four crores, two crores, three crores declared. Three years have passed and we continued to just sign treaties if we could have brought even five percent back and if you have brought it then our revenue deficit of about three lakh fifty thousand crores would have been covered. In the end, I would say that tax be collected like that of flowers, so that the flowers donot worn out. In this country, subsidy would have to be given to the poor and the farmers. Yesterday night, I saw on the TV that two-three days back price of petrol and diesel on 31st March prices of petrol will increase by five Rs. and diesel by three rupees. This budget will pass. What the farmer will do after the passing

of the budget? What the common man will do? You talk about bringing down by two percent subsidy which is given to common man. Just now, a colleague has mentioned that we restrict providing of subsidy to poor man only upto two percent. I am not against industry but the concessions and the incentives provided to the industries is six lakh crores rupees and to poor labour and farmers only 1.75 lakh crores rupees. This way it is imbalanced more than 80% of our tax collection goes for providing on concession to these industrialists. My humble request is to make it balance and funds should be provided more to the poor. Money in the purse of women and food in the belly of poor this should be your main the me. Sixty five years have passed and for how long will you keep befooing the public. Every year, small plans are proposed in the budget, 65 years have passed and out of that you have ruled for 45 years. My request is that attention should be paid to thge demands made by me in the budget. In the coming years, still two-three years are left, prepare the budget. This country can not be run by the people from Oxford and Harvard.

Your have seen lot of poverty. I heard you that time. You used to go on cycle. Make a budget of Hindustan, so that its identity is maintained. We have a different identity, different thinking, our thought is agriculture. If this does not increase then I think in coming times, we may blame ozone crisis, Japan Earthquake, or economic crisis due to Japan, ozone, these are all misleading things, Therefore, my request that you make a budget of country, of Bharat, and the things I kept, consider them seriously, fulfill the expectations, aspirations of people, the statement made by Jaswant Singh Ji, I associate myself with it and like to say that fulfill that spirit. Thank you ver much.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We want to know the sense of the House. How long can we take this discussion?

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Sir, please take up 'zero hour'. ...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take 'Zero Hour', afterwards.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Hon. Minister will only reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is for the Members to decide because there is time constraint in the Finance Bill. If I do not have all the financial proposals approved by this House by lunch time on 28th, then it would be extremely difficult because after we get the approval of the House, then we shall have to get the Presidential recommendation to move it to the other House and by 30th March, the entire exercise has to be completed. Therefore, my suggestion would be that either we can reduce the number of speakers or we can sit for longer time. Only one day will be available, that is, Monday. On Monday, even if we start after the Question Hour or 1200, it may not be sufficient because a large number of Members want to speak. So, my respectful submission would be that if we can sit two hour upto eight o'clock, it would be better.

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, I am very happy, particularly in congratulating the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranabji, more for the reason that even the main Opposition Members could not find valid reasons to criticize this Budget. I heard Jaswanji; I heard Pathakji and I heard other friends; except that they have some reservations about some other provisions in the Budget, which is really not much criticism. So, I am happy about it. I congratulate him not only on my behalf but on behalf of the entire House. ...(*Interruptions*)

I have great respect, you know it very well. But, when it comes to the subject, I will express my opinion freely for which there will not be misunderstanding. Jaswanji was telling that this Budget has no central purpose and focus. Sir, I have got a very clear focus. In fact, as a Member of the Congress Party, as a Member of the UPA Government, there have been many occasions where I could criticize the Government or I could find fault with some other provisions of the Government. For the last 25 years I have been making noise in this House that terrible injustice is being done to the rural areas, the farming community and the farm labourers. The wealth of the farmers is going down and the wealth of the rich is going up every day. You are also criticizing the same thing.

My logic all the while is that the sweat of the poor or the farmers is being undervalued. Only yesterday I was saying that if a drug manufacturer were to produce a drug for Rs.10 and has an opportunity to sell it at

Rs,100 in a foreign country, he is permitted to send it, while even if there were to be excess crop of foodgrains where the price is not remunerative in this country and if the international prices were to be high comparatively, with the plea that there must be food security and with the plea that prices should not go up, the Government on many an occasion has not permitted export of foodgrains depriving the farmer to get the right benefit out of his product.

Luckily, this time they have permitted 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to be exported; I am so happy and grateful for this. Particularly, when we approached the hon. Finance Minister, he assured us. My only regret is that it was delayed. It was not done at the appropriate time when the farmer could have benefited the most. However, at least because of the increase in prices for the next crop, farmers have got more than MSP,

My point all the time is that wealth has to be transferred from the urban areas to the rural areas, from the rich to the poor. The UPA Government has been doing this for the last six to seven years in a substantial way. The credit given to farmers in 2004 which was Rs. 70,000 crore has been increased to Rs. 4.75 lakh crore last Budget and this has been fully implemented also. It has now been increased to Rs. 5.75 lakh crore.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: In spite of it, farmers are committing suicide.

DR. K.S. RAO: I will answer you with your own point; not my point.

By transferring Rs. 4.75 lakh crore to the rural areas, the availability of money in rural areas has gone up substantially, which otherwise used to be only in urban areas. By bringing several schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, MGNREHGA, etc., Rs. 148 thousand crore has been transferred to rural areas in the last four years. My friend, Shri Harin Pathak just now said that Rs. 73,000 crore of farmers' loans have been waived. Rs. 1.6 lakh crore under Rural Development and Social Welfare Scheme is transferred to the rural areas. That means, a couple of lakhs of crores of rupees has been transferred from the urban areas or from the earnings of the rich to the rural areas, thereby the availability of cash with the rural people is reasonably substantial, thereby their purchasing capacity has gone up, their consumption habits have been changed and their confidence has gone up.

I can understand your criticizing the Government if there were to be any lapse in the implementation, but certainly not on policies. My friend, Shri Harin Pathak has said that the policies are good. I am happy at least for that. I am also happy that he has been very sober in his criticism.

You were raising an apprehension as to whether this Budget is for commanding the economy or whether it is going towards socialist economy. What is wrong in transferring money from the urban areas to the rural areas, from the rich to the poor? Do we call this economy only because of this as socialist economy? Do we call this-transferring money to the poorer sections of society 'getting a command on the economy'? No, neither.

You also said that a number of economists are there in this Government and this will spoil the situation. May be so sometimes. But you also agree that there are a lot of economists in this country, in this Government particularly, who could take care of that. You were talking about an investigative writer Mr. James and said that you were also good in this theatre. One thing that you said was, 'in spite of the great failures of the UPA, this Government is still working'. That is a great thing.

I do agree that there may be some failures or some mistakes, but still the Government is working in an efficient manner. Even the motive of the Government is very clear. It is very clearly said that the Finance Minister has intended this Budget for faster, sustainable and, above all, more inclusive growth. The money has to go to the poor people. I appreciate what he said that every lady in a village and every poor person in the village must have something to eat and something to cook. If that were to be the final goal, I support him also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao, how much more time will you take?

DR. K.S. RAO: Sir, I will take one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other hon. Members who want to speak. Many hon. Members are waiting for their turns.

DR. K.S. RAO: If that is so, I may speak next day. I will stop here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You continue speaking.

DR. K.S. RAO: Sir, the Congress Party has got four

hours. They wanted me to speak. I do not want to deprive my other colleagues, who want to speak now. You may give them an opportunity to speak. If you permit, I will speak on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you continue, but try to be brief.

...(Interruptions)

DR. K.S. RAO: Sir, he also said that the concept of sharing is there in our culture. I agree, but that is what is being done. What is being done is sharing with the rural sections and sharing with the poorer sections of the society. In reality, for the last couple of years, various Budgets presented by the Government have been doing the same thing as sharing things with others.

Sir, Shri Jaswant Singh was saying that this Budget is more consumption-centric. I have also a feeling that it should not be consumer-centric because all of us have agreed that 70 per cent of the people are in rural areas. If they do not have the capacity to purchase, where will be the consumption? If there is no consumption, where is the industry and where is the growth? If you need industrial growth, you need consumption also. This consumption comes in only when the rural people increase their income and purchasing power and not by a few people increasing their purchasing power for purchasing imported cars and constructing residential houses worth hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees. So, it has to be consumer-centric.

At the same time, it should not forget about the manufacturing sector. No economy can flourish without manufacturing sector. In fact, if this growth of 8.4 per cent or 6.9 per cent in 2011-12 were to be out of Services alone, it would not be the right thing. It must be manufacturing-based also. Honestly, I sincerely request the hon. Finance Minister to concentrate also on manufacturing, apart from consumption. The consumption capacity of people has to go up more particularly in the villages.

Sir, hon. Jaswant Singh was telling that agriculture is not only the means of livelihood in India but also a habit of life. It is absolutely true. The reason is that most of the people in the villages are habituated or are still only in agriculture and nothing else. We cannot compare ourselves and our economy with the economy of USA where not more than two per cent of people are living

on agriculture. Here, 60 per cent of our people are living on agriculture. So, I agree that it is a way of life and not only the means of living. So, we have to concentrate on the rural agriculturists, the farming community and farming labourers, which is being done now. But I wish it must be doing more. I demand more and if you ask for more, I support you.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): It is 54 per cent agriculturists and 45 per cent agriculture labour.

DR. K.S. RAO: Yes, I agree. I will come to the agriculture labour.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: The agriculture labour depends on agriculture.

DR. K.S. RAO: I agree. Hon. Jaswant Singh and Shri Harin Pathak were telling that 70 per cent of the people are living with Rs. 20 per day.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: It is in the N. C. Saxena Committee Report.

DR. K.S. RAO: Do you not believe it?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I do believe it.

DR. K.S. RAO: So, you do believe it. This is enough for me. Okay, the hon. Member believes that 70 per cent of the people are living with less than Rs. 20 per day. ...(*Interruptions*) Since morning, there was a great discussion to find fault with the Planning Commission that they have fixed Rs. 28 per day as the limit for fixing the BPL. He believes that 70 per cent of the people are living below Rs. 20 and all of us find fault with the Planning Commission that Rs. 28 is wrong! I believe that Rs. 28 is wrong.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Yes, I also say that it is wrong.

DR. K.S. RAO: I also say so, but you believe that 70 per cent of the people are living below Rs. 20.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Please do not mis-represent me about what I said. It was reported that ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. K.S. RAO: Do you believe the Report?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Yeah, but Rs. 20 is not enough; this is what I said. This is nothing but a mockery of the poor people. This was my intention when I said it.

DR. K.S. RAO: Okay, I appreciate it. My feeling is also that it must be much more.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Yes.

DR. K.S. RAO: It is because when we go to the villages we see how many people are really poor. It is more than what is mentioned in the records. So, this has to be increased.

What is the required goal? Hon. Jaswant Singh had said that it is happy and contented citizens. I also support it. It is not the numbers; It is not the GDP; and it is not something else that we say that our exports have gone up or our imports are like this, etc. A citizen should be happy with definitely all the basic needs at his command. If he also means the same thing, then it is okay. But when it comes to the question of expenditure and other things, it was not looking like that. I will explain how it is.

He says that there is a reversal of investment of flow outside the country. It means that more than FDI, money is going outside the country for investment. It is right. When do they go outside? Who are going outside? The Corporate Sector is going outside. Where does the Corporate Sector go? They go to a place where they get more benefit and profit outside the country. They will not go to a country outside if they were to get less benefit. This means that it is visible that the Corporate Sector is not getting as much profit in this country as they expected. This means that competition has gone up and the profit-levels have come down, which is an indication of the improvement or development in this country. So, we cannot say that things are going bad simply by the flow of investment outside the country.

It is a good gesture/indication that the Corporate Sector has gone to a level where they can not only improve their skills and talent, but also compete with the global market. I still believe that even today our entrepreneurs and our Corporate Sector can succeed in the USA better than US citizens in enterprise also if only they go and if they are permitted to go freely. So, their going outside is not a bad indication/gesture of the Government. It is a good thing, and it is also out of the policies of the Government.

Now, I am coming to MGNREGA. I do not know whether it is right or wrong, and it is subject to correction. As regards the MGNREGA, the hon. Members said that

the Panchayat Presidents and leaders only are enriched by it and not the poor man. He also said that it has spoiled the labourers. I disagree with you on that. I do agree that there are lacunae. I do not deny that some of the presidents are not benefited and some of the leaders have not amassed wealth and all that. But it has not spoiled the labourers totally. Due to the allocation of Rs. 1,48,000 crore to the rural areas under MNREGA, the wages of the local farm labourers have gone up substantially thereby there is a dearth of availability of farm labourers to the farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao, please address the Chair. Otherwise, they will divert your attention.

DR. K.S. RAO: I will look at your side only.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: It is not true, rather it is the reverse.

DR. K.S. RAO: Due to MNREGS, there is a shortage of farm labourers. If hon. Jaswant Singh were to suggest that this MNREGA should not be implemented during the season where there is a dearth of labour and that it must be applied only in such situations where there is no work for the poor, I can understand that. But the statement that it has spoiled the labourers is not correct. It has definitely improved the confidential levels of the poorer sections of the society in the villages, their income in the villages, and thereby now it has become a necessity also for us to increase the MSP of agricultural products.

My humble request to all the Members is that increase of MSP is not a wrong thing. Increasing the prices of agricultural commodities is not against the interests of the nation or not against the interests of the farmers also. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: We are supporting it.

DR. K.S. RAO: I am happy that you are supporting it. They are agreeing on this, which they did not do earlier. That does not matter. My point here is that in the last six years, the MSP was increased from Rs. 530 to Rs. 1120 today by this Government, which was not done by the earlier Government. Still, I announced from a public platform three or four years ago that even these prices were not sufficient for the farmers. The price of paddy must be increased immediately to not less than Rs. 1500; even then, it is not remunerative. A farmer whose acre value is Rs. 10 lakh, he is not earning two per cent

income out of it; it is not even one per cent. He is earning only Rs. 10,000. While the corporate sector or the businessman wants 100 per cent or 200 per cent profit every year. The farmer is not even getting one per cent. How much sympathy should we then have for the farmers? How much of a concession should we give to the farmer?

So, my point here is that MNREGA did not spoil, but some corrections need to be carried out. It has to be linked up with agriculture and it must be implemented only at a lime and place where there is no work for the poorer sections of the society. If this were to be their mind, I support it.

Then, the most important reform which the hon. Member was mentioning was about the reform of the mind. I appreciate that. But the question is in whose mind the reform should come. It should be a reform in the mind of the BJP. How it is so, I will prove it right now. As I told earlier, I agree that the UPA Government is on the path of transferring wealth from the rich to the poor, from the urban areas to the village, but it must be done at a rapid speed. I also want to request the hon. Minister that it must be done at a bigger pace. The change must come fast. They cannot wait for hundreds of years more to come. The poor will lose their patience, if this were to take a long time. My humble request is it must be done at a fast pace.

Then comes the challenge of test of transition. There is a transition now because the money is going to the rural areas. Their consumption capacity and consumption habits are changing. The prices are increasing particularly, in the food commodity. At one time, it has gone up to 20 per cent. Now, the Government could bring to 8 per cent which is certainly an achievement of the Government. But all the Opposition with one voice condemns the Ruling Party for increase of prices on MSP because of increase in the prices of MSP, the prices of food commodities must have gone up to a certain extent. But I appreciate them if they were to say there will be price rise, we support it but some of the lacunae in the Government must be controlled like the Essential Commodities Act must be stringent enough. They must not have any mercy on blackmarketeters, on hoarders and on speculation. I support it. But increase of prices should not be criticised for food products. How can you criticise on one side for increase of price of food products and how can you side with the farmers? Tell me. How can you argue in both ways at one time?

Sir, I do not find any strength in their argument in both these things at one lime. Now I am coming to my friend Harin Pathak ji who is available in the House. He was telling about the farmers, about the labourers, about the common man and all those things are good which he has raised. But when it comes to poor, he says that poor man must be helped. The villager must be helped. He talks about the purchasing capacity of common man. He speaks that there should not be an increase in excise duty on gold, My sister could not have mangalsutra with gold up to age of 40. My sister could not have bangles of gold for forty years. How much a villager can have gold for his bangles and for other things? Can he afford two lakh rupees? Now, the duty has increased for purchase of gold beyond two lakh rupees. It is not for ten rupees or hundred rupees or for thousand rupees. My point here is that no common man or no poor man can afford to have rupees two lakh worth gold. When a common man is living with Rs. 28, how can they have two lakh rupees? Inherently, the BJP and most of the leaders are trained from the beginning to think and discuss and fight on behalf of trading community and the corporate sector. Overnight, after seeing the change in the attitude of the people, particularly, with the policies of the UPA Government with the increasing consumption and income of the rural people, they also started speaking about the farming community and the farm labourers but they could not hide about the gold and about the trade. He says that the IT limit has to be increased from Rs. 1.8 to 2 lakh and the aged people to 5 lakh or 4 lakh and all. Is the income of the common man is Rs. 1.8 lakh? How many people are there in our country as the common man? You yourself told that 70 per cent of the people of our country have less than Rs. 20. And then, your concentration on 1.8 lakh rupees to 2 lakh rupees or to 3 lakh rupees indicate that you are not thinking in terms of the interest of the common man. That means it is contradicting. So, my humble request is if it were to be a sudden statement in haste, it is a different matter. But if you believe that this Income Tax limit should be made to 3 lakh rupees and at the same time, they talk of common man, both do not go together.

He also says that the Budget must be balanced and also it should raise the limit to Rs. 3 lakh in the interest of the common man. I am not finding fault with you personally. I am just telling. *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): The reply will be given on Monday evening. You do not try to get the

reply from Rao. Rao, please address to the Chair. Time is very little.

DR. K.S. RAO: Now I come to my feelings about the Budget. While I am happy that there is a change in the trend of the UPA Government's thinking for the last six years in transferring the money from the urban areas to the rural areas, I am definitely of the opinion that it cannot be done only by allocation of money. I would once again request all the Members of the House about one thing. It is that unless the skills of the rural people and the productive capacity of the poorer sections of the society are increased substantially, their lives will not change and they will not be able to increase their income. The foremost important thing to be done in this country on war footing is to equip the people in the villages with skills. I give an example. The number of people who are working in the age group of 18 to 60 is at least four hundred million, if not six hundred million people. We know that an unskilled person is not getting more than Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 in a village. But a skilled carpenter or a skilled technician or a skilled mechanic is not available for anything less than Rs. 600. That comes to Rs. 15,000 a month. Is that not a salary at all? Is that not an income at all? By providing skills to the common people in the villages, we are increasing their earning rate from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600. By doing so, the ability of earning of a common man in a village with four hundred to six hundred million people who are working, the GDP of this country can go up by Rs. 40 lakh crore in a year. At present the GDP at the current price is Rs. 82 lakh crore. That means, there is an increase of 50 per cent. But we are not going into it. My humble request to the hon. Finance Minister would be to please concentrate on improving the skills of the people particularly of the poorer sections of the society both in rural and urban areas. That does not require more money than for MGNREGA, It does not require more money than for other things. The only tool required for the poorer sections of the society or the middle class or the lower middle class to come up in life or to change their life style or to increase their income or to change the future of their family is through education.

I am happy that the UPA Government has increased the allocation substantially on education in the last couple of years. Today, for SSA itself, they have provided Rs. 25,255 crore. Similarly, they have also increased the allocation for child development or for ICDS programme. They have increased the allocation to Rs. 15,850 from Rs. 10,000 crore. That means, there is an increase of 58

per cent. As you said, it is not merely the increased rate that is being given to the farmers, but the hon. Minister has decreased it from seven per cent to four per cent which is definitely an admirable thing. But I would say that there should not be any interest charged on the money that is being lent to the farming community or the self-help group or the poorer sections of the society. If the cost of my property is Rs.1 lakh and by giving it to the market if I am getting an interest of 18 per cent, there would be an inflation of 18 per cent every year. In a country where the interest rates are more than 14 per cent, how can we expect inflation to be less than 14 per cent? Let us say that the interest rate on deposit is 14 per cent. Let us assume that I deposit Rs.1 lakh in a bank and I get 14 per cent interest on that. But then the market rate is much more. That way I am a loser by putting a deposit in a bank. Then how can we blame the Government? The solution is that we should reduce the rates of interests in the banking system. We always compare our inflation with other countries. We say that the inflation here is 14 per cent and somewhere else it is eight per cent or it is even less in some countries. But they are not even getting even one per cent interest on deposits in America. We cannot compare only few things selectively. We have to compare the purchasing power and the situation prevailing there.

So, my humble request to all the hon. Members once again is to support the demand for reducing interest rates. To reduce inflation, increasing interest rates is not a solution at all. The Reserve Bank of India increased interest rate by 3.75 per cent in the last six months or one year and they wanted to control the circulation of money in the market by doing so. But the manufacturing sector is affected by it, So, that is not the solution. If I were to be a millionaire, if my Rs. 10 lakh were to earn 14 per cent rate of interest and my money becomes Rs. 10,14,000 by next year, why should I work! My money will earn money.

My point here is that the human sweat is not being valued properly because of the high interest rates. If that goes down, then it will be a necessity for every human being, for every citizen in the country to work hard, improve his skills, improve his earning capacity, improve his productive capacity, and then be a good citizen in this country. That is not being done.

Many good things have been done by the Government like giving Rs. 24,000 crore for PMGSY which was started by the earlier Government. When we go to

villages, the first demand we here from the people there is that their village road, which cannot be used in rainy season, be made into a pucca road and connected with the main road network. This is a good scheme. We support it. Similarly, Rs. 11,937 crore have been given for nutrition to take care of the children. The poorer sections of the society are not able to get the right nutrition.

No country will prosper without proper infrastructure whether it be roads, whether it be ports, or anything. I am happy that the Minister not only provided Rs.50 lakh crore for infrastructure, but also included dams in infrastructure under PPP, apart from power, apart from sea ports and airports. Now, no State Government can say that due to a shortage of funds they are not able to take up construction of dams which irrigate anywhere between 10,000 acres to ten lakh acres of land. They cannot say that they do not have enough money because projects can be taken up immediately through public-private partnership route and lakhs of acres of land can be brought under cultivation. I would request the hon. Minister to include railways also in infrastructure.

Yesterday the hon. Railway Minister was saying that the estimated cost of improving the railway lines in the country to our satisfaction is Rs. 14.6 lakh crore, but he does not have that kind of money. We have Kovvuru-Bhadrachalam line in Andhra Pradesh which is to give a 27 per cent rate of return, but the line has not been taken up for decades. There are railway lines with not even one per cent rate of return which are taken up. I can understand that in socially underdeveloped areas they are laying railway lines which do not give even one per cent rate of return. I am not against it. But, when they have to choose among the other lines, they have to first choose the railway lines which gives the best rate of return. And Kovvuru-Bhadrachalam line's rate of return is 27 per cent. The other day the former Railway Minister visited Andhra Pradesh and told the Chief Minister of the State that the Railways would provide 50 per cent, if the State is ready to provide 50 per cent money. The Chief Minister agreed to put in 50 per cent money. Let the Government take that project up immediately.

If the hon. Minister were to include Railways also—apart from dams, canals, embankments, etc., with irrigation potential—in infrastructure, then every nook and corner of the country can be connected by railway which is the mode of transport for the common man, for the poorer sections of the society. Railways play a great role in a

common man's life. I feel ashamed that a country which had got 63,000 kilometres of railway line at the time of Independence, could add only two to three thousand kilometres of railway line after Independence. China, which was behind us earlier, has now surpassed us.

What are we lacking? Are we lacking 'intelligence? Are we lacking hard work? What is it that we are lacking? The right motivation is required and the right skills are required. If the Government were to motivate people and also provide skills, every problem in the country can be solved. This cannot be done by just holding a discussion or by making a speech or doing something of that kind. My request to him is that the skill development must be given more provision. For skill development, the provision is not sufficient. I read in the President's Address that Rs.13000 crore is allocated for this, but in the Budget, I did not find this amount. I may be wrong. But my request to him would be to provide at least Rs. 13000 crore for providing skill to the people in the villages.

Today we have increased allocation for education. We are happy. But what kind of people would be ready after 10 years? Will they be Intermediate, B.A., MA., M.Sc., which have no productive capacity? Then what would be the unemployment rate? There will be chaos in this country. All the investment that we are making on education must be on skill development and vocational courses. The vocational courses must start from 7th or 8th class. By the time a boy comes to the 12th class, he must be able to have confidence that I can generate wealth and I can produce a commodity and I can live on my own; I will not be a parasite to my father or mother; I will not be a parasite to the society; I do not look to the Government for employment; I can live on my own. If the industry wants me after seeing the skills, they must come and recruit me. That must be the confidence that the citizens must acquire. That is possible only when the allocation is more and the faculty is also there.

Some of the Governments are recruiting B.Sc. candidates as teachers. What kind of teachers are they? They cannot even open their mouths. They do not know how to teach. There is no coaching or training which is required for the country. It is just for the name sake. Mere providing employment does not help any country. Employment should be of productive nature. A teacher also must be able to teach in a manner whereby the students will grow in knowledge and confidence. So, I want the Government to concentrate on starting more and more training centres, faculty, etc. in every institution. Only then we will be doing justice in this country.

Most importantly, if West Germany or America or Korea were to come to this stage of development, it is because of R and D. I am happy that the Government has realised the importance of R and D and wanted to increase the allocation to this sector from 0.5 per cent of GDP to one per cent. I wish that is done at the earliest. We have got more than 7,000 or 17,000 Ph.Ds. in this country, but they are not real Ph.Ds. The real competent person with innovative ideas must be encouraged; neither politics nor any other consideration should be there for this. If that were the case, a lot of people would go to academic career or research. Today, nobody is interested to take up faculty; nobody is interested in going to R and D. They think that they can earn more in other jobs than in R and D.

So, my humble request to the Finance Minister is that, while he has provided increased allocation for R and D, while the Government has realized the importance of R and D, the allocation must also be substantially increased and parallelly, the training of the people in faculty for this purpose, must be increased substantially. Only then, we will be able to compete in the global market. Our production cost must come down. It can come down only when the R and D is substantial and the skills of the citizens are substantial.

I appreciate and admire that in spite of the global melt down, in spite of the recession in almost all the developed countries, India was able to keep it up. In UK. the GDP was 0.7 per cent; in America it was 1.7 per cent; in Italy, it was 0.5 per cent; in spite of that, the hon. Finance Minister could keep it in our country at 6.9 per cent, though it did not come to his expectation of 8.4 per cent, which he had maintained in the earlier two years. China which is said to be the 21st century's super power, has also had a GDP of only eight per cent. We feel proud for that but I would say that this 8 per cent GDP is more because of the manufacturing sector rather than the service sector. The Government want more inclusive growth which I feel could only be achieved by improving the agriculture sector. This is the only sector which provides maximum employment to the people in the country. If rural people are provided with skills, automatically over a period, they will get transferred to the industries in the urban area and then the number of people dependent on agriculture will gradually come down. I wish that shift should be at a greater speed than what it is today. This is possible only by providing skills to the people of this country.

Though I have a desire to speak for some time more, I suppose you have lost patience. I would also not like to deprive my colleagues of the privilege of speaking today. So, not only as a Member of the Congress Party but also as a sincere citizen, I appreciate the Budget. I would definitely say we are doing well in the present conditions of the world scenario. The provisions of the Budget are in the interest of the rural people, poor sections and farmers. The hon. Finance Minister should take quick decisions in changing the life style of the poorer sections belonging to the farming communities in the villages.

[Translation]

*SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Eastern Champaran): Sir, this is the ninth budget presented by the UPA Government. The hon. Finance Minister is confronting a number of challenges at various fronts but it seems in the budget that instead of taking on the challenges with courage, he has surrendered to them. The hon. Finance Minister seems to be unaffected from the economic crisis. The budget is silent with regard to economic reforms. The hon. Finance Minister had said that our growth rate had been based during the year 2010-11 but now within 12 months it is proved that all his claims were shallow.

Sir, corruption in MNREGA, NRHM, Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana is an open secret. After independence it was expected that the Government would at least take care of the poor. It was hoped that the Government would identify the poor and the rich and would be concerned about their upliftment but the estimates of the Government will boggle the mind of an intelligent even in the first decade of the 21st Century. It surprised the people of the country when it is announced that those spendings 28 rupees in urban areas and 22 rupees in rural areas per day are above the poverty line, Madam Speaker the Government had said in its affidavit to the Supreme Court that it would be better to consider those people above poverty line who earn Rs.32 in urban areas and Rs.26 in rural areas per day. After all, what are we doing? If the Government speaks truth, even if it is bitter the society will accept it. But, if the Government tells a lie, then the people cannot tolerate it at any cost. Today there are five types of estimates doing around with regard to poverty in the country. The Planning Commission itself has two estimates, according to which 21.8 per cent and 27.5 per cent people are living below poverty line. Whereas the Arjuna Sena Gupta Committee constituted by the Government which has concluded that

the purchasing power of 78 per cent people is less than 20 rupees. The world bank has stated that even after twenty years of liberalization 42 per cent people are very poor in India, whereas the Suresh Tendulkar Committee has kept this figure around 37 per cent. The way Government is moving poverty is declining in the figures. On the basis of these data the Government wants to convey the message that during the last five-seven years 8 crore people have come above the poverty line. Had it happened indeed, it would be visible to one and all. But one thing is clear to all that around 50 lakh people have slipped below poverty line in Bihar. It is also visible that poverty is spreading to all those areas, which are naxal affected areas. The poverty is expanding from coastal villages of Andhra Pradesh to rural areas of Indo-Nepal border. Had poverty been eliminated, the impact of Maoism would also have decreased.

Today, when the question of poverty is being raised from all corners, the claim of Planning Commission is ridiculous that poverty is decreasing due to the present economic policies. These claims are not only being made today but had been made since the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, when she claimed to have eliminated the poverty by nationalisation of banks. At that time Banks were giving loans but it was going into the pockets of middlemen. As a result of which in place of elimination of poverty, Government had to face public outburst from Gujarat to Bihar in 1974-75 against corruption. These data are mere eye-wash.

As per the neutral economist the number of people of rural India having less than 2400 calories of food intake every day in the last 15 years has increased from 74 per cent to 87 per cent in 2004-05 itself. These data also states the story of malnutrition in children and women, and hence hon. Prime Minister also stated that India has become a nation at largest malnourished people. The same is with the condition of basic facilities. 40 per cent of people do not have drinking water or brick built houses.

Government has burdened common man to recover the fiscal deficit. Government has given relief in direct tax, which will benefit rich people but increase of approximately 45000 crore rupees in indirect tax will directly burden the poor. As a whole this budget will make the poor poorer and rich the richer.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak from here only.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

(Translation)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir first of all I would like to thank hon. Finance Minister, on behalf of Jharkhand and particularly on behalf of the people of Godda that he has given attention to that backward region. It is for the first time that any Finance Minister gave attention and provided the mega cluster. I thank Dada, on behalf of the people.

This is true that Hon. Finance Minister does a lot of thinking. As I am a village boy and walked on feet, similarly Dada is also from village. Hon. Jaswant Ji was stating few things and I was looking for such things in this budget, either I do not have knowledge or Jaswant Ji was stating that this budget is directionless and it has lot about MNREGA. Health, subsidy, I don not know that but I will like to state 2-3 points. I do not want to state that what Dada did about U.I.D. Dada has always been teaching us that the Parliament's power is supreme, the decision of this Parliament is supreme. Standing Committee related to U.I.D. has rejected this report, but still they gave money to UID. Dada can better state that on which grounds this money is being given.

Whatever is happening in NPA, interest rate is increasing and was stated by hon. Jaswant Singh that people of country are running away, no investment is being made here, Supreme Court is taking any decision, Dada is amending law retrospectively, why is it happening, and its impact, I do not want to debate on that but 3F *i.e.* Fuel, Fertilizer and Food, since Dada has stated about their subsidy, I would like to discuss this but before that I feel that biggest shortcoming within budget it that no word has been said about tourism sector and I feel that something has been missing somewhere, because this is Planning Commission's deficit report, it states.

[English]

"The world travel and tourism industry accounts for US dollar 7340 billion of global economic activity and this is forecasted to grow to US dollar 14,382 billion by 2019."

[Translation]

It is such a big state and the draft report mentions that one percent employment to its people would be

provided by tourism industry. The region from where I hail from is a big tourism hub. Around 4 to 5 crore people visit my region. There were discussions about constructing a circuit, constructing infrastructure, construction of Airport, construction of Road, laying of rail, skill development, it is such a big mistake and if Dada makes improvement in this regard I feel it would be good.

Earlier, ISI was blamed where ever a bomb blast takes places, It continued for 40 years or 50 years. Although Home Minister is having a different view that there is terrorism of various hues. As of now, whatever may be the crisis, Euro zone appears to be at its roots. In the budget speech of Dada, and in economic Survey, it has been said that

[English]

The Euro Zone, though distinct from the European Union (EU) is a major subset of the EU. The Euro zone and EU account for about 19 and 25 per cent respectively of global GDP. The EU is a major trade partner for India accounting for about 20 per cent of India's exports and is an important source of foreign direct investment (FDI). The IMF has forecast that the Euro zone is likely to go through a mild recession in 2012. On that basis Dada mention in his budget speech, his very first line begins that for the Indian economy this was a year of recovery interrupted when one year ago I rose to present the Budget, the challenges were many, the Budget was presented in the first glimmer of hope. But reality turned out to be different. The sovereign debt crisis in the Euro Zone intensified, political turmoil in Middle East injected widespread uncertainty, crude oil prices, etc.

[Translation]

Now I would like to quote the report of European Commercial Bank. The March 2012 ECB report in Euro Zone crisis, what does this report say? It says that

[English]

In an environment of improving financial market conditions, survey indicators confirm further signs of a stabilization in global economic activity. While growth has been dampened by structured impediments in advanced economies, in emerging markets. It remains solid. Inflationary dynamics in advanced economies have remained relatively contained over recent months. In emerging economies, inflation rates has declined lately

although inflationary pressures persist. It says that recovery is going on growth we are talking about, which the draft report of Planning Committee is saying, Prime Minister is saying and in that when Euro Zone Crisis appears like ISI? Where we stands in ECB report, where Amercia stands, where UK stands I am quoting his report. He says about US that in the United States, economic activity continued to gradually gain momentum.

[Translation]

I am not saying this, ECB report is saying this. He is saying this, which just K.S. Rao Sir was speaking, He is saying that real GDP increase by 3.0 per cent in annualized terms in the fourth quarter of 2011. ECB is saying this about America, I am not saying this. After this, Japan, about which is was said that Tsunami Crisis arrived in Japan, due to which condition of Hindustan is worse. What is he saying? Where price developments are concerned, annual headline CPI inflation stood at 0.1% in January 2012, up from -0.2% in the previous month partly on account of increase in prices of food.

[Translation]

He is not saying it is happening due to infrastrucutre. ECB's rrepprt about Japan is saying this. What is says about UK? About.UK, it is saying that

[English]

In the United Kingdom, economic actively appears to be bottoming out. In the fourth quarter of 2011 real GDP declined by 0.2% quarter on quarter, but monthly data since November, 2011 have generally been favourable

[Translation]

ECB's report is saying this.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Earlier, it has to be 7 O'clock. If house agrees we can extend this discussion upto 8 o'clock , as per the request of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? After that, there will be Zero Hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: All right.

19.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Take the example of EU members. ECB's report about Denmark and Sweden does, honour say that problem is being faced but it says that

[English]

"In Turkey, economic activity remained strong with real GDP growing by 8.2 per cent per year."

[Translation]

Further the report says that our economy has been robust in comparison to the countries like Turkey, Russia and other. Its prediction about Asia is the most important thing. The report says:

[English]

"In emerging Asia, economic growth held up well in the fourth quarter, 2011, despite worsening global economic conditions. Export growth slowed significantly in the last quarter of 2011, partly on account of a drop in global demand, while investment remained weak as a result of a heightened volatility of capital flows and the lagged effects of a tightening of domestic monetary policies. But in China, economic growth has continued to decelerate in recent months."

[Translation]

The report says about India that-

[English]

"In India, in the fourth quarter of 2011, real GDP growth decreased slightly from 6.7 per cent to 6.3 per cent."

[Translation]

It is explaining why it is declining? It is dropping due to the decline in manufacturing and commodities sector. Why there is slow growth in manufacturing or investment? It is declining due to the rising NPA and we are increasing interest rate. And suppose the honourable Supreme Court has given some ruling about the policy in this regard but how can you stop investment which has already commenced. If some newspapers publish about a scam worth ten and a half crore rupees, you have yourself mentioned that as per the CAG report, there is no such scam. And suppose you are troubled by a company, and you change the rules retrospectively, what message you will give? The people will think that either government or Supreme Court or Parliament will change the policy. Why should we make investment if policies are not consistent. What honorable Jaswant Singh was saying right that there

is turmoil in financial sector. Now, I would like to quote a report of IMF. What IMF is saying about the country? IMF is saying about USA:

[English]

“The US economy continues to recover with easing financial conditions supporting private final demand in the face of higher commodity price.”

[Translation]

Despite that US is making progress. In the same way it is telling about other countries.

[English]

“A gradual and uneven recovery is under way in Europe. In Europe the recovery is proceeding modestly. Overall real activity in the region remains below its potential level and unemployment is still high. The recovery in Europe has been gaining traction despite renewed financial turbulence in peripheral countries of the Euro area during the last quarter.”

[Translation]

Both the reports of IMF and ECB are saying why hypothetical fear of Euro Zone crisis is being spread? It will be better if it is explained to the nation.

Last time Calling Attention motion regarding FDI was moved and you replied that nothing will happen like that. I would like to quote a line from Gitanjali composed by honourable Ravindranath Tagore. He wanted to set up Shanti Niketan. He said:

Jagte ananda yaje aamaar nimantran
Dhanya hal dhanya hum aamaar jeeban”

Our life is to make the whole world happy. A man gets life only once. If we think about the human being, it would be better. You had told on 25th March that there would be no FDI in retail sector. You had explained that the economic survey reflect all the views and these views are considered by the Finance Minister himself. You have referred two reports at the page number 355, one is the DOT FRANC Act and the other is a VIAKAR Commission report. You have quoted this. How will it affect the economy? Whether we are prepared for that or not? The DOT FRANC report says

[English]

Consumer protection with authority and independence.

[Translation]

Are we ready to that extent? Early warning system of the Corporate affairs Ministry is not functioning properly. How can it talk about advance warning system. Are we ready for that? It has been mentioned that there would be a consumer financial protection bureau with an independent head, separate budget, set of rules, examination, enforcement, consumer protection that will be able to act fast. Then it is said that a financial stability oversight council would be formed by including experts as its members.

Thereafter report says that a bailout package will be given and bailout fund will be given to taxpayer and exclusive growth complicity will be discouraged. Further, the report refers to Volcker Rules. It has also been said in the report that regulation and financial plan will be chalked out. After that, a process for liquidation will be evolved. Federal reserve emergency landing will be done and supervisory accountability will be ensured. There would a president in respect of election of Federal Reserve Bank. Is it possible for us. If it is not possible, in which direction we are going to take the country by following the said mark. Dada, I do not try to grasp your point this time because you had said that, FDI multi-retail is of third party and I do not want to discuss Wal Mart in respect of FDI multi brand retail country has become advanced to this extent that we should go for Dodd. Frank Act? Vickers report also falls in the same bracket. Financial stability has been mentioned in Vickers' report also. The reports says that banks will be set up for absorbed licence. It means loss of exchequer incurred by us would be liquidated by you. RBI has just released huge funds. Dada, if you have allowed ECB, then the reason behind it that your banks do not have funds. You want that all these bailouts or industrialists can raise funds from outside if they can as you have lesser liquidity. Do you want to absorb losses? Vickers report talks about structural reforms. Are we marching ahead in the direction of development? When we opened insurance sector you had given assurance that the unit of 26 per cent will not be raised to 49 percent. Before that we will suggest to pump it into the market. At present, all insurance companies are lagging behind and are demanding to increase the FDI limit from 26 percent to 49 percents. If we are not financially so sound and mature enough, then how useful would be the Vickers' report?

The report refers to political recommendation and says that there is much political turmoil. It is difficult to run a Government and to run a coalition. This system can be implemented in U.K. There is Presidential system in U.S. There is two party system in U.K. Are all these possible in our country? Recently a Minister had increased rail fares and the other has withdrawn the same. In a country where such system and circumstances prevails how can you think we can go ahead with all these? After that report refers to ring fence scope. This is more difficult. You are talking about Dodd. Frank Act, Vickers' report, Euro zone and IMF, it means we in my view are marching on the track from where it is difficult for country to return. The country belongs to common man. In all the speeches I have gone through, it has been said that 85 percent people are marginal farmers. Whom you will give direct subsidy. If you go through fuel report of IMF, whether we have even thought that what would be the alternative of petrol if it is dried up or its global price could go to 200 to 3000 dollars per barrel. Have we ever discussed stock of petroleum products. How would be production of food be increased? Are we thinking about this? Are we thinking about this? A number of committees such as Saxena Committee, Tendulkar Committee, Arjun Sen Gupta Committee and many more committees have been set up by us for food subsidy and these committees have submitted their reports. Do we feel that we can meet the expensive of subsidy? Last time fertilizer subsidy was 50 thousand crore rupees but at present it is touching 90 thousand mark. We do not have gas or any other alternative source. How can we control the subsidy and prices? Have we ever thought about this in the country? Are we able to chalk out future plan for this in the budget? There is a big issue of inter-connecting the rivers. If you provide direct subsidy in the country, what is the way to provide subsidy on fertilizers? You belong to rural area and I too. I have let out my farm to a tenant for doing farming without any written agreement. The question arises whom you will give the amount of subsidy me or to that tenant? It is a big question as to how fertilizers subsidy will be provided to the farmers. Considering all the circumstances of the country have we become mature enough. A couplet of Poet Raheem - "Samay Labh Sam Labh Nahi, Samay Chook Sam Chook. Chaturan Chit Rahiman lagi, Samay chook ki hook." It is high time to think about all these. You have the time you want to take the country into good direction. Have you thought about backward region and about us. If you want to do something. You should come out of the coalition politics. Dada, this was an opportunity where you could have

played a role in the budget. Next year will be the election year. Many announcements will be made, you have to release subsidy, funds and banks have to write off the loan of farmers. I do not think your fiscal deficit is going to decrease. Your budget is going to be upset. We have lost this opportunity. Even today, there is an opportunity and I think we should follow what Raheem has said in his couplet. If we follow Raheem, country can be uplifted.

[English]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, thank you. I would request your permission to speak from this seat.

MR CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Sir, a lot of speakers have spoken on issues impacting the poor and other people. Yesterday's The Economic Times said something very interesting. It said that when you listen to all these TV discussions, you hear a lot about subsidy. In 2011-12, the revenue foregone was Rs. 5 lakh crore. This is being given to all the interest groups and these are not poor people. These are well-off people. You give special privileges to them. It goes up to Rs. 5 lakh crore. The total subsidy bill was Rs. 2 lakh crore. In 2010-11, the revenue foregone was Rs. 4.57 lakh crore and the subsidy was 1.71 lakh crore. In 2009-10, the revenue foregone was Rs. 4.43 lakh crore, and the subsidy was Rs. 1.41 lakh crore.

If you look at this, then actually speaking there is adequate money in this country to deal with these issues. If you stop foregoing revenues, then you can start spending on subsidies on the programmes which will actually impact the poor. Whenever you look at it, it will simplify the tax code, it will remove the interest because there are some interest groups. I am saying that we are all influenced by that. If we start collecting the revenue that is foregone, then we can fund all the programmes and social welfare schemes which Shri Nishikant Dubey and other hon. Members were speaking about. That is my starting point.

I come from the State of Jharkhand. The whole State is naxal-affected. There is an Integrated Action Plan. The expenditure is Rs. 30 crore per district. I am an ex-policeman. The total money spent on keeping policemen in various naxal-affected district, it will be much more than Rs. 30 crore per district, per year. If you want

to change the, lives of the people of the tribal areas and left extremist-affected areas, then fundamentally we need to engage in programmes which will actually change the social and economic status, by making infrastructure available, like making water available, and making roads available.

[Translation]

Nishikantji talked about UID. So, I do not agree with his contention because I think that poor people will have access to targeted subsidy in a proper manner. Wherever we go we find that poor people are agitated because the targeted subsidy is not reaching to them. Therefore, it would be better if subsidy is paid through UID and AADHAAR. I am confident about it. So, I think that poor people will definitely be benefitted if UID Scheme is implemented expeditiously and for that adequate funds should be provided so that all the residents get UID number.

Secondly, socio-economic survey is a very important survey. The new socio-economic survey was to be completed this year particularly in Jharkhand by the end of February but it is yet to be commenced. I would like to request to the Finance Minister through you.

[English]

So, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance, through you that it will help us in targeting the right poor people.

[Translation]

I would request the hon. Finance Minister that there is no mention of special Drive for Tribal children Education in this budget. If you happen to see the Tribal Status of India in the map just see North East, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh.

[English]

Sir, there is a great deal of lack of engineering colleges, ITI, nursing and medical colleges. It looks as if there are two different India's. So, my request is that we should focus on setting up ITI institutes, engineering institutes, nursing colleges and medical colleges in tribal areas whether it is North-East, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra or any other place.

Sir, if you look at the Left-Extremist and Naxal Movement, it also predominantly is in the tribal dominated areas. That is because of illegal coal mining and no development in those areas. I want to re-emphasize that it is important for us to focus on the development in these areas because there is a direct co-relationship between under-development, exploitation of the poor and lack of educational facilities.

[Translation]

There was a lot of commotion in the House today about the allocation of coal block. I request the Government to come out with a clear guideline. I belong to such a state where coal is available in plentiful but there is extreme poverty. It has not scraped any dividend to the denizen of that areas. Only a few people got benefitted of mining. If Government issues a stringent guideline, it would increase revenue and benefit the poor. I would request you to impose cess on tobacco and tobacco related products. There are approximately 20 million cancer patients in India and every year around 2 million cancer patients die out of them.

[English]

Sir, you would not believe that there is no regional cancer centre in my State.

[Translation]

If you create a cess and then start a Regional Cancer Institute out of that then the people from my state who are suffering from cancer and visit Kolkata or Mumbai for treatment will not have to travel there.

[English]

If you have a cess, then, at least, it will be guaranteed that all cancer patients will have access to free medical care. Otherwise, if you do not have a cess, then it goes into the great Consolidated Fund Account and you will not know what happened to it.

[Translation]

I would like to say something about JNNURM, there is a lot of funding for Delhi, Kolkata or Chennai but more growth of India is taking place in 'B' and 'C' cities like Patna and Jamshedpur, etc. Therefore, JNNURM funding be increased for small cities, particularly about Jamshedpur, I can say that a peculiar situation exists there where Tata company fulfills its responsibility, the

situation is not so bad, but the situation in the surrounding areas like Manga, Bairagwada is very bad. These people have all sorts of problem being in city but there hardly exist any facilities.

[English]

It is very important that JNNURM be funded in the B and C city areas for roads, drainage, waste disposal, drinking water, etc.

Now, I would like to say something about NREGA scheme. Sir, I do not want to take too much time of the House, but my only request is that it has been always for katcha work. I think if we spend all this money on, at least, doing some kind of productive and permanent assets creation, then we would have eradicated poverty to a large extent because this katcha work can never be recognised. The roads get washed away and ponds filled up. So, my request would be that if percentage of pucca work increases, in NREGA, at least, some assets will be created which will be beneficial for the poor.

Sir, now, I am coming to a very sensitive point. I am talking of the Defence Budget. It is a holy cow. So, I am not going to speak too much on it. But it is important that the Defence Budget is nearly equal to the total social sector spent. I am not saying that you reduce it. There must be methods in which we can find out that thousands of crores of extra money is being wasted so that we can fund it to the social sector because it is a holy cow.

But I would say that without compromising on security, we can do something. Why can there not be a detailed audit to see where we can squeeze cost out from the Defence Budget? Then, probably, we can spend a lot of money on other important programmes. This is my request to you.

I am not going to take too much of your time. I have been a Government servant. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have a time bound programme for the tax authorities for dealing with the cases. For example, you have a container in the Mumbai Nhava Sheva Port. Instead of trying to make money by delaying it, there should be a time-bound schedule in which they should clear it. So, if you have a time-bound schedule for the tax authorities, it will solve a lot of problems. It will force the officers to dispose of the cases on time.

Now, I come to my State. There has been a lot of talk on MSP for other food grains but there is no MSP for the minor forest products. There has been no discussion on this issue. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, to bring the minor forest products under it because the people in my State are fundamentally dealing in minor forest products in all the tribal areas. That has been totally ignored.

The other important part of it is the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan. There has been an increase in the Budget but there has been no creation of a Central body or a commitment to create an Annual Report. So, we have no idea. The Annual Report in a Central Body will ensure that the money is being spent appropriately. At least, it will be visible for us to check whether the money is being spent appropriately or not.

There are two more last points. Coming to Judiciary, I would say that 0.07 per cent is the total spend on the Judiciary. We always hear this complaint

[Translation]

Cases are delayed in Judiciary, they are not disposed off.

[English]

We will continue to be a very under-judged country if we continue to provide only 0.07 per cent. There is never a discussion in any Budget on this. We spend money on policing but at the end of the day, we need to have a vibrant Judiciary and we have to spend money on it. There has never been a discussion.

Now, I come to growth rate. There has been a rate of growth in every other area except agriculture, forestry and fisheries where there has been a drop from 7 per cent to 2 per cent again affecting majorly tribal areas.

Lastly, I would like to point out that the total sanitation Budget is only to the tune of 0.03 per cent. Mr. Chairman, Sir, your State of Tamil Nadu has got a great record of it. But my State has got a very bad record, I would request the hon. Minister to see that there is a direct correlation. If the sanitation rate is increased, it would be good. I am going to finish off my speech by saying that if the revenue that is foregone is not allowed to leak or not give up, then, we will have a lot of money to do all

the social welfare projects in this country for the benefit of the poor people. So, this needs the kind consideration of the hon. Minister.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN YADAV (Khandva): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I would like to put forth my views. You had allowed me to participate in the discussion on the general budget for the year 2012-13, for that I extend my thanks to you. Every year budget is presented in the country. The common people of the country wait for it with a great deal of curiosity and expect that the Government will extend some benefit to them. In view of such expectations the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab da has presented the budget.

We all know that the entire world is passing through recession. The hon. Member, Shri Joshi ji had discussed about a number of committees. Be it Euro Zone or IMF or various reports which are available through internet. During recession period, the condition of India has been stable. We have been stable, we have made efforts to be balanced. If we compare our economy with various economies of the world, we will find that our condition has been far better than those of Brazil, Russia, and China. The recession began in 2008 and even during this tough period, the growth rate of the country has been 7 per cent on the basis of CAGR. On the other hand the Growth rate of Brazil and Russia has been 3.9 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively. I come from a farmer family. Therefore, I would like to discuss about agriculture with hon. Pranab da.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the report of economic survey for the year 2011-2012, our agriculture growth rate has been 2.5 per cent which has been below the target of 4 per cent. Even though, hon. Finance Minister has paid attention to the farmers in this budget. If we look at the production during the last two years, our country has achieved great success. Be it paddy, wheat, pulses or spices, our country has witnessed good production of all these items.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, farmers have to face a number of challenges. Our farmers provide food to the country and everybody discusses about farmers in the House or outside and each Government discuss about farmers. But

we all have to make efforts to understand the predicament of the farmers. I would like to submit to hon. Pranab da that when farmers get good production, they do not get remunerative prices in the market. This is the biggest problem being faced by farmers of the country. When the production is good, they get low prices. I would like to know from hon. Pranab da how is he going to tackle the imbalance between production and the MSP. The hon. Finance Minister must interfere in this. After harvesting, 25 to 30 percent of crops get perished. A huge amount of our produce get perished for want of storage facilities. There is a need to pay attention in this direction also.

Quality control also needs to be taken care of. If the Government manages the marketing and streamlines it in collaboration with State Government, the farmers of the country will get a lot of benefits from this. In this budget, the Government has made various efforts with regard to irrigation facilities, viability gap funding for dams, terminal markets for agricultural produce, soil testing laboratories and a number of similar provisions so that farmers may get remunerative prices for their produces. If any organisation wants to provide benefits to farmers through PPP mode, provisions have been made in this budget in this regard also. For this I would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister. A lot of equipments and machinery is required for farming, therefore, the Government has given subsidy on such equipments in this budget. Subsidy is nominal but farmers have got subsidy and if they buy machinery they will definitely get its benefits. We are grateful to you for this also.

Today contract farming is being done all across the country. We are moving towards drip irrigation and micro irrigation due to the shortage of water and farmers do take good yield in less water. The Government has mentioned in this budget about setting up a company for micro irrigation, drip irrigation, contract farming and providing back support to them. Support will be provided to agriculture through that company. I would like to say to the hon. Finance Minister that a provision of minimum ten thousand crore rupees should be made for the said company at initial stage so that farmers may get the benefit of it. Today, micro irrigation system is being implemented in the country but still there are a number of farmers who are deprived of this facility. Even in my home state, since no hon. Member from Madhya Pradesh is sitting here. There is a shortage of water in Madhya Pradesh. The farmers in Madhya Pradesh too want to

adopt drip irrigation and micro irrigation technique but due to lesser support from the state Government and shortage of funds our sugarcane, chilly, cotton growers are unable to avail the benefits. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that there is a need to pay special attention towards micro irrigation and the Government should make efforts to install micro irrigation system in the fields of each farmer of the country. Harin Bhai must be knowing that a lot of work related to micro irrigation is being carried out in Gujarat. Farmers are getting a lot of benefits from this facility.

I congratulate honourable finance Minister for increasing one lakh crore rupees for agriculture loans. Last year the limit of the agriculture loan was 4 lakh 75 thousand crore rupees, which has been increased to 5 lakh 75 thousand crore rupees, for that we are thankful for the honourable Prime Minister, our leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi and honourable finance Minister. Along with that there is a scheme for those farmers who repay their loan on time, they will get three percent special incentive. This scheme will surely encourage the farmers to repay their loan on time. I think, the honourable finance Minister has given us a very good scheme that will encourage the farmers and will repay the loans on time and will get benefit as well.

Hon. Chairman Sir, the Government has made an additional provision of Rs. 10000 crore rupees for the medium and marginal farmers and we are thankful for that. Along with that the Government has given the farmers the facilities of credit card that can be used as ATM card. I would like to request honourable Pranab Da to provide credit cards to all the farmers of the country so that they could get benefit of it and get rid of middlemen and do all the works related to farming using the credit card as ATM card through banks. I would request the Government to provide credit card to every farmer at the earliest.

The provision of 150 percent of weighted deduction for agriculture extension services in agriculture sector during the year will prove helpful in extension of new technologies and better farming method and the farmers will get better yield and remuneration.

I was going through the budgets of the last few years. The Government had made no financial provision for encouraging the scientists engaged in agriculture research and development. For the first time the Government has made financial provision of Rs. 200

crores in the budget for our scientists for research and development in agriculture and hybrid seeds which will give better quality seeds in our country. At present foreign companies are engaged in research work and they are making the fertilizers and seeds available in India but the provision of 200 crore rupees made by the Government as incentives to the scientists, will certainly boost their morale and concrete research work will be done which will percolate to the farmers of the country.

Here, all the members discussed about cotton production and I am aware of the condition of cotton in the country. I am hailing from cotton growing area. Last year the farmers got Rs.5000 to Rs.5500 per quintal for cotton. The same farmers who got Rs.5500 to Rs.6000 per quintal are getting today Rs.2500 to Rs.3000 per quintal. Harin Bhai, there is the same situation in Gujarat these days. The export-import policy formulated by the Government is not flawless. If the export-import policy is amended accordingly, the farmers in my constituency, who have kept the 30 per cent of cotton in their houses with the hope that the Government would change the policy at some point of time and the price would go up, will get better remuneration.

Sir, the price of the cotton is half now. Per quintal cotton worth Rs.5500 is now being sold at the price of Rs.3000 per quintal. I would like to request honourable Pranab Dada that the Government should discuss with farmers about Export-Import mechanism and take decision accordingly. A good decision regarding Export-Import of agriculture products stir the farmers of the country. The same situation is prevailing in the country regarding cotton. I request the honourable finance minister to extend support to the farmers through Export-Import policy.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. One more speaker has to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN YADAV: I would like to draw the attention of honourable Finance Minister towards tax proposal. The excise duty has been raised from 10 to 12 per cent. Even service tax has been raised from 10 to 12 per cent.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): We are supporting you.

SHRI ARUN YADAV: I am not condemning the Union Government. I am requesting on your behalf also.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: You have mentioned about cotton, we are supporting that.

[*English*]

MR. CHARIRMAN: Please be brief. Please address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARUN YADAV: Sir, honourable Finance Minister expressed his feelings regarding tax proposal by quoting Hamlet of Shakespeare-

[*English*]

"I am an humble Suitor of your virtues;
For pity is the virtue of the law,
And none but tyrants use it cruelly."

[*Translation*]

I would like to say to the hon. Minister of Finance that he is an epitome of pity and kindness. You can see the condition of Public Finance, it is quite ok. During the NDA Government's rule the loan burden in GDP was 85 percent and it had gone up to 90 percent while the burden of interest payment in Budgetary revenue was 46 percent. Today, in the 8th year of the UPA government, the debt GDP ratio is 63 percent. The interest payment burden of 31 percent in Budgetary revenue, shows the state of the economy of our country in planning and programmes of UPA Government. Today, we are in a better position. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to keep the service tax unchanged at the same rate as it was in the last budget.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before 8 O' clock, we have to complete.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARUN YADAV: Sir, the country is discussing about black money. Everyone has discussed it. The Government is committed to bring back black money. The Government has formulated an action plan for it. The issue of black money has not come into light during

UPA Government regime only but it was also discussed during the NDA Government regime, and even before that in the previous Government also. Hon. Minister of Finance deserves accolades that the Government is making various action plans to bring back black money under his guidance.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARUN YADAV: The Government has many flagship programmes which have benefited the common man of the country on a large scale. I, through you, would like to tell the hon. Minister that the MNREGA scheme has brought prosperity in the homes of workers. Today, rural labour takes his wife on motorcycle for doing labour work husband and wife both have mobile phones. This is all because of MNREGA. Similarly, the Government is running various shemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and other such schemes, which have been hugely beneficial for the common man.

With these words, I conclude that future oriented budget, a common man's budget has been presented under the guidance of the Hon. Minister of Finance.

[*English*]

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the hon. Finance Minister's Budget speech.

I am really thankful to the hon. Finance Minister; to our hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh; to our Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji; for enlightening us and giving a very good Budget to be placed before this august House.

Everyone is quoting Shakespeare. I know that everyone is quoting Shakespeare-some have even given negative views and some have given positive views-but in this world like the Merchant of Venice, when Antonio speaks to his friend Bassanio says: "I take the world as stage where every man must play a part, and mine a sad one." Then Bassanio says: "Let me play the fool."

Sir, of course, in this august House, we all feel that what our hon. Finance Minister said he has some

responsibilities and problems. When we have a Budget, it has to be either a surplus Budget or a deficit Budget.

During my term as a Minister in the State or as a MLA, we used to have budgets and in those budgets we used to have deficit budget. People used to say 'yes, a deficit budget is a good budget because it shows as to what the actual responsibilities are and what kind of programmes we have for the State'. When we see in this position our hon. Finance Minister, we see that he has some constraints and some reservations. When you see the whole chapter of the speech, you will find that at the fag end of the day that this is for our future, for our country's future against all the turmoil. When the whole globe is having financial crisis, our country is still having its own strength in the financial position.

Hence, I would like to give credit to him and commend him for making some very specific provisions for my State Arunachal Pradesh and also for the North East. As there is a shortage of time, I would like to speak and give my emphasis only on the North East Region.

At the very outset, when we speak about the Food Security Bill, I would like to say that when we go for agriculture-as India is based on the economy of agriculture-this is the main kind of economy. We cannot contest with Japanese; we cannot contest with their computers; we cannot contest with United States in their Rolls Royce and other foreign cars; but the main emphasis is that we have to go back to our agriculture. About 70 per cent of our people depend on agriculture. Agriculture is the only way where we have to use our future boys and girls to take up their own talents; to use their scientific methods of farming; and compete in the world not only for the food security but also for giving employment to the future generations of our country.

Sir, I must really commend our hon. Finance Minister that he has really given emphasis to the ICDS Programmes. In the last Budget, specially, for malnutrition, we have seen that we have special programmes on malnutrition. We have, in fact, a core group of hon. Members of Parliament led by our hon. Minister Shri Sachin Pilot ji and also Shahnawaz Hussain ji from the other side. Irrespective of all parties, we have gained very much emphasis on all programmes. We have even met the hon. Prime Minister and the Her Excellency the hon. President.

We have seen that in this Budget, our hon. Finance Minister has given an increase in the allocation by more than 58 per cent, which is very important, India is one of the most backward countries where we have this problem of malnutrition. Now, through the ICDS Scheme, given an allocation of Rs. 15,850 crore, is really a big boost to all of us.

I would also like to thank the hon. Finance Minister for giving us the Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA). Now, you can see that not only in the North Eastern Region but even in the States like UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha or Rajasthan, where women are given a second position.

Someone was making a statement today that if we give too much emphasis to women that especially in Panchayati Raj, when now 50 per cent reservation has been implemented, after the next election, after they become Panchayat Members and then when they again come in for a second term, they do not like to leave the seat and now it is for the menfolk which has to look for reservation. But that is not a fact. Especially in a country like India, we are very much male-dominant and we want that ladies of our country should also come forward with more prospective and more determined way of working.

Now, Sir, I would not like to ponder much on that but I would just like to tell you that especially in the North Eastern Region, we have a lot of difficulties. But we have the new policy of the hon. Finance Minister. The hon. Minister has really taken very much pain in the sections such as textiles and weavers. He has given special centres in Mizoram, Nagaland and Jharkhand. He has already announced a pilot scheme of Rs. 500 crore, which will be benefiting especially women. We have these textiles and industries but they have to be propagated, they have to be more developed and they have to be more scientifically encouraged.

Sir, I would not like to take much of the time. But when we speak about the previous Government that was there, for Arunachal Pradesh they had given a lot of assurances especially in respect of 500 bedded hospitals, railways, Greenfield airports be it nothing could be achieved. Since the UPA Government came to power at

the Centre with, the guidance of our Chairperson, Madam Sonia Gandhi, we have now got our hospital approved. I can just recollect that when the then Deputy Prime Minister and the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, they had assured that our State would be given a sum of Rs. 500 crore for 500 bedded hospital but they could not keep up their assurance. But our Government has now really assured that and they have approved it. Now, we are very much thankful to our Prime Minister and also the Finance Minister for taking so much pain for the areas of the North Eastern Region. Frankly speaking, I will say one sentence in Hindi-

[Translation]

“Loot ke auro ka dhan, raj banaya hoga Mahaj roti ke liye saikadan ko mohtaz banaya hoga.

Wahi Shanshah waham mee aakar, kabra-e- Mumtaz ka ek Taj banaya hoga.”

[English]

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Jaswant Singh was criticizing our hon. Finance Minister. I would say that they could not be able to fulfil the commitments that they had made when they were in the Government.

Now, the Budget has been placed before us. I am sure that everyone will it. I know that there may be some constraints and we may be having some difficulties especially in the taxpayers' section but I know that to have a better kind of governance, we have to shoulder responsibility equally. I know that the commitments especially about the industrial policy, agricultural policy and education policy for the North East, our hon. Finance Minister will keep a regard for that and he will see that the North East will be able to go along with the rest of the country.

With these words, I would like to really support the General Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This discussion will continue on Monday.

Now, we are taking up 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHAUDHARY (Katihar): I have got an opportunity to speak on the Matter of Urgent Public Importance during the Zero Hour and I want to draw attention towards the treatment being done by Railway authority and the Ministry with railway passengers. I am here to support for positive solution for them.

Train No 12553 - 12554 Vaishali Express and train No. 15203 - 15204 Barauni - Lucknow Express, which are being run from Barauni Junction under Sonpur Railway Division of East Central Railway, should be extended to Katihar Junction under Katihar Rail Division of North East Frontier Railway in view of urgent public interest. This is necessary because train no 12553-12554 Vaishali Express and train no 15203 - 15204 Barauni Lucknow Express remain stationed on platform unnecessarily for 16 hours 15 minutes and 12 hours respectively. Both of the above trains were earlier being run from Katihar which is headquarter of N.F. Railway but in pursuance of construction of pit line in Katihar, these trains started running from Barauni. Present pit line has been laid for last ten years. At present, there is adequate arrangement of pit line in Katihar Railway Junction. Only 30 percent capacity of pit line in Katihar is used. If the extension and operation of both the trains is made from Katihar Junction, the above trains will reach to Barauni Junction within scheduled time after necessary clearing works and changes in the time table of both the trains is not required. By doing the same, people of Koshi region will get train to travel to Delhi and Lucknow and revenue of Railway will also increase. I therefore request the Ministry of Railway to extend the said trains to Katihar and run them from Katihar Junction as these train were running earlier and this is the request I want to make here.

SHRI ARJUN YADAV: Sir, I want to draw your attention toward a specific problem. Procurement of wheat has just started in Madhya Pradesh. You all know that per hectare production of wheat is 20 to 25 quintals. Procurement of wheat is being done by the Government at the rate of 10 quintal per acre from the farmers. Farmers have to sell rest of the 15 quintals wheat less than the price fixed by the Government and with this middlemen are taking undue benefit of the remaining produce.

Middlemen are making profits out of remaining production. I would like to request you to issue directions to Government that Government of Madhya Pradesh procure entire wheat from farmers whatever be the production and pay for it on time so that farmer may get reasonable price for their crops.

Thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 8 o' clock now. The duration of the House is extended till the *Zero Hour* matters are over today.

20.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA(Jahanabad): Hon. Chairman sir, the issue which I have raised, have been discussed several times in the House, but Government has not been able to provide any result out of this discussion. Today people from all the parties in this House discuss about this. Indian farmers, who are considered to be food provider of the country, are under the loans given by Government and money lender despite putting lots of hard work. Farmers produces crops with lot of hard work. I come from a Parliamentary Constituency called Jahanabad in Bihar. I believe that today terror of Neelgai is prevailing all over the country. Farmers produce crops after putting lots of hard work. Whether it is vegetables, wheat, cauliflower, potato etc. these are being produced on large scale and the Neelgai eat thousands of acres of crops overnight. Govt, of India has declared it a wild animal and brought it into wildlife. Nobody can harm them. It seems that this is a petty issue but whenever we pass through these areas people raise many questions on this. We want to remind this, However, the then Forest Minister Jairam Ramesh sir is not here and today he is the Minister of Rural Development department-1 talked to him and he said that the Union Government is going to take a decision on this issue. But no decision has been taken so far. We believe that Neelgai is an animal but it is the Union Government which act as a biggest enemy of farmers and not paying attention towards farmers. Farmers are dying and crops are being ruined. Farmers are plunging under heavy debt. The Union Government sheds only crocodiles tears about farmers. I want to request

the Union Government through you to control the increasing number of Neelgai and give adequate compensation to those farmers whose crops have been ruined by them. With this submission I would like to thank you very much.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (BANDA): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government on a very important topic. There is a National Highway No. 76 in Uttar Pradesh. This highway connects several religious and tourist places like Allahabad, Vindhyanchal, Chitrakut, Khajuraho etc. with Jhansi, Gwalior and Rajasthan. The condition of this significant National Highway is dilapidated and pathetic. Accidents take place every now and then. People of Banda and Chitrakut of Bundelkhand are very much angry because of the damages of this highway. Bundelkhand package has already been announced by the hon'ble Prime Minister for development of the most backward areas of Bundelkhand, but no stringent initiative is being taken up by the Government to implement the basic and important works like repairing the National Highways. Though Government boasts about the development of Bundelkhand but on the other side no serious step is being taken up to improve this National Highway of Bundelkhand. About three months ago a meeting of all members of Parliament from Bundelkhand was convened by the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission wherein I and all the members of Parliament from Bundelkhand had suggested for the repair and doubling of this National Highway but so far repair work could not be done.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, from Allahabad to Chitrakut, Banda and Mahoba the condition of this highway is very much pathetic. Bridges are in damaged condition and there are big potholes on the roads. It is difficult to differentiate between road and fields at same places. Roads look like fields. Chitrakut is a tourist place. People from inside and outside the country visit there. This highway is only one option available to visit this religious town. Therefore, I demand from Government through you that this National Highway may be made double by repairing it.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Hon. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw you attention on a very important point. I have raised this issue several times before. Our area Bhadohi is located between Thirthraj

Prayag and Kashi. I have requested many a times from the Minister that a corridor may be built linking Budha roadways from there to Banaras, Vindhyanchal, Lakshagrah, Sarnath and Allahabad. Every year lacs of tourist come there which is resulting in development of cottage, small and medium industries. People may get job opportunities. As far, as livelihood is concerned, not only from our district but people from the State and the entire country engaged in RCM work are also earning their livelihood in Bhilwada running from 11 years. Today more than ten thousand people are on fast. Five hundred people are on fast unto death. Government should pay attention as far as employment is concerned. People related commodities of daily items/goods have to sit on fast unto death.

I want to attract Government's attention through you to take cognizance of people engaged in earning livelihood. Along with it, tourism industry be also promoted so that through this corridor... (interruptions) people are engaged in thousands of numbers. Five hundred people are sitting on fast unto death. There not only people of our State, but of entire country. I request that Government's attention should focus on the interest of people involved in employment by constructing corridor after declaring Bhadohi Seeta Samahit Sthal as a tourist place so that unemployment should be eradicated.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Rama Devi, Shri Jagdish Sharma, Sri Rajendra Agarwal, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar and Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Gorakhnath Pandey.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR(Jamshedpur): Honourable Chairperson, I would like to thank you. I like to attract your attention about Mal/Malla Kshatriya, Damdkshatra Majhi Caste of Jharkhand. Both these castes are very backward socially and economically. For the last 65 years, they have been struggling to include them in the Scheduled Castes. In West Bengal and Odisha both these castes are included in the list of Scheduled Castes. In 2004-05, Scheduled Tribes Research Institute, a renowned institute, of Ranchi, made a study and Jharkhand government recommended to Government of India in this regard. It's a matter of regret that seven years have passed since this report was sent to the Government of India. I would request through you that both the castes Maalkshtriya and Maajhi be please included in the Scheduled Castes' list.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Honourable Chairman, Government is the custodian of natural resources, but Government distributed coal blocks without any auction. 55 mines have not been auctioned. CAG report have revealed this loss. This loss is of Rs. 10 Lakh crores ...*(Interruption)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already explained that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR: Sir, please give me two minutes. Whole country thinks that it's a big scam ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please listen. Whatever you are raising, already the Minister has explained that. He has already mentioned that C&AG has given some statement. Therefore, I do not think that it is necessary to mention it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am talking about Bihar. Nitish Kumar has met Prime Minister on the issue of Coal linkage in Bihar. ...*(Interruption)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Don't bring it. Already the hon. Minister has explained about it. You generally tell whatever you want to. ...*(Interruption)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR: There the power generation centre of Barauni and Kanti which are lying closed. ...*(Interruption)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all, whatever you said is over. Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am saying that you give us coal linkage so that power is there in Bihar. Central Government is ignoring Bihar on the issue of development. ...*(Interruption)*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: This question is very big. Bihar is not getting coal linkage. Industrialists are getting it here but not in Bihar. ...*(Interruption)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT): Chairman Sir, I would like to attract your attention to the difficulties to common customers due to often tripping of mobile service network being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. In my constituency Meerut-Hapur, the BSNL mobile network is unavailable for long hours continuously in different parts. Particularly, in the Panchsheel Nagar headquarter of Hapur, it is unavailable everyday. In the Evening, it is in the worst condition. Customers try to call at times for one, one and a half hours and call does not go through. If it goes through then call drop is big problem. In three to four times of call, one is able to complete talks. This is not the problem in other networks. I fail to understand that why this problem is in BSNL network?

I would like to request through you to the honourable communication minister that concrete steps be taken to resolve above difficulties of customers and dispose of it.

SHRI PAKAURI LAL (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me so much time to speak. Sir, please provide me two more minutes. I come from Robertsganj area, Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh wherein 80 per cent population belongs to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes. My district Sonbhadra is surrounded by Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh States. My district has adequate availability of water. But, only 25 per cent land is irrigated and 80 per cent land is deprived of irrigation facility.

Sir, I would like to say something about so SCI the tribals of my area. At Dala and Obera in my area, there are thousands of hillocks where from black stone is extracted. The macadam of this stone is utilized and used for manufacturing cement. But, it is unfortunate enough that around 200 illegal mining works are being undertaken there, 40 metre long, 40 metre wide and 125 metre deep area is lying there without lease. Recently, on 27 February, 2012 hundreds of labourers were working inside it. While

labourers were working there, the hill collapsed as a result of which a number of people lost their lives. The collector of the area declared 12 people dead and around 50-60 people injured. Sir, even today that the debris of that hill are lying there. Even today, around ten to twenty dead bodies are feared to be buried underneath the debris. This incident has enraged the people of the entire area. The tribals are provoked. Labourers from Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh came to work here. One or two labourers die their daily and their voices remain unheard. Sonbhadra is a naxalite affected district. Whenever these poor people raise their voices, they are tagged as naxalites as a result of which tribals are unable to express their problems.

Sir, through you, I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards the incident which occurred on 27 February, 2012 and that proper compensation should be provided to the kiths and kins of the dead labourers. Ten lakh rupees should be given as compensation to each family of the labourers who have lost their lives and five lakh rupees should be given to the injured labourers. The dead bodies of the labourers lying under the debris should be taken out with the help of machines. This incident has enraged the people of the entire area. This area should be declared as ultra-sensitive area and stringent action should be initiated against the forest and stone mafias who have been carrying out illegal mining activities in that area.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Bairgania block in Sitamarhi district under my Parliamentary Constituency is located on Indo-Nepal border. The check post of customs department is situated there, but this customs' check post is located around one and a half kilometer before the border. The location of this office is causing two problems. First, there are hundreds of shops belonging to Indian citizens are situated between this check post and the said border. There shopkeepers have to pass through unnecessary customs check daily. Not only this, Bairgania block is also located between the check post and the border. Second, problem is that, as check post is situated at a long distance from border as a result of which smugglers sneak away across the border from customs officials through alternative paths. In such a situation common people have to face problems whereas smugglers continue to smuggle banned items across the border.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that I have made the Government aware about this

problem a number of time but no appropriate action has been initiated so far. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to relocate the Baigania situated customs' check post on border in public interest, where SSB personnels have already been deployed. Relocation of customs check post will curb the smuggling activities and common people will get relief.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

In India, doctors who have finished their MBBS courses are hesitant to work in hilly areas and remote villages. I came to understand that there are about 50,000 doctors who have finished their MBBS courses in Russia and China. They are from poor families who cannot afford to pay the capitation fees of Rs. 25 lakh or Rs. 50 lakh. So, they are going to Russia and China to finish their MBBS courses and coming back to work here. They are ready to work in remote villages and hilly terrains. Here,

our private medical colleges' lobby is very strong. These people are asking them unwanted questions and questions which are expected to be answered by post-graduate degree-holders. So, these people cannot answer those questions and are continuously failing.

They are ready to give a guarantee to the Government that they will work for two to three years in the remote villages and hilly terrains. So, I would request the Government to give them an opportunity to work in the hilly areas and remote villages so that these areas can also prosper. Please take note of this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 26th March, 2012 at 11.00 am.

20.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 26, 2012/Chaitra 6, 1934 (Saka)

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